[CONFIDENTIAL.]

C. R.
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REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R.
For the Week ending 2nd January 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Subodh Prakásh	Do.	Do.	250
18	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
19	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
33	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*35	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
36	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*39	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	300
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
44	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nityupadeshak	Bombay	Do.	700
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
*55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
*58	„ Ripon Mitră	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti) ...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
66	„ Sholápur Vritt	Do.	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
68	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
73	The Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Weekly	250
74	„ Vichárshil...	Málvan	Do.	300
*75	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*76	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
77	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*78	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	475
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
86	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
87	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*88	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
89	„ A'ryá Subodhak	Surat	Do.	415
90	„ A'ryá Subodharatnákar	Do.	Do.	286
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,300
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	500
93	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
*95	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Do.	200
96	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
97	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
98	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
99	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
100	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
103	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
104	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*106	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
107	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
108	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
109	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
110	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,371
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
112	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Monthly	350
113	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
114	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*115	„ Praja Hitapatra	Nadiád	Do.	200
116	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	700
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
118	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
119	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
120	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
121	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
122	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
123	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
124	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
128	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
129	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*130	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
132	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
134	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*135	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
136	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
137	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Do.	915
138	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
139	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
	PERSIAN.			
141	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
142	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	505
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
143	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*144	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*145	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
146	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

* Many papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay ...

The *Dnyánodayá* (8) of the 31st December says:—The poverty of the agricultural classes has no doubt many causes, the principal of which are not always those that appear on the surface. Scarcity of rain and heavy taxes, the one called the fault of Providence, the other the fault of Government, are the causes to which public attention is mostly called. The Márvádi also occasionally gets his share of the blame. But none of these causes adequately account for their poverty. These are but external causes; the more important ones lie in the character, customs, and ignorance of the agricultural classes. Government taxes and restrictions seem often unnecessarily heavy and harsh, but they are as nothing compared with the real root of the evil that lies in their customs and ignorance. We know a village in the Konkan where not a foot of land nor a single house is owned by the inhabitants. They have lost all by mortgaging their little property for the sake of money to spend on marriages. One would think this would teach them a lesson, but when their all is gone, rather than fail to spend 100 or 200 rupees on the further marriages of their children, cases are known of their selling themselves to their khot for a period of years, or a life-time. It is very painful to watch the workings of their ignorance and superstition, and be almost helpless to aid them. We believe that Government and strong philanthropic organizations that might be formed could through primary education, through judicious systems of lending money, through methods of instruction by establishing experimental farms and other methods, help to bring the agricultural classes up to a higher level. But something more is needed. It is religious and moral instruction that can alone reach the root of the evil at once. Christianity would prove the highest blessing they could receive, not simply from a spiritual point of view, but from a wordly point, for it is the only faith that frees men from bondage to false and foolish customs and gives men the moral strength to take the road that leads to the highest and truest blessings. In a recent visit to some of the villages of the Konkan we were deeply impressed with their hard lot, but more deeply impressed with their need of a religion that shall be a starting-point for future blessings.

Poverty of the agricultural classes and suggestions for improving their condition.

In an article headed "The Indian Civil Service," the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 28th December says:—It is indisputable that the reduction of age for the entrance examination of the Indian Civil Service has been injurious to all persons concerned and must be condemned both on grounds of authority and reason. From Lord Macaulay to Lord Ripon we have a series of eminent English and Anglo-Indian statesmen who have in one form or another expressed themselves hostile to the lowering of the limit of age to its present figure. English practice is opposed to it; and the opinion of the Government of India and the Local Governments as well as that of the Anglo-Indian and Native communities has distinctly declared itself against it. Seldom has a measure attained such unpopularity in so short a time. Now the wonder is how long it is to survive this universal condemnation. It is scarcely necessary to say that our associations must again take up the subject. Lord Kimberley's cold reply must not be accepted as final. We may succeed better under another Liberal administration. Even under Lord Salisbury's Government we need not despair of getting justice, although that nobleman was the author of the obnoxious measure. It is not unreasonable to expect that he may change his mind when he sees such an array of reasons against the lowering of the limit of age as is summed up in Lord Ripon's minute.

Condemns the lowering of the limit of age for the entrance examination of the Indian Civil Service.

The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 30th December, in referring to the telegram from London published in the *Times of India* stating that the Government have decided to annex Burmah, says:—Though the Native papers were opposed to the annexation of Burmah, the responsible authorities here were from the very beginning in favour of such a policy. The Native papers raised a cry to the effect that if Burmah were annexed to the British dominions the secu-

Annexation of Burmah approved.

rity of Native princes would not be preserved. But the latter are not fools. They know full well that their rights will be respected by virtue of their treaty engagements with the paramount power and that Theebaw acted in such a way as to court British interference. If another prince had been put upon the Burmese throne, more troubles would have occurred and our policy would have been considered a very weak one. No comparison whatever can be instituted between the Native princes of India and such a weak and cruel king as Theebaw. By annexing Burmah Government intend to give to the Burmese the same peace and happiness that their co-religionists at present enjoy under them. We also thereby open up a magnificent trade with the Chinese, who are our natural allies in Asia.

Disapproval of the annexation of Burmah to the British dominions.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 30th December, in referring to the same telegram, says :—If the Government have really decided to annex Burmah to the British dominions, it will be a sort of bad omen for the Native public of India at the commencement of the new year. The entire Native public and the Native press are opposed to the annexation of Burmah, not because it is improper to annex it but for the reason that its annexation is likely to do harm to this country. In the first place the war with Burmah was uncalled for and Natives expressed themselves against it. But when Government thought fit to undertake it, they did not deem it prudent to speak out against it. They waited for the result, having confidence in the wisdom of Lord Dufferin that he would not annex Burmah. The British Government is at liberty to annex it and nobody can prevent it from so doing. But it will not be creditable to the honour and just principles of the British Ráj. The independence of a nation will thereby be taken away and the Government will be blamed for pursuing the policy of annexation which is so much condemned in these civilized times. Lord Dufferin is still looked upon as a new man in the country and His Lordship has himself declared that he is studying Indian questions. The Natives fully expected that he would carry out the just policy of the Liberals and now when they find that he is in favour of the policy of annexation they are not only surprised but pained. It is in harmony with the views of such Conservative Ministers as Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill and the party to which they belong that they should be tempted to annex Burmah but it is inexplicable that such a Liberal Viceroy as Lord Dufferin should be willing to do so. If he has surrendered to the pressure from the Ministers in acting thus, we regard it as a weakness on his part; if out of his own free-will, we despair of good resulting from his policy to the country. It is nothing but a marvel that such a Liberal Viceroy should pursue such a policy in these far-advanced times as is only befitting the viceroyalty of Lord Dalhousie and of Lord Lytton. His Lordship appears to have pursued this policy more out of his own free-will than compulsion. It was given out with some authority that the decision in the matter was left in the hands of His Lordship by the Ministry and the annexation of Burmah must therefore be the result of his advice. This result will cause uneasiness among the Native public and the Native princes and will prove a source of fresh troubles in future. If these troubles were only confined to the domestic affairs of Burmah, we should not have much cared but they will also have some relation with France, Germany and Italy. The policy of these European powers in connection with Burmah is no secret. It is just possible that France may like to act with a strong hand directly in Tonquin and indirectly in Burmah, now that it has annexed Tonquin to the French dominions. It does not suit the poor and down-trodden condition of India that it should be burdened with fresh troubles by the annexation to it of a country infested by dacoits. [The *Ripon Reporter* (118) of the 29th and the *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 30th December also disapprove of the annexation of Burmah. The *Ripon Reporter* says that the Native public will not in any way accept with joy this first instalment of the first year of the viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin. The *Jáme Jamshed* says that it and several other of its contemporaries in this Presidency disapprove of the annexation of Burmah for the reason that the British have now no time to undertake new liabilities, as the responsibilities at present resting on their shoulders are very great and as they have incurred jealousy of the other

Great powers. ...connection whatever with the annexation of Burma ...he British Government are quite of a different natu...

The *Mah*... of the 27th December, in an article headed "Annexation or Protectorate," says:—We fear the annexation of Burmah will involve our Government in perilous pecuniary and political difficulties. We feel certain that the pressure of these difficulties will entirely fall on the shoulders of Natives. It is this desire to escape the future crushing burden which has made the Native press unanimous in its opposition to annexation. The English people will also in the long run be rather losers than gainers, notwithstanding the one-sided representations of selfish trading companies in favour of annexation. The British Government will have to introduce in Upper Burmah their costly gubernatorial machinery, which is more costly than any civil or military service in the world. The national debt of India will rapidly increase and deficits will be a constantly recurring phenomenon. And what shall we get in return for all this toil and trouble? Absolutely nothing. Is the safety of the Empire in any way made more certain by the annexation of Burmah? We think not. But if the Government of India think so, let them state their reasons and satisfy the suspicious public mind. We wish with all our hearts prosperity to British commerce; but we are at a loss to understand how the annexation of Burmah is likely to secure greater prosperity for British commerce than if it were formed into a kingdom under British protection. Burmah under British rule, and Burmah under the rule of a Native prince protected by the British will afford equal facilities to the development of British commerce in Burmah, China and Thibet. A Burmese puppet will not be able to resist the opening up of the country, the building of an Indo-Chinese Railway, the erecting of forts on the Eastern frontier, and the establishment of telegraphic communication between India and Thibet or China and India. Where then is the necessity for annexing Burmah? Whatever be the shortcomings of a Native administration, it has always one merit to recommend it. It is upon the whole more economical than an administration composed of foreigners, from the fact that most of its servants are chosen from the people of the country for a comparatively small remuneration. A Native administration may require two or even three generations to accomplish all those salutary reforms which a British administration may accomplish within the life-time of a single generation. But it is doubtful whether the advantages reaped are not more than compensated by the great cost which they inevitably involve. Time is infinite. Let the backward communities improve steadily and healthily under the guidance of superior communities. If it is necessary for the safety of the Indian Empire that there should not be a barbarous country on its frontier, let it by all means be brought under the civilizing influence of the West. But for that reason it is not necessary to annex it. It is impossible to suppose that a Burmese protege of the British Government will give asylum to mal-content Burmese, and thus be a source of constant anxiety and vexation to the Government of India. This allegation of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce is refuted by past experience. Have any of the princes in India proved troublesome to Government? Has the ruler of Cashmere ever been a source of danger to the Government of India? On the contrary, how great was the moral support which the Indian Government derived from the loyal offers in men and money which the princes of India, without a single exception, made to the Supreme Government when their safety was threatened with an invasion from the West? In times of difficulty, the Burmese prince will be a source of strength and not of danger. With a Resident and a garrison placed at Mandalay or some other convenient place, we do not think that there will ever arise a cause for disturbance. It will be impossible to establish a Protectorate after the country has been once annexed. From the circumstances of the case, the establishment of a Protectorate seems to be more desirable than annexation. If however on trial it is found that a Protectorate does not suit, we can annex the country at any time we like. Let not the Government rush precipitately into annexation without previously giving trial to a Native prince. Then again it

Strongly dis... of the policy of annex... Burmah to the British dominions and gives reasons for forming it into a tributary kingdom under the protection of the British Government.

must be remembered that the annexation of Burmah will produce a very bad moral influence on the minds of the Chinese, the Japanese, and especially on the minds of the Afghans and of the Russians. The annexation of Burmah will be a far more powerful argument for the invasion of India in the judgment of the Russians than any other thing. Lord Dufferin should consider all these questions and then decide.

The Camp of Exercise at Delhi and the cost of holding it.

In referring to the approaching Camp of Exercise at Delhi, the *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 27th December says:—This expensive *tamasha* will shortly commence in spite of the protests made on behalf of the tax-payers. It will cost many lákhs of rupees just at a time when Government have refused to spend even small sums of money which are urgently needed to meet the wants of the country and its people. The expenditure of a few rupees is not sanctioned, however urgently it may be wanted for a road, a school or a hospital. But lákhs are squandered without much concern for a purpose, the advantage of which is extremely doubtful even in the opinion of military experts, and which could very well have been postponed to other times when the money required could have been spared with less inconvenience to the public treasury or injury to the welfare of the inhabitants. [The *Gujaráti* (103) of the 27th and the *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 29th December take a similar view.]

The increase of 10,000 British soldiers in the Indian Army disapproved.

The *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the 27th December says that the addition of ten thousand British soldiers to the army of India is sorrowful news for the people of this country. The burden of the cost of this force will fall heavily on the people who are not in a condition to bear additional taxation. The protests made by Natives against increasing the army have remained unheeded and any other complaint that the people of India may hereafter make will be treated in a like manner. As no consolation will be given to them in their sorrow, they must out of sheer helplessness put up with their unfortunate lot.

Recommendation to the Government of India to allow, as an experimental measure, the formation of a regiment of Eurasians and Pársis.

In referring to the conference recently held by the Eurasians at Jabalpur, the *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 28th December advises the Eurasians to give up the ambition of being looked upon as Europeans and to take measures for imparting solid education to their children, and remarks:—The Eurasians wish that a separate regiment should be formed of them on the model of a European regiment. The *Pioneer* and other influential newspapers have expressed disapproval of the formation of a regiment composed solely of Eurasians. The Government of India should however, as an experimental measure, allow the formation of a regiment of 750 or 1,000 strong composed of Eurasians and Pársis. The pay and privileges of this new regiment may be slightly less than are granted to a European regiment. Though the Native army is good in appearance, brave and useful in times of necessity, it cannot be expected that it will grow better in future or produce excellent warriors and generals from its ranks. Owing to the proved want of inducements in the Native military service, the Government of India is now devising a scheme for increasing the pay, pension and other privileges of Native soldiers with the view of securing a better class of recruits. When such is the case it would be well if the Government of Lord Dufferin were to take a bold step and permit the formation of a regiment composed of Eurasians and Pársis. The new regiment will surely cut a good figure within a short time, and the experiment may then be further extended. Government will by this measure be giving some recompense to the Eurasian and Pársi communities for the injustice hitherto done them in the matter of their employment in the army. The Eurasians and Pársis should work together for the purpose and agitate the matter. The Eurasians will not succeed if they act singly for the accomplishment of their ambitious aim.

The Press Commissioner and the public press.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 28th December, in alluding to the receipt of the telegram received by it from the Press Commissioner on the subject of the suppression of dacoity in Burmah, observes that during the *regime* of Lord

Lytton the Press Commissioner did good service to the public by forwarding official intelligence on important political matters to the press and thereby prevented the spread of false news. He however ceased to perform this function long ago. It is to be hoped that the Government of Lord Dufferin will take into consideration the advantages that resulted from the valuable services rendered by the Press Commissioner and that he will order the despatch of telegrams regarding important public matters to all parts of the country with the view of increasing cordiality between the rulers and the ruled. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 29th December expresses similar sentiments.]

The National Congress recently held in Bombay and its importance.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 31st December rejoices at the successful termination of the National Congress which recently held its sittings in Bombay and says:—The beginning thus made promises to yield solid fruit in future. This is the first time in the history of the country that such well-known and accepted Native representative men from all parts of India have met to discuss political questions. The Congress is one of the two bold measures adopted in the year 1885 for the political advancement of Natives. The first was the despatch of the Indian Delegates to England at the time of the recent general election in that country. We, however, attach more importance to the meeting of the Congress, as the sending of the Indian Delegates to England was in the nature of a speculative move, inasmuch as we had to depend on others for success. The assembling of the Congress in Bombay enhances the fame of the city, though Madras can justly claim the credit of initiating such representative meetings. The demands made by the Congress will not be complied with all at once but by degrees we may succeed in obtaining all that we want. We are glad that the entire Native population and the Native press have given all the encouragement in their power to such assemblies. Some Anglo-Indian writers have tried but in vain to throw obstacles in the way and to lessen the importance of these meetings. Their attempt is like trying to stop the natural flow of a stream. The movement initiated by Natives in this direction is in the natural course of things. The benefits resulting from it will be felt equally by Government and the people. [The *Gujaráti* (103) of the 27th December considers the movement very important at the present time when political questions and political rights form the general subjects of discussion. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 30th December regrets that the proceedings of such an important and representative body as the Congress should have been conducted in private.]

Caution to Government regarding the holding of the National Conference in Bombay.

In alluding to the National Conference in Bombay, the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 28th December says:—We would give one word of caution to Government. The opponents of Native progress are apt to magnify the meeting of the conference into a political conspiracy and will raise no end of doubts and suspicions in consequence of its proceedings being kept private. Government have nothing to fear from the conference. The conference is not intended to be a political demonstration. It is to be merely a meeting of friends for the free expression of views on certain subjects which are exercising their minds. The further action of the several associations will be regulated by the resolutions the conference will come to, but there is no reason to fear that the action will be other than constitutional. The Government will thus gain considerable assistance from the deliberations of the conference. Government are quite as much interested as the people in the right decision of the various subjects taken up by the conference. Their discussion from various points of view will render easy their ultimate disposal by Government.

Complaint regarding the damage done to a standing crop of sugar-cane by Dr. Gaye and party.

A correspondent of the *Shetakaryáncha Kaivári* (15) of the 25th December, writing from Talegaon Dhamdhera, states that Surgeon-Major Gaye of the Poona and Kirkee Hunt went out hunting with a large party on 5th December at Talegaon and did much damage to a sugar-cane plantation belonging to one Pánáchand. The owner Pánáchand petitioned the Collector complaining of the injury done to the standing crop

but he has not received redress as yet. A short time ago the servant of Pánáchand cut some branches of a tree belonging to Government and for this offence he was instantly sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. It is very surprising that no notice has yet been taken of the damage deliberately done by Dr. Gaye. When the offender is a European, he is not immediately brought to account.

Is not satisfied with the Government Resolution regarding the complaint about the female convicts in the Ratnágiri Jail being made to do scavenging work.

The *Bakul* (22) of the 27th December observes that the Resolution of Government regarding the complaint that female convicts in the Ratnágiri Jail were made to do scavenging work shows the extremely little importance which is attached to statements appearing in the Native Press. If it be true that the female convicts in the Ratnágiri Jail were not forced to do work contrary to their religious notions as is asserted in the Government Resolution, then it is impossible to account for the fact that they remained without food for two days and were put in the stocks for more than twelve hours. The Government Resolution is evidently not the result of an independent enquiry but appears to have been suggested on the assurances of the visitors of the Jail. The *Bakul* is unable to understand why Messrs. Wiltshire and Doderet, who were visitors at the time the complaint was made, were not called upon to give their opinion. It would have been better if a committee of Hindus unconnected with the Jail had been appointed to report on this subject. The three European visitors of the Jail have very likely misunderstood the opinion of their Bráhman colleague. It would have been well if the opinion given by the Bráhman visitor had been made public. The *Bakul* is satisfied that Government do not wish to interfere with the caste prejudices of Natives. In conclusion the *Bakul* recommends Government to call for the opinion of Mr. Wiltshire in this matter, and also to appoint a committee of Hindus to report on the same subject. [In alluding to the same Resolution, the *Satyá Shodhak* (61) of the 27th December requests Government to appoint Mr. Izon to report fully on the subject of the complaint. Mr. Izon should be called upon to state clearly the particular caste of each of the female convicts who are made to do scavenging work. He should also be requested to state his own opinion regarding the caste of the persons by whom scavenging work is done.]

Is not satisfied with the result of the enquiry regarding the report that certain female convicts in the Ratnágiri Jail were made to do scavenging work.

In alluding to the Government Resolution on the report that certain female convicts in the Ratnágiri Jail had been forced to do scavenging work, the *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 27th December says:—The Government Resolution is already out. But we very much doubt if the petitioners will go away with the satisfaction that a full and searching enquiry has been made. The Resolution itself is couched in language beautifully short and ambiguous. It states that the Governor in Council is satisfied that the caste prejudices of the female convicts have not been outraged. This may either mean that the female convicts in question were not made to do scavenging work or that though they were forced to do so it is not a circumstance which affects their caste prejudices. Which of the two interpretations is meant is not quite clear on the face of the Resolution. We hope it is the former. But considering the excitement which popular report on the subject caused at Ratnágiri and which similar reports are likely to cause elsewhere, the Government should have given an authoritative decision on the facts as they occurred in order to allay public uneasiness. The full report of the enquiry should have been made public.

The Málegaon riots and the location of a punitive police force in that town disapproved.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 27th December says:—Cannot the Government of Bombay see the unwisdom of punishing a whole community for an offence committed by a few individuals? Some Mahomedans of Málegaon seem to have been guilty of unfriendliness towards the Hindus during the last Mohoram. This fact being proved it is necessary that the offenders should suffer for their misconduct. But

the posting of an additional police force at Málegaon at a monthly cost of Rs. 295 which is to be recovered from the Mahomedan community is a measure so barbarous on the face of it that we did not expect the present Government to reconcile themselves to it. We have always protested against this rough and ready mode of doing justice. We are not likely to be suspected of an undue leaning towards Mahomedans. They are often to blame for creating disturbances. But that is no reason why a breach of the public peace should be visited upon the entire community to which the offenders belong. It is enough for all practical purposes to leave the disturbers to the courts of law. If the executive think they will strike terror into a whole people by taking the matter into their own hands, they deceive themselves. The present order, for instance, instead of allaying race feeling, will only embitter it. We question the justice of the arrangement and are equally doubtful as to its expediency.

The *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 27th December says:—While the trials of persons implicated in the late riots at Málegaon are still pending, Government has already resolved to take the usual rough and ready measures for punishing lawlessness in such cases by sanctioning the quartering of an additional police force in the town for one year at a monthly cost of about Rs. 295. This extra establishment will have to be paid for by the Mahomedan population of the place. Such punitive measures have become so common in these days that it is time that they should be forcibly brought to the notice of Government. Considered on abstract grounds, there can be no sort of justification whatever for them. Every Government is bound to provide efficient police protection to all its subjects out of the taxes it receives from them. If some extraordinary occurrence demonstrates the inadequacy of the existing police establishment, why should the community be charged for providing the additional hands necessary? Lawlessness ought to be punished. But that work is always done by courts of justice who single out the real offenders. But where is the equity in punishing the guilty twice over and compelling the innocent members of the community to pay for the sins of their neighbours? The practice is highly absurd and impolitic. It is time that it should be abolished. We would once again request the attention of the leaders of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities in every town to the advisability of arranging the observance of their mutual festivals so as to avoid conflicts. That would promote friendly feeling and spirit of self-government and obviate such hard measures as the one under notice.

The *Subodh Prakásh* (17) of the 30th December says:—We regret to learn that Government have in the case of the Málegaon riots followed the now time-honoured practice of punishing a whole community for the delinquencies of a few of its members. That the riots in question were due to the misbehaviour of a few members of the Mahomedan population of the place is undoubted. We hope the judicial inquiry now going on will single out the culprits. But yet there must have been some honourable exceptions in that community who did not take part in those disgraceful occurrences. Government however have classed the guilty with the innocent and imposed on the whole Mahomedan population of the place the duty of supporting for a year an extra police force at a monthly cost of Rs. 295-7-0. Unjustifiable as such a measure is, it comes with bad grace from a Government which seeks or at least until very lately sought to appropriate to itself all power and influence in the state and left very little scope for the exercise of the duties and the responsibilities of citizenship.

Some suggestions to the Bombay Government in connection with the trial of the Talávia prisoners at the ensuing Criminal Sessions at Broach.

The *Káside Mumbai* (111) of the 28th December is surprised to find that the Talávia rioters at Broach were not represented by counsel at their trial before the local Magistrate, and requests the Bombay Government to give these poor men the assistance of an able advocate to defend them at the ensuing Criminal Sessions at Broach. The High Court would do well to request Government to give the Taláviás the assistance of a counsel. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) and the *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the 27th December also request Government to give an able advocate to the Talávia prisoners to defend them at the Sessions. The *Gujaráti* (103) of the 27th December says that it would be better if the Talávia prisoners were not tried by Mr. Horsley. Some other Judge quite unconnected with the affair should be deputed to hold the Sessions.]

Approves of the Resolution of Government on the Talávia riot at Broach.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 27th December, in an article on the Resolution of Government relating to the Broach riot, says :—The Government Resolution on the Broach riot is a closely reasoned and carefully worded document. Those who have in their recollection the Resolutions of Government on the Kolhápur conspiracy and on the dacoities of Vásudev Balvant Phadke will be surprised to find that Government can take a dispassionate and sober view of events when it chooses. The rising of a band of dissatisfied persons, numbering about a thousand, might have been magnified by Anglo-Indian officials and journalists into an insurrection of discontented people aiming at the establishment of a Native Ráj. The *Bombay Gazette* would have been the first to drag in the Poona Bráhmans and the *Pioneer* would not have hesitated to follow suit. But events of the past few years have convinced Anglo-Indian officials and journalists that Natives really sympathise with their rulers and do not hate them. In the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere there are many wild tribes and people who do not like civilized life; and there are thousands besides who have been reduced to beggary by the action of the civil courts, by scientific legislation and by grinding taxation. But notwithstanding peace prevails in every part of the empire. As protector of the people Government ought to have found some way for giving employment to the Talávias. They were once village-watchmen but the Police authorities turned them out and they were thrown on their own resources. Being naturally of a peaceful disposition, the Talávias tried to shift for themselves but were ultimately obliged to come to their *máhár* rulers. They appealed to the Collector but failed to obtain redress. On their return they met the Police Sáheb and it is said that they killed him. In their ignorance they resented their fury on one whom they believed to be the author of their woes. If Government were to rule over the Indian people in the light of their past history and respect their habits and prejudices, there would never be any out-burst of discontent or disloyalty.

Broach riot and the establishment of a local volunteer corps at Broach.

In alluding to the Government Resolution on the Talávia outrage at Broach, the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 27th December says :—Government draw two conclusions from the unhappy occurrence. They think that the Talávias, while being watched, should be brought within the civilizing influences of education and systematic industry, and that the police force of the city should be increased. This is all right so far. We would however repeat the suggestion which we made when first noticing the matter, that the question of sanctioning the establishment of a local volunteer corps should be now considered seriously in the light of the sad event. Of course, this question cannot be mixed up with the present case, but we trust the Government will not lose sight of the bearing of the measure on the public sense of security generally. The people ought certainly to be taught and allowed to take care of themselves, or rather to aid the Government in the task. Otherwise, what is the value of all the talk about local self-government?

Does not see any necessity for increasing the strength of the police force at Broach.

The *Subodh Prakásh* (17) of the 30th December says :—The circumstance which the Broach riots disclose is the strange indifference which the local police manifested towards the movements of the Talávias. The police perhaps had no reason to suspect that the Talávias harboured any evil designs. But the circumstance that a large body of unsettled people were encamped in the vicinity of the city clamouring for something might well have suggested to them the inadvisability of leaving the city to be guarded by only 15 armed policemen. If the full complement of the police of the city had been on the spot, it is probable that the rioters could have been easily overawed before they had time to do any mischief, and when it was found necessary to detach a body to the neighbourhood, a few hands might well have been left behind to guard the city. But nothing of the sort was done as no possible danger was apprehended from the Talávias. Although the authorities of the place thus showed a want of foresight in the first instance, it is satisfactory to note that as soon as the alarm was given they were fully up to the emergency, and succeeded without great difficulty in getting the disturbance

under control. But although the Broach police ought to be a little more vigilant in the future, we cannot see what necessity there is for increasing its strength as the Inspector-General of Police appears to recommend.

Disapproves of the Bombay police being re-empowered to arrest persons concerned in assaults on public roads.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) of the 27th December thinks that policemen should not be empowered to arrest persons concerned in assaults on public roads. The members of the deputation from the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association which waited upon Colonel Wilson with the view of informing him of some cases of robberies perpetrated on the person of their bill-collectors should have known how dearly the public love liberty before everything. They should have thought twice before asking the Commissioner to request Government to re-invest policemen with the power of apprehending persons concerned in assaults on public roads. The deputation should have well pondered over the fact that civilized nations are extremely jealous of their rights and liberty, and that they strenuously oppose any action intended to hamper them in the enjoyment of their cherished privileges.

Education.

Does not approve of the re-election of Dr. Peterson to the office of University Registrar.

The *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 27th December says:—Dr. Peterson's re-appointment to the office of University Registrar is not generally viewed with satisfaction. The public have undoubtedly begun to be a little sceptical as to Dr. Peterson's ability to pursue his numerous avocations with sufficient care and attention. We cannot say that that scepticism is unreasonable considering the varied nature of those duties. It is moreover obvious that those who are parties to his re-election to offices which can only be held for a stated period forget that the very condition of the tenure of those offices requires a frequent change of their incumbents. A wholesome introduction of new blood from time to time is often a sure incentive to zeal and efficiency of management.

Municipalities.

Takes exception to the recommendation of the *Dnyán Chakshu* newspaper for the appointment of a Commission to report on the unhealthiness of Poona.

The *Shivájí* (64) of the 25th December says that the complaint made in the *Dnyán Chakshu* newspaper of the 23rd December regarding the unhealthiness of Poona is altogether frivolous and absurd. There is no necessity for the appointment of a Commission to report on the unhealthiness of Poona. The complaint about the neglect of duty against the local municipality is utterly baseless.

Native States.

Holkar's services during the mutiny.

A correspondent of the *Pratod* (55) newspaper of the 28th December, writing from Indore, alludes to the critical times of the mutiny of 1857 and to the services rendered to the British Government by the Native Chiefs, and observes that the English would have lost India if the Chiefs had not stood loyal to the paramount power. The restoration of the fort of Gwalior and the Morar Cantonment after a long time to Scindia is a redemption of the promise made to that Chief. Holkar also deserves some reward for his services to Government during the mutiny. But this world is not a world for honest persons to live in. The English are great rogues (Káfars). They have made promises to Holkar but have not fulfilled them. Heaven only knows what they mean by this conduct. The British Government should not forget that they will lose the confidence of their subjects by not acting up to their promises.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 28th December says:—The Sardesái of Sávantvádi and his woes have been the subject of a paragraph or two in our previous issues. We regret to find that the need for their repetition still exists and it is to be feared will exist until Government look into the subject and settle it on a satisfactory basis. It appears that even in such a matter as the attendance of the young Chief at the marriage of His Highness the Gáikwád in response to an invitation, the Chief was not dealt with in a proper spirit and a sort of pressure was brought to bear on him to refuse to go. He was even, it is said, given to understand through a subordinate that Government did not approve of his going to Baroda, and when the Chief had the shrewdness to ask for an inspection of the order of Government, that ground was given up and he was permitted to go. It is even rumoured that to secure his attendance at the Gáikwád's marriage, so dear to the soul of a mother-in-law, Her Highness Mahárani Jamnábái had to exercise her influence. If there is truth in these local rumours, there is reason to fear that the Sardesái is being subjected to a course of discipline which is calculated to frustrate its good intention and produce disastrous consequences. A lamentable example of this is well known. Now that the Chief is here on his way, the Government can easily ascertain from personal examination how things stand, and make better arrangements for his probation or take him under their own supervision until his installation. A grave responsibility rests on His Excellency the Governor as the guardian of the orphan Chief. We trust His Excellency will take all needful precautions in his true interests. We shall revert to the affairs of the state in a future issue.

Complains that the Sardesái of Sávantvádi does not receive proper treatment from the Political Agent and requests His Excellency the Governor to enquire into the subject.

The *Nyáyadarshak* (113) of the 28th December complains that the Thákor of Bhávnagar is wasting the resources of his State. He is entirely under the influence of the Nágars who are largely employed in his territory. The Bombay Government should send for the Thákor and ascertain from him the truth of certain statements which are freely circulated. He should be asked regarding the grant of a certain village to a certain person and of an annuity to another. He should be requested to give reasons regarding the erection of a bungalow which is intended for a certain person to live in. Has the Thákor done so of his own accord or has he been deceived? The *Nyáyadarshak* does not think that the Thákor is giving away money of his own free will. If he were to reside for a month or two outside his State without the company of the Nágars, and if an impartial and honest person were to be always with him who would inform Government of what he might learn from him, the real truth would be known. It is said that the Thákor is so much under the control of the Nágars that he will not talk of anything to a Government official without their previous advice. If the Thákor engages other than a Nágar on his personal establishment, that individual is not safe. He either dies in a short time or becomes involved in some trouble. If this be correct, the Nágars must be looked upon as very fortunate beings.

Complaint against the Thákor of Bhávnagar.

A correspondent of the same newspaper writing from Sáyla says that the Thákor passes his time solely in amusements. He has a mistress named Ankuvar who is by profession a dancing girl. She is a Native of Sánand. She has acquired much power over him and the Thákor has built a fine bungalow for her in Sáyla. If the Political Agent were to make enquiries, he would soon come to know how the State is managed and how justice is administered. No attention is paid to the complaints of the people.

Complaint against the Thákor of Sáyla.

Berár Affairs.

The *Vaidarbh* (18) of the 26th December says:—In every province rules for the appointment of Natives to some of the places hitherto reserved for covenanted civilians are being revised. The nominees are in every case to be either young men who have had some University training or those who have already done well in the uncovenanted branch of the public service. We ourselves have no ob-

In making appointments to the Statutory Civil Service preference should be given to men of education instead of merely to men of noble birth.

jection to young men of social standing or noble birth being appointed statutory civilians, provided there is some guarantee that they are fitted by their education to do justice to posts they are asked to fill. A scion of a noble family, enjoying the advantages of University education and of a journey to England, is in our view better qualified for governing people than one not so nobly born with all these advantages. But education is a *sine qua non* in these days of democracy, and a nobleman claiming honour and reverence not on the ground of merit but of mere birth cuts a very ridiculous figure indeed. When *educated* persons of high birth are not available, we would ask the Resident to recommend for these places here as they do elsewhere those who have already distinguished themselves in other branches of service. But so long as Berár remains for all practical purposes a "preserved park" where only sons of noblemen may hunt at pleasure, there is little hope for expecting a better state of things. We can but raise our humble voice in the faint hope that it may one day reach the ears of the powers that be.

Requests the Postal authorities to open a post office in Jalálkheda in the Kator Táluka.

A correspondent of the *Pramod Sindhu* (13) of the 28th December complains that there is no post office at Jalálkheda in the Kator Táluka. Jalálkheda is a populous town. There is a large trade carried on between it and several big towns like Hingunghat and Amráoti. The merchants of Jalálkheda several times petitioned the Postal authorities to open a post office in their town but their petition has remained unheeded. The nearest post office from Jalálkheda is sixteen miles distant from it and delivery of post at Jalálkheda is made only once a week. The traders are put to much inconvenience and have to suffer losses. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will redress the above complaint without delay.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
6th January 1886.

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(For the week ending 2nd January 1886.)

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2 FEB 1886

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R.

For the Week ending 9th January 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráóti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Subodh Prakásh	Do.	Do.	250
18	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
19	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolháp ur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Weekly	250
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
33	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*35	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
36	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*39	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	300
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
44	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nityupadeshak	Bombay	Do.	700
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
*55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
*58	„ Ripon Mitră	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráóti) ...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
66	„ Sholápur Vritt	Do.	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
68	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
73	The Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Weekly	250
74	„ Vichárshil...	Málvan	Do.	300
*75	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*76	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
77	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*78	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	475
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
86	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
87	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*88	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
89	„ A'ryá Subodhak	Surat	Do.	415
90	„ A'ryá Subodharatnákar	Do.	Do.	286
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,300
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	500
93	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
*95	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Do.	200
96	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
97	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
98	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
99	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
100	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
103	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
104	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*106	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
107	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
108	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
109	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
110	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,371
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
112	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Monthly	350
113	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
114	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*115	„ Praja Hitapatra	Nadiád	Do.	200
116	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	700
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
118	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
119	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
120	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
121	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
122	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
123	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
124	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
128	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
129	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*130	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
132	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
134	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*135	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
136	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
137	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Do.	915
138	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
139	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
	PERSIAN.			
141	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
142	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	505
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
143	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*144	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*145	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
146	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

English government.

The *Pratod* (55) of the 4th January, in noticing a statement in a recent issue of the *Dnyánodayá* newspaper that the English are ruling India in the fear of God, observes that the English government is more oppressive than that of Aurangzebe or Tamarlane was, and repeats some of the usual stock grievances of the native press in justification of its assertion.

Approval of the annexation of Burmah to the British dominions and a request to Government to freely employ the Burmese and the Natives of India in Upper Burmah.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) of the 3rd January approves of the annexation of Burmah to the British dominions and says:—Government would have had to undergo fresh troubles if they had placed a Burmese prince on the throne of Burmah. They would have had to support him on the throne and perhaps the intrigues of some European power to approach nearer India would have involved the Government in great trouble. No other remedy except annexation was left. As this remedy has now been adopted we should feel satisfied with it instead of being alarmed. England has now no ambition for extending her power or empire, but when she is compelled by a sense of duty to acquire fresh dominion, it is not at all surprising that she should have to lay aside the inconvenience and disapproval consequent on the performance of that duty. The acquisition of Egypt is much more important and advantageous to England than that of Burmah, but she willingly let go her hold on it. When we bear this instance in mind we shall find that the annexation of Burmah is not a measure directed by ambition but an act of far-sightedness. By the annexation of Burmah we shall be able to cement our friendship with the Chinese and frustrate the aim of France to found a strong colony on the Chinese coast. Our trade will also thereby increase with China and with other Asiatic provinces on the north. While congratulating the Government upon the annexation of an ancient country, we only pray on behalf of poor India that she should receive benefits in proportion to the additional burden of expense that will be thrown on her. The claims of the Natives of British Burmah for employment under Government in Upper Burmah should be first attended to and next to them those of the educated Natives of India. It will be an act of justice to freely employ the above-mentioned people instead of engaging the services of Europeans. [The *Káside Mumbai* (111) of the 4th January approves of the annexation of Burmah and advises the Native princes of India to take an example from the event, to govern their States equitably and well and to increase the comfort and happiness of their subjects.]

Says that Upper and British Burmah should be formed into a separate crown colony.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 3rd January, in alluding to the proclamation regarding the annexation of Burmah, observes that Lord Dufferin appears to have benefited the English nation by this measure. But it is still possible to avoid the ill effects to India of the policy of annexation. The whole of Burmah should be constituted into a separate crown colony like that of Ceylon and the Viceroy of India should have nothing to do with the administration of this territory. If this recommendation is acted upon, the desire of the English nation for more territory will be satisfied, the Viceroy will not be burdened with new responsibilities and the indigent population of India will be saved from additional taxation. It is to be hoped that the British Government will pay heed to the above suggestion. The administration of India would suffer if Burmah were formed into an integral portion of the territory under the direct management of the Viceroy. Within one year from the time of his assuming the charge of the Viceroyalty of India, Lord Dufferin has succeeded in making his name immortal by subjugating King Theebaw; but he would have earned real renown if in the settlement of the boundary of the kingdom of the Amir of Afghanistan, he had triumphed over Russia and obtained success similar to that over Theebaw. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 4th January, in condemning the annexation of Upper Burmah, makes use of arguments which have been frequently reported and observes that by this act Lord Dufferin has lost a capital opportunity of earning real glory.]

Says that Upper Burmah should be treated as a separate crown colony like Ceylon and not be incorporated into the British Indian Empire.

The *Indu Prakásh* (16) of the 4th January, in a paragraph headed "The annexation of Upper Burmah," says:—The annexation of Upper Burmah is at last an accomplished fact. After a delay of nearly a month the Government of Lord Dufferin has at last found the temptation of empire too strong to resist and has decided upon a course which has been strongly pronounced against by the entire Native press. It must be admitted that Government has not been hasty or precipitate in its choice, nor do we say that the Government in arriving at the decision has been influenced by any sordid motives of mere aggrandisement. The decision, however much we may regret it, must be accepted as the deliberate opinion of the Government of India, and we shall not now question its wisdom or correctness. The subject must be left to the judgment of history. But we cannot help repeating our caution that even if Upper Burmah be annexed to the British Empire, it should be administered in a way so as not to involve India in any pecuniary responsibilities. The proclamation indeed declares that the administration shall be under the control of the Government of India. This arrangement may not be quite final. It may still be hoped that the final settlement will conform to the suggestion of the National Congress that Burmah should be treated as a separate crown colony like Ceylon. An attempt will indeed be made to show that the revenues of Burmah are flourishing and that India will get a financial advantage by the connection. We wish Burmah joy on account of her prosperous finances and would not desire to profit at her expense. Let those who pay the revenues enjoy their benefit. But our chief reason for advocating such a course is that the extension of territory will increase the responsibility and work of the Government of India and add to the chances of financial embarrassment.

Disapproves of the annexation of Burmah and says that it should be kept as a colony like Ceylon under the direct control of England.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 4th January, in referring to the proclamation regarding the annexation of Burmah, says:—The entire Native press is opposed to the annexation of Burmah and recent events have strengthened this view instead of changing it. The Anglo-Indian and Home papers have advocated the annexation of Burmah and now approve of the decision of Government in the matter. Their attitude can easily be understood. But the Native papers differ from them and only discharge their duty towards their country in so doing. If Burmah were made a colony and put under the direct control of England, the Native public would not have had much cause to raise its voice against its annexation, though the policy of annexation is objectionable. The native public has strongly opposed annexation, because the burden and responsibilities at present resting on the people of this country will thereby greatly increase. The proclamation is not clear as to whether Burmah will form a part of India and will be administered by Anglo-Indian officials or whether India will have no concern with the affairs of Burmah though they may be managed by officers nominated by the Viceroy. The clearing up of this doubt will be welcomed by the people. The resolution passed by the National Congress held last week in Bombay that if Government at all decide to annex Burmah it should be regarded as a colony and put under the direct control of England in the same way as Ceylon, is just and in conformity with the view held by the Native public in the matter. Such an arrangement will give some satisfaction to it, though it is opposed to the policy of annexation. We wish Government had kept this arrangement in view, and should even now try to act in accordance with it. The aim of the British Government and the British public for the annexation of Burmah will thereby be accomplished and the Native public of India will not feel disappointment. [The *Gujaráti* (103) and the *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the 3rd, the *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 4th and the *Broach Samáchár* (92) of the 7th January take a similar view.]

Strongly condemns the annexation of Upper Burmah.

In an article headed "The annexation of Burmah," the *Sind Times* (5) of the 6th January says:—We have all along consistently opposed the policy of annexation, not from any sentimental opposition to territorial aggrandisement

but as the result of sober judgment. We could have wished that the declaration of annexation had not come from Lord Dufferin. His connection with India has been so hopeful, and we have all along expected so much from him that it is extremely painful to us to think that his name will be associated with the one great error that has marred the reputation of some of the best Governors-General of India. We cannot but condemn the annexation of Burmah. It is a serious mistake of policy which has been the bane of many powerful nations. It proves that covetousness and ambition are still stronger than wisdom and real statesmanship. The annexation of Burmah is alarming to us, for in the wisdom and discretion of the British Government lies the hopeful future of this country. A boundless desire for territory and the appropriation of another kingdom in the face of justice and truth can never lead to any good. The lamentable moral of the annexation of Burmah is the predominance of the evil counsel which surrounds the Viceroy. It requires a strong man and great courage to decline to be guided by the bureaucracy. To those who have so warmly advocated the annexation of Burmah the question of principle or profound statesmanship is a thing of minor importance, so long as they can find a fresh pasturing-ground for their insatiable ambition. Lord Dufferin has neither the strength nor the courage to resist the all-powerful influence that surrounds him in India.

Annexation of Burmah disapproved.

The *Rást Goftár* (117) of the 3rd January disapproves of the annexation of Burmah on grounds similar to those recently set forth by the Chief of the Burmese embassy now in Paris against such a measure and says:—We however do not deny that under British sway the Burmese will be greatly benefited. Their condition will improve, they will become prosperous and will rise in the scale of nations by education and civilization. But we do not approve of the resolution adopted by the National Congress recently held in Bombay that Burmah should be governed as a colony like Ceylon in case of annexation. The first question is about the principle involved in the policy of annexation. If however this principle is to be disregarded, we prefer that it should be kept as a part of India and not maintained as a distinct colony under the control of England. We think that India will be greatly benefited by its direct control over Burmah. [The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 7th and the *Samsher Báhádur* (119) of the 8th disapprove of the annexation of Burmah, as such a policy will increase the burdens and troubles of India. The *Samsher* adds that it is ridiculous to call the invasion of Burmah a war, the success attending it being insignificant. The blot of this so-called success will remain for a long time on the fair fame of the British. The outcry raised in India has been disregarded and the Conservatives have erred in tying this 'white elephant' to the door of India. The Liberals would not have done so if they had been in power. It is simple tyranny that India should be thus burdened instead of Britannia herself.]

Reflections on the Burmese war.

A correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 3rd January writes about the invasion of Burmah as follows:—This war with Theebaw is earth-hunger pure and simple and nothing else. They talk of the monstrosities of Theebaw, of his misgovernment, and of the sufferings of his people. Even if every one of these accusations were perfectly true, could that give the British Government a right to annex his kingdom? What right have they to pose themselves as dispensers of justice all over the world? The Burmese have never complained of their king to the British Government. His accusers are one and all of them foreigners who have been longing these many years to get possession of his marvelously fertile country. How do Irish papers represent the Government of their country by England? They paint it, no doubt wrongly, in the darkest of colours. How would England relish it if Germany, France or Russia were to send an army to Ireland to assist her sons in their struggle for freedom with the country against whose misrule they have complained so long and so loud before God and man? The story of the Burmese war is no new story. It is the old story of the Lion and the Lamb. Have not Government even the perception to see the very dangerous impression this war is making upon the public mind in India? Within the last few months

the Natives of India have seen two things. England and Russia had agreed that a Commission should be sent by each country to settle the Russo-Afghan boundary; that England sent her Commission, and Russia did not; that Russia in the meanwhile occupied Penjdeh, a place within the disputed territory; that Russia there fought and routed the Afghans whose cause England had adopted; that England nevertheless took months to consider as to whether or no she had a cause of war against Russia; and that she ultimately gave up the idea of waging war against that Power. Again an English Company, trading in Theebaw's territory, is rightly or wrongly fined by him. It complains to the British Government against Theebaw, and the British Government at once demand that Theebaw should receive a British Political Agent at Mandalay and refer the question of the fine to the arbitration of an *English official!* Theebaw, though a small king and perfectly aware of the consequences, refuses to accede to these insulting demands as any man of woman born would be bound to do under the circumstances. And the British Government declare war? Poor Theebaw wanted to refer the matter to the arbitration of some neutral Power. But how could the British accede to this reasonable and natural request? For if they did, the arbitrators might decide in Theebaw's favour and thus deprive them of the only excuse under which they could ruin him and annex his kingdom. Thus it was necessary that they should give him no time, and they *did* give him no time; for they declared war by sending him an outrageous ultimatum which they knew he could not but refuse to submit to. Why were there long deliberations in the one case and haste in the other? People will draw their own inferences. Had Government shown the same patience and the same unwillingness to go to war in regard to Burmah as they did in regard to Russia, the Natives of the country would be compelled to believe that if England did not go to war with Russia it was not because she was afraid of her but because she placed moral considerations above everything. But the haste with which she declared war against helpless Theebaw will lead people to think that moral considerations are nothing to her. She goes to war with Burmah because Burmah is weak, and she did not go to war with Russia because Russia was strong. This impression has been made on the public mind. There is only one way in which it could be removed. It is by pursuing the policy advocated by Lord Ripon in his speech on the Burmese war, that is, by placing some Burman prince on the throne of Theebaw and practically withdrawing from the country.

Says that the first day of the new year will be a day of sorrow to the Burmese and other Asiatic nations on account of the annexation of Burmah.

The *Subodh Prakásh* (17) of the 6th January, in alluding to the proclamation relating to the annexation of Burmah, observes that this step is a blot on the fair fame of England. It will not fail to create uneasiness in the minds of Native princes. The annexation is a most unjust measure and will prove detrimental to the best interests of India. The sovereign of the Burmese has been removed from his throne and the Burmese themselves have become a subject people. The first day of the new year may be a day of rejoicing to Englishmen but it will not fail to prove to be one of sorrow to the Burmese and to other Asiatic nations.

Comments on the Viceroy's speech in the Supreme Legislative Council on the occasion of the introduction of the Income Tax Bill.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 6th January, in noticing the Viceroy's speech in the Supreme Legislative Council on the occasion of the introduction of the Income Tax Bill, says:—The Viceroy's remarks regarding his administrative policy and the Burmese question will to a great extent satisfy the anxiety of the people who were very eager to know his views. He declared that he was very anxious to water and to nurse the plants of domestic reforms sown by Lord Ripon but that he had not hitherto succeeded in so doing owing to the Russian scare and the Burmese question. Lord Dufferin's intentions are good, but along with watering and nursing the plants, he should also introduce other reforms. His speech is silent on the latter point and the Native public longing for advancement will view this silence with dismay. But when old reforms have not received development, it is useless to hope for the introduction of new ones. The Viceroy should however not be blamed for this state of

things; it is the unfortunate lot of this country that is to blame. We thank His Excellency for alluding to the view taken by the Native press in the matter of the war with Burmah and thereby enhancing its importance. The Native papers took into consideration all matters affecting the policy of Government as regards Burmah and then pronounced their opinion which has unfortunately been against it. There is no necessity now left for discussing it. What is now wanted is that Burmah should be governed as a crown colony like Ceylon under the direct control of England. The contemplated visit of Lord Dufferin to Burmah will take some time. This we consider injurious to the interests of India, for domestic reforms will have to be put off for so much time. This however cannot be helped and we therefore pray that His Excellency may return safe and in good health from Burmah in order to attend to domestic reforms and progress. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 7th January says that the Afghan and Burmese frontier questions will take up so much of the Viceroy's time that it is His Excellency's duty to acquaint the Home Government with the responsibilities resting on him and to have Burmah governed as a crown colony. The repetition of his promise to water and nurse the plants sown by Lord Ripon is important and it is desirable that he should speedily attend to matters concerning the welfare of India. The *Ripon Reporter* (118) of the 5th January says that Lord Dufferin seems from his speech to be trying to allay the unanimous outcry raised by the Native press against his policy and to set forth various reasons in support of it.]

Makes suggestions regarding the issue of salt free of duty to manufacturers and owners of cattle and fields.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 3rd January says:—The strange manner in which Government is dealing with the question of giving salt free of duty to manufacturers and owners of cattle or fields calls for severe comment. It appears that Government presumes that if the privilege is given, it will be abused and salt will be used by human beings under false pretences. To prevent loss of revenue, Government has been advertising for a successful process of denaturalising salt. We really do not know why there should be so much difficulty made in giving salt free of duty. Why not try the system of granting refunds? Manufacturers and owners of cattle and farms should prove to the satisfaction of the officers of Government that so much quantity of salt was used by them for purposes other than those of human consumption and on their being so satisfied, the duty received on that quantity of salt should be refunded. If on the trial of this system it is found that deception is still practised, means might then be found by which it could be prevented. There is also another way by which the same object can be attained. Manufacturing firms and others who wish for the privilege should be given permits on application in which they must show the probable quantity of salt they would require for purposes other than those of human consumption. Over and above that quantity they ought not to be allowed to carry salt duty free during that year. The *Times of India* very properly observes that so long as the salt duty continues it is necessary that salt should be guaranteed for cattle. We think the remedies we have suggested will meet the object in view.

Disapproves of the proposed denaturalization of salt for the use of cattle.

In alluding to the prize of rupees five thousand offered by the Government of India for the denaturalization of salt, the *Pandit* (142) of the 8th January observes that the incorporation of any substance destructive of human life with salt will prove to be a source of great danger to man. Poisoned salt will be kept in houses and might be used with food through mistake. It will also be within easy reach of persons desirous of committing suicide. Poisons of all kinds are made difficult of access and it will serve no good purpose to bring poisoned salt within easy reach of people. It is impolitic to tax the necessaries of life and the duty on salt ought to be abolished. The loss of revenue caused by the abolition of the duty should be recouped by the revival of the import duties on European cotton goods. It is to be hoped that Government will give up their intention to denaturalize salt for the use of cattle, since the proposed denaturalization will create a new danger to human life. [The *Rást Goftár* (117) of the 3rd January disapproves of the denaturalization of salt for the use of cattle.]

The *Dnyánodaya* (8) of the 7th January says:—The *Bombay Gazette* has done good service in calling the attention of the public to the necessity of enlarging the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts. It is indeed a blot on the fair name of English justice in India that it requires even simple cases in Bombay to be brought into the High Court with all its ruinous expenses. We are personally aware of two cases, one where a wife and her child were forcibly detained by relatives from her husband, the other where a girl and boy were stolen away from their legal guardians; but in neither of these cases could the husband or guardian recover their own without going to the High Court and having the prospect of paying several thousand rupees. We can truly ask where is justice, when a poor man cannot recover his own wife and children. The expenses of the High Court are truly prohibitory, and the helplessness of going to the High Court gives a most unfair advantage to the rich party in the suit. In the mofussil such cases would come before the District Magistrate and be settled with the minimum of expense, but in Bombay these very same cases would cost several thousand rupees. The remedy for this evil, and one which will bring justice within reach of the poor, is to enlarge the jurisdiction of the lower Courts, reserving the higher only for the most difficult cases. We trust this question will be seriously agitated until the poorest man can obtain justice in a cheap and speedy way. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 5th January says that the Small Cause Courts in presidency towns should be empowered to hear cases involving claims up to Rs. 2,500, that an additional Judge should be given to the Bombay Small Cause Court, that an Acting Judge should be appointed to clear off arrears in the local High Court and that the present practice which obliges suitors to engage two advocates should be changed with a view to lessen the burden of cost falling on them.]

Approves of the enlarging of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts.

In a paragraph headed "The Native Sepoy and his pension," the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 3rd January says:—If any one can persuade himself to believe the graphic picture drawn by the *Times of India* as to the means which a Native sepoy employs to get his pension, one cannot but exclaim that the Military authorities must thank themselves for the practice of such trickery on the part of the Native sepoy. For the service holds out to him hardly any prospects except a pension of seven rupees after thirty-two years' service when he is almost broken down and has not saved a farthing owing to the miserable pay rules of the Native army. Whereas under other circumstances he might have by following another calling saved some money and laid it out in the purchase of a piece of land to secure competence. Experience of foreign service has convinced the sepoy that though in every respect the European soldier's compeer he is treated badly with respect to his pay and pension. The bitter complaint against the poor sepoy is that he does not like the service. There is no truth in this allegation. If he does not like it, he will not serve so faithfully. The cancer lies not in his want of enthusiasm for the military service nor in his want of loyalty to that service, but in the miserable and almost niggardly rewards which the service holds out to him.

Says that the pay and pension of the sepoys in the Native Army are very small.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 3rd January says:—The suggestions made by the *Times of India* regarding the Statutory Civil Service serve to show that the principles on which at present appointments to that service are made are faulty and impolitic. We are glad that the cry against this back-door service is gaining ground and is growing deeper and wider. The suggestions made by the *Times* are no doubt worthy of consideration. They will to a certain extent tend to raise the name of that service. The idea of a Civil Service College where the candidates are to receive training for the public service is not bad; but then any reform regarding that service will not raise it effectually in popular estimation unless that service is placed on an entirely equal footing with the Covenanted (Competition) Civil Service. And we do not think that it is so very necessary to search for means to improve the statutory service. The best thing that could be done to it is

Some suggestions regarding the reformation of the Statutory Civil Service.

to decree its abolition. The competitive examinations should be held simultaneously in England and India and the candidates who succeed in passing that examination in this country should be treated exactly in the same manner as those who pass in England. It may perhaps not be undesirable to join with this examination the condition that the successful candidates should reside for a period of two years in England with their English compatriots. Such a change will meet the difficulties that are at present pressing for solution in this matter.

Appointment of Mr. Syed Nurudin Khán to the Bombay Statutory Civil Service disapproved.

The *Gujaráti* (103) of the 3rd January refers to the appointment of Mr. Syed Nurudin Khán to the Bombay Statutory Civil Service and says that it cannot make out the principle on which this appointment to the local statutory service has been made during the regime of Lord Reay. He is neither a member of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of this Presidency, nor a graduate of the Bombay University, nor is he in any way known to the public. Since the Ilbert Bill controversy, the people have paid much attention to the nomination of statutory civilians and the selection of Mr. Syed Nurudin Khán this year and his qualifications for it have given rise to much discussion. The last three nominations to the Bombay Statutory Civil Service were very good, and it is therefore difficult to understand the reasons for the selection of this unknown gentleman. The Bombay Government has not introduced the system of competitive examination for nomination to the local statutory service as has been done by the Bengal Government; but so long as men like Messrs. Deshmukh, Divátia and Sáháni were selected by the Bombay Government, no cause for complaint existed. This new appointment, however, reminds one of the selection of Sheikh Jehángir Miya, who had to resign his post after a few years' service. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) of the same date requests the Bombay Government to introduce the system of competitive examination for appointment to the statutory civil service of this Presidency and to allow Native candidates from this Presidency who may have failed to pass the Civil Service Examination in England to compete for it.]

Requests Government to appoint two officers unconnected with the Survey Department to report on the allegations contained in the petition of the cultivators of the village of Ainápur to the Governor in Council.

The *Arunodayá* (20) of the 3rd January gives the substance of the petition of the cultivators of the village of Ainápur in the Athni Táluka to the Governor in Council and observes that the statements made and reasons given by the petitioners are worthy of consideration. The demand of the petitioners for an enquiry into the working of the Survey Department similar to that now being instituted in connection with A'bkári and Forest matters is well timed and most just. The reason advanced by the Survey Department for enhancing the land-tax that the inundations by the River Krishna have given extra valuation to the village lands is one which will not bear investigation. It is very probable that the survey officers spend their time in *shikar* as stated by the petitioners and leave their work to be done by ill-paid and uneducated subordinates. The officers who carried out the first survey were as well paid as they are now and were equally responsible for what they did. This being so, it is extraordinary that in fixing the rates they should have taken everything into consideration everywhere except in the village of Ainápur. The River Krishna was in existence when the first land revenue settlement was made and therefore the extra valuation of the lands of the village of Ainápur caused by the inundations of that river must have been taken into consideration in fixing the rates on them. The *Arunodayá* strongly recommends Government to appoint two officers unconnected with the Survey Department to make enquiries into the allegations contained in the petition of the cultivators of Ainápur. [The *Dakshin Mitrá* (26) of the 3rd January gives the substance of the petition of the cultivators of Ainápur and observes that the allegations made therein ought to receive due attention from Government. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (28) of the 7th January in alluding to the same subject requests Government to appoint

a Commission to report minutely on the charges made in the petition of the cultivators of Ainápur.]

Says that the newly-created post of Assistant Collector in the A'bkári Department should not be reserved for Europeans and Eurasians.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 6th January observes:—It is said that the Secretary of State for India has given his sanction to the appointment of a European or Eurasian member of the Uncovenanted Civil Service as Assistant Collector of A'bkári as recommended by Mr. Pritchard, and that Mr. Almon of the Bombay Customs Department will be nominated to this new post. The *Jáme Jamshed* wishes to know why this newly-created appointment should be reserved for Europeans and Eurasians? Are not Natives fit to hold it? The Native employés in the local A'bkári Department have not been found wanting in the discharge of their duties. It is not right that they should be debarred from holding this appointment. The Supreme Government are about to appoint a Finance Commission. This Commission will find many subjects similar to the one under notice for making suggestions about doing away with the invidious distinction which is observed in the disposal of public patronage.

A case of oppression which occurred at Janowli in the Devgad Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Ságar* (30) of the 4th January gives an instance of oppression which occurred on the 9th and the 10th November 1885 in the village of Janowli in the Devgad Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate. On the 9th of November the police patil and a peon in the office of the Mámlatdar of Devgad came to the house of a certain respectable Marátha in Janowli when he was absent from home and forcibly took away some bamboo sticks and a hen. They told the women of the house that the things were wanted for a Sáheb belonging to the Survey Department and their value would be paid on application. The Marátha made an application to the Sáheb who in the presence of the peon and the police patil said that he had not ordered the things to be forcibly brought away without payment and threatened the offending parties with his severest displeasure in case they repeated the offence. A few days afterwards the Sáheb went away to some other village. On the day of his departure the peon who had forcibly taken the sticks and the hen and had been rebuked for his conduct met the same Marátha who was working in his field. He then abused the poor Marátha and after beating him forced him to carry on his head a load belonging to the same Sáheb which was too heavy for him. The poor Marátha was not paid his wages and had to remain without food for several hours. The correspondent requests Government to take notice of this case of oppression and to punish the offending parties.

Annual tours of inspection of Government officials and the hardships suffered by the people of the districts visited by them.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 7th January complains once more of the hardships and loss of money suffered by the people of the districts visited on their annual tours of inspection by Government officials and says:—The Government officials generally encamp at a distance of from one to four miles from the villages visited by them and require the Bania merchants, artisans, ryots, suitors, witnesses and others to attend at that distance. The poor men have to go there with baskets of provisions, regardless of sickness at home. In large towns only the subordinates go to buy provisions, though their place of residence may be far away from the bázár; but in villages they take pride in having shops opened at their very doors. All this inconvenience and trouble to the poor result from the desire of officials to indulge in hunting. It would be well if Government were to issue a resolution requiring Government officials on tour not to encamp at a distance of more than one hundred yards from the villages visited by them. Moreover, the subordinate staff should be compelled to buy things from the bázár with ready cash in order to save trouble and loss to traders. The practice of purchasing articles on credit and of paying the wages of artisans, labourers and others at the time of leaving the station should be put a stop to, as the poor cannot be expected to know the exact date of departure. As the subordinate staff generally follows its head who may have

moved forward, it is possible that it may take false receipts from traders, artisans and others or it may not pay them at all. The traders and others will not go to civil courts for the recovery of small sums of money due to them as they would thereby be put to much trouble and loss of time and would have in addition to incur the displeasure of officials. A large number of instances of the trouble and loss thus caused to traders, labourers and others can be found, and Government should therefore take remedial measures in the interests of the poor. The *Hitechchhu* then gives a detailed account of the steps taken and petitions submitted by one Alibhái Vákhadbhái, a Borah trader of Chorwarodra, to recover the sum of Re. 1-2-0 from the staff of Mr. Maconochie, Assistant Collector, and 6 annas from that of the Assistant Police Superintendent of Ahmedabad who visited the village on tour in April last, and whose last petition was sent to Mr. Maconochie on the 7th December 1885, and remarks that the case shows the extent of the hardships suffered by poor villagers from tours of inspection undertaken by Government officials. They have also to incur additional loss in recovering the small sums due to them as they have to pay the postage on petitions sent by them. It is extremely desirable that Government should issue some special resolution on the subject in the interest of the poor people living in the mofussil.

Disastrous fire in the village of Nála, Táluka Bassein, District Thána, and a request to Government in connection therewith.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 5th January, writing from Thána, gives particulars of the disastrous conflagration which occurred in the village of Nála in the Bassein Táluka on the night of the 22nd December last, and says that it appears to have been the work of some incendiary. Twenty-eight houses have been totally destroyed by fire. The total ascertained loss of the house-owners whose property has been destroyed amounts to something over ninety thousand rupees. The conflagration was taken advantage of by bad persons to plunder the people. No human lives were fortunately lost. The distressed sufferers by the fire are asking that they should be allowed by Government to cut trees from the forests for re-erecting their houses. It would be well if Government were to comply with their prayer.

Necessity of locating a Magistrate of the first class in Vengurla.

The *Vengurla Vritt* (73) of the 31st December says that although the Gambling Act has been made applicable to the town of Vengurla, yet owing to there being no First Class Magistrate to take cognizance of cases in which persons are charged with gambling, the Act has not been properly brought into force. The population of Vengurla is considerable and therefore it is absolutely necessary that a Magistrate of the first class should reside in this town to take cognizance of offences which Magistrates with inferior powers cannot try. There are several First Class Magistrates in the town of Ratnágiri. It would greatly conduce to the administration of justice if one of them were permanently located in Vengurla. The *Vengurla Vritt* requests the Commissioner of the Southern Division to attend to the above suggestion.

Gambling near the Nalegaon gate at Ahmednagar.

The *Nagar Samáchár* (42) of the 2nd January in its local news states that a set of gamblers assemble near the Nalegaon gate in Ahmednagar and play a game called "*hate*" at which a large amount is staked. The police is requested to put down this vice.

Irregular delivery of post in Bijápur.

The *Hitechchhu* (33) of the 3rd January in its local news complains that the delivery of the post in Bijápur is made most irregularly. It is to be hoped that the Postal authorities will attend to this complaint without delay.

Legislation.

Disapproves of the Income Tax Bill.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 5th January observes that the Income Tax Bill will be very distasteful to the public. The exclusion of persons who pay the existing license-tax and of the agricultural ryots from the operation

of the income-tax is simple justice to these people, as they are already groaning under heavy burdens, but the fact of a new tax being brought into existence is enough to create dissatisfaction in the public mind. The authorities will say that the threatened approach of the Russians on the North-West Frontier of India and the necessity of constructing defensive works on that frontier have obliged them to have recourse to the income-tax. The reasons given for the increase in expenditure cannot be controverted, but the new liabilities should have been met by the practice of the most rigid economy in all departments. The *Samáchár* has frequently indicated in what directions reductions should be made in public expenditure, but nothing has been hitherto advanced against this advice which deserved serious consideration. The rates of assessment proposed to be levied under the Income Tax Act are heavy, considering the ability of the persons who will be taxed under it. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments. It proposes a new scale of assessment for working the income-tax because the authorities are not likely to give up their intention of imposing additional taxation. The *Jáme* suggests that Government servants whether in military or civil employ and drawing less than Rs. 500 per mensem should be exempted from the income-tax. Other persons earning an annual income of rupees 900 should also be exempted and those earning more than a thousand rupees but less than fifteen hundred should be taxed at the rate of 3 pies per rupee; those getting more than 1,500 and less than 2,000 should pay 4 pies per rupee; and thereafter one pie more should be charged per rupee for every one thousand rupees. The *Akhbáre Soddgar* (85) of the same date also expresses disapproval of the proposed income-tax for similar reasons.]

Criticises Sir Auckland Colvin's speech on the introduction of the Income Tax Bill into the Supreme Legislative Council.

In noticing the reasons given by Sir Auckland Colvin for proposing the revival of the income-tax, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 6th January observes that if the Government of India had taken proper steps in time in the matter of the silver question, the enormous deficit caused by a fall in the exchange would not have occurred. Last year there was a surplus of more than a kror of rupees which is required this year to provide for the increase in the army. If there had been no drop in the exchange, no recourse would have been had to additional taxation. From next year two krors of rupees will be required for meeting the cost of the increase in the army. A portion of this charge could be easily met from surplus revenues and the remainder should be obtained by the re-imposition of the import duties on cotton goods. As matters now stand the rate of the income-tax will have to be increased in future years as compared with what is proposed at present in order to meet the expenditure of three krors of rupees on account of the increase in the army and the fall in exchange. The financial prospect seems very gloomy. Signs are already showing themselves that the demands on account of the fall in exchange and military resources will grow heavy in future years. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the same date and the *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 7th and the *Káside Mumbai* (111) of the 8th instant also recommend that the import duties on Europe cotton goods should be revived in place of the proposed income-tax. The *Kásid* moreover observes that England should share with India the expenditure incurred in connection with the increase in the army and the war with Burmah.]

Recommends re-adjustment of the rate of assessment under the proposed income-tax.

The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 7th January observes that the incidence of the income-tax at the proposed rate will prove a heavy burden to the poorer classes of inhabitants. It will also adversely affect the Europeans of the middle class who already suffer heavily from the fall in exchange. It is desirable that the rate of assessment should be revised and the rich landholders of Bengal and the holders of stock-notes should not be allowed to escape free. Military officers drawing less than five hundred rupees per mensem should not be exempted from the new tax.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 6th January says that the Sheriff should be called upon to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay for petitioning the Supreme Government against the fearful growth of the Home charges and of the army expenditure. No pains should be spared to make reductions in these huge items. If after the practice of the most rigid economy in all the great departments of Government any deficit should still be found, then the loyal Indians will gladly pay a new tax in order to fill up the gap.

Says that the Home charges and the military expenditure should be first reduced before resorting to additional taxation.

The *Rást Goftár* (117) of the 3rd January, in commenting on the new Bombay Municipal Bill, says that the Municipal Council ought to consist of 75 members. Forty-five should be nominated by the rate-payers, 15 by the Justices of the Peace, 4 by the Senate of the local University, 3 by the Chamber of Commerce and 8 by Government. There is a great necessity for increasing to this extent the people's voice in the Municipal Council. The reduction in the number of Government nominees to the Council is worthy of approval. The Municipal Commissioner should not be appointed a member of the Council, as it is against all principles that one of the servants of the Municipality should be also one of its members. It is true that he greatly helps the Council by giving information and advice, but for that reason alone he ought not to be allowed to have a seat in the Municipal Council. His appointment on the Municipal Council will be a retrograde step.

Comments on the new Bombay Municipal Bill.

The same newspaper, in noticing the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Estates Bill, says:—We approve of the endeavours made by Government to improve the condition of the Tálukdárs and their estates, but we fear that the new Bill goes far beyond that object. The sections relating to the Tálukdárs' estates being brought under the Survey Department and to the acquisition of power to increase the Government dues on them should not be passed over without comment. We think that the Tálukdárs will thereby lose their ancient privilege of independent landholders. Government ought to take better care to protect the rights of these men, specially as they are a class of poor and wretched landholders. We think that the Tálukdárs should be treated in the same way as they were formerly, notwithstanding that they have become very poor now. They would not like to be placed on a level with other men, even after their exemption from the payment of police charges. Many of the Tálukdárs are minors under the care of Government. They are unable to give opinion on the changes contemplated in their position by the Bill, and it is objectionable to take advantage of their minority to modify their privileges. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) of the same date does not see the necessity for this Bill, and says that it is only the thin edge of the wedge that is now inserted.]

Comments on the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Estates Bill.

Education.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 3rd January, writing from Mahuva, says that the Táluka School-master of that town did not allow several boys who were weak in their studies to present themselves for the annual examination recently held by the Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. Dolatrámbhái Manirám. The Inspector was given to understand that these students were absent, while they were forcibly prevented from presenting themselves at the examination. The names of some of them were struck off the roll beforehand. Some of them were loitering near the school premises at the time the examination was being conducted but they were not permitted to attend it. It is said that a Khoja boy managed to go to the Inspector and wept before him. The Inspector blamed the School-master for his conduct and allowed the boy to sit for the examination. It is wrong to practice such deception with a view to avoid an unfavourable result in the examination. Will not Mr. Giles enquire into this matter?

Complaint against the Táluka School-master of Mahuva.

Municipalities.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 5th January complains that on the occasion of the recent fire in the Gulám Bába Mill at Surat the supply of water was extremely scanty and observes that it is simply scandalous that notwithstanding previous experience such should have been the case. Why have not steps been taken for making proper arrangements for the speedy and copious supply of water on occasions of conflagration? The causes of the present unsatisfactory state of things should be ascertained and made public. [The *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the 3rd January says that it would be well if the Surat Municipality were now to speedily undertake the construction of water-works for the city.]

Fire in the Gulám Bába Mill at Surat and the local Municipality.

Native States.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 3rd January says that according to treaty engagements the British Government is bound to retain a certain number of troops at Baroda, for the support of which territory has been ceded by the Gáekwád. It is also provided in the same treaty that these troops are to pay military honours to the Gáekwád on certain occasions. It is stated that within the last two years the number of troops stationed in Baroda is considerably less than the number provided for by treaty engagements. This was noticed on the occasion of the recent marriage of the Gáekwád, when sufficient troops were not present to line the road from the residence of the bridegroom to that of the bride and to give a salute at the latter place. The necessary salute was fired by the Gáekwád's own troops in the absence of British guns. If the British authorities had cared, they could have easily brought a few guns from the Ahmedabad Camp. The British Government never omits to notice any slight curtailment of the military honours which are due to it from Native princes, but it is not so scrupulous when honours have to be paid to Native princes themselves.

Complains that sufficient troops were not kept at Baroda to pay the military honours due to the Gáekwád on occasions of State ceremonial.

The *Rást Goftár* (117) of the 3rd January, in an article headed "Grievance-mongers in Native States," refers to the above complaint and says that some intriguing *kárbháris* of Baroda or some of their flatterers have not, as usual, lost this opportunity of finding fault with the British authorities. The young Gáekwád appears to be very touchy of his dignity. This was shown on the occasion of his late visit to this city by his refusal to enter Bombay so long as he did not receive due honours from Government, though they were paid when he arrived at Bandora. Though the British authorities at Baroda have given him due honours on the occasion of his second marriage, he or his adherents seem to think that they were not sufficient. The complaint is trivial. The Gáekwád is such a sensible ruler that he will not take insult at it. It will be difficult to find a better example of how some writers given to flattery of Native princes seek trifling pretexts or set up imaginary pleas for complaint against the British Government.

The second marriage of His Highness the Gáekwád of Baroda and the honours paid to him on that occasion by the British authorities at Baroda.

A correspondent of the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 5th January, writing from Verával on the 31st December last, says that the people have become very uneasy owing to the tyranny exercised by the Makráni outlaws of Junágad. As the Junágad State has completely failed to suppress them, they have become very bold. They plunder the people and even burn villages. Great consternation prevails among the inhabitants of Verával as these outlaws are now at a distance of a few miles only from it. During the last week they plundered the villages of Jáláwarodru and Lanwarodru. They committed great havoc, killed two or three persons and burnt four large sugar-cane fields. The people of Pátan are also afraid of their visiting them. It is surprising that the outlaws have not yet been arrest-

The Makráni outlaws of Junágad and a request to the British Government in connection with their raids.

ed. If they should visit Pátan and Verával, they would very likely carry off ornaments worth thousands of rupees. Great loss will be caused if they set on fire cotton which is stocked in large quantities in various places. The patels are very much tormented by them. They do not sleep in their houses but secretly in fields, for the Makránis will beat them with a view to extort money. The outlaws cut off the ears and noses, hands and feet of people and have struck awe into them. It is wrong that this state of things should be kept quite concealed from the British Government. Government should take speedy measures to put down these outlaws. The editor in a small leading article supports the prayer of his correspondent and expresses surprise that the Junágad State should not have so long asked for British aid in order to put down these outlaws. The Nawáb is mistaken in thinking that he will suffer in public estimation by seeking assistance from the British Government. If he were to become aware of the real state of things in Verával and in the adjoining parts, he would not fail to seek the immediate assistance of the British Government.

Berár Affairs.

Complaint regarding the insufficiency of Judges for the disposal of civil cnits in Amráoti.

The *Vaidarbh* (18) of the 2nd January says:—A fresh wrong is about to be perpetrated on the unfortunate civil suitors of Amráoti. Mr. Ayodhya Prashad intends going on leave from next month and during his absence it is proposed to close his Court. Civil business at Amráoti has during the last two years been treated in a most scandalous manner and this present proposal to close the Court because the presiding officer is going on leave is only an additional instance of the systematic disregard of the interests of suitors which the administration delights to display. It is not possible to explain on any other hypothesis the course pursued with regard to the discharge of a most important function of Government. In a district and in a locality where according to the admission of the Chief of the judicial administration the value, number, intricacy, and importance of civil cases are greatly in excess over those elsewhere, it is astonishing that there should be no Court practically for months to try cases, and that when the Courts have Judges with full powers they should be so loaded with other work that they cannot give sufficient time to civil cases. The figures for 1885 alone will be sufficient to demonstrate how negligent the administration has been of the interests of suitors. The Deputy Commissioner on account of the heavy executive work thrown on him felt himself utterly powerless to devote his time to original civil work, and on his strong representation the Government gave powers to Mr. Elliot to take cognizance of civil cases. But Mr. Elliot is entrusted with criminal and revenue work as well. When he came to Court determined to afford some relief to the poor suitors, he was met by the Court Inspector with charge sheets in his hand and a number of arrested men behind him. So civil work had to be laid aside and criminal work had to be taken up in preference. In December Mr. Elliot was out on tour and civil work was at a stand-still. In the Court of Mr. Ayodhya Prashad, things are almost as bad. Mr. Ayodhya Prashad is Treasury Officer and his treasury work takes up a considerable portion of his time. He remains in Court till it is almost dark and yet the quantity of civil work done is not much. It cannot be otherwise when the officer has to devote three hours a day to treasury work. During the last month in addition to this he was called upon to take up criminal cases; and there was thus another cause which hindered him from attending to civil work. Now that he is going on leave, they intend to close his Court. The great confusion which exists under the present system has often been pointed out and as yet no remedy has been proposed. We earnestly call the attention of Government to the grievances of the people. The duties imposed upon the officers of the Commission now are not the same which they were called upon to discharge twenty years ago and yet our system is unchanged. With the difference in the nature and the quantity of the work there should have been a corresponding change in the machinery. It is absolutely necessary that there should be division of work and

specialization of functions. There are ample funds to meet the cost of any addition that might be found necessary to the administrative machinery of the province.

A correspondent of the *Varhád Samáchár* (19) of the 4th January writes :—

Says that diseased dogs should not be allowed to roam in the streets of Amráoti.

The presence of several diseased dogs in the streets of Amráoti will very likely introduce hydrophobia into the systems of those unfortunate human beings whom they may happen to bite. It is a disgrace to the local Municipality and also to the Superintendent of Police that they should allow such dangerous animals to live when it is the paramount duty of both to preserve human life. Will the gallant Deputy Commissioner of Amráoti institute a strict inquiry into this matter? I flatter myself with the hope that this complaint will reach the ears of the Resident and induce him to order the destruction of these loathsome animals which roam about without an owner. They appear to me to be the instruments of death staring the passers-by full in the face.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12th January 1886.

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OFFICE
FEB 1886

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERAR.
For the Week ending 16th January 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgá Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Subodh Prakásh	Do.	Do.	250
18	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
19	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
20	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitrá	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
33	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*35	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
36	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
38	„ Karnátak Mitrá[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*39	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	300
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
44	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Sátára	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nityupadeshak	Bombay	Do.	700
49	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*50	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*54	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
*58	„ Ripon Mitrá	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti) ...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
66	„ Sholápur Vritt	Do.	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
68	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayá	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
73	The Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Weekly	250
74	„ Vichárshil...	Málvan	Do.	300
*75	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*76	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
77	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*78	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	475
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
86	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
87	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*88	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
89	„ A'ryá Subodhak	Surat	Do.	415
90	„ A'ryá Subodharatnákar	Do.	Do.	286
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,300
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	500
93	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
*95	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Do.	200
96	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
97	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
98	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
99	„ Dharma Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
100	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
103	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
104	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*106	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
107	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
108	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
109	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
110	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,371
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
112	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Monthly	350
113	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
114	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*115	„ Praja Hitapatra	Nadiád	Do.	200
116	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	700
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
118	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
119	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
120	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
121	„ Saurashtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
122	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
123	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
124	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
128	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
129	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*130	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
132	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
134	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*135	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
136	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
137	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Do.	915
138	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
139	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
	PERSIAN.			
141	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
142	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	505
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
143	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*144	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*145	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
146	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1705, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Reflections on the annexation of Upper Burmah to the British dominions.

The *Kesari* (40) of the 12th January, in alluding to the proclamation relating to the annexation of Upper Burmah, observes that Lord Dufferin is evidently a deep politician who after a long and anxious consideration has decided upon incorporating the Burmese kingdom with the British dominions. Deliberations are, it is said, now going on regarding the conclusion of a friendly treaty with China. The days of China seem to be numbered. It is impossible to say how many more kingdoms will be absorbed into the British Empire under the plea of extending British commerce. The *Kesari* strongly advises China to open her eyes to the real state of things and to learn wisdom from the English. China should realise the present degraded condition of India. She should so improve her moral, social and political condition as to be able to preserve her liberty and independence intact from the attacks of the three powers which have hemmed her in. A coalition between China, Japan and England is the only means by which the regeneration of the Asiatic nations can be effected. Looking on the past career of Lord Dufferin it is not likely that India will derive any benefit from his administration.

Disapproves of the annexation of Upper Burmah.

The *Kannadă Suvarte* (137) of the 8th January says:—Upper Burmah has at last been annexed and the government of the country is for the present to be conducted under the personal direction of the Viceroy. Whatever might be said about the steps which the British Government were compelled to take to put a stop to Theebaw's misrule and intrigues, the annexation of his dominions will be generally considered an extreme measure, not justified by circumstances and adverse to the best interests of India. Lord Dufferin has given the public his assurance that the decision he has arrived at was dictated by a consideration of the special facts in the case which are not before the public. What those special facts are must be known only in course of time, but until the public are enlightened about them, the impression will go abroad that the Viceroy's action in the matter was mainly influenced by the rage for dominion prevailing in the present British Cabinet and freely supported by some of the exponents of public opinion in England. At the same time, looking to the telegrams which reach the daily papers from day to day, Burmah promises to give considerable trouble to the authorities. Dacoity is said to be rife in the country and attempts are being made to put it down with a severity and harshness which are truly deplorable and which by driving the marauders to desperation will more than anything else put off the settlement of the country further than ever. If such a state of things is to continue for any length of time, Burmah will not merely be an encumbrance but also an embarrassment. It is needless to say that the annexation of Burmah will go far to counteract the effect of the restoration of Gwalior and the Morar Cantonment to Scindia in awakening confidence and gratitude among the rulers of Native States.

Says that the cost of the Burmese war should not be thrown on the Indian tax-payers.

The *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 10th January observes:—The annexation of Upper Burmah, so far from securing peace and order, has created turbulence in Lower Burmah and dacoity is a sound which is heard within a short distance of Rangoon. All this will of course be checked and put down, but it shows that the Government was led into the war by a false scent conjured up by Anglo-Indian clamour and the cost of the enterprise in men and money will be vast. The Native press strongly condemned it and the conference at Bombay did well to confirm that position by the expression of opinion that Burmah should be separated from India and ruled as a colony like Ceylon. The Viceroy in his speech on the Income-tax Bill stated that Burmah more than pays the cost of its administration. We should however like to know whether Burmah pays any portion of the gigantic Home charges which ought to be debited against the revenues of that province. We should also like to know how it is intended to meet the cost of the recent Burmese war. The entire Native press has judged right in this case and condemned the war and annexation, but instead of giving it credit

Politics and the Public Administration.

"The Review" (No) of the 12th January, in alluding to the proclamation relating to the annexation of Upper Tibesti, observes that Lieut Dallerin is evidently a deep politician who after a long and anxious consideration has decided upon incorporating the Burmese kingdom with the British empire. It is said, how going on regarding the occupation. The days of Chinese open to be mentioned. It is impossible to say how many more questions will be asked into the [illegible] during the present session. The views [illegible] to be taken and to learn [illegible] condition as [illegible]

for exercising this correct prevision, it is found fault with for not knowing what is withheld from it and also for perverseness, and it is sought to be made out that only a small section of it had spoken against the aggression. We trust Lord Dufferin will see the justice of protecting India from all charges on account of this war and judge more justly the utterances of the Native press.

Criticises the policy recommended by Mr. Colquhoun in his lecture on England and Russia.

In an article headed "Mr. Colquhoun on England and Russia" the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 10th January says:—From an ordinary traveller Mr. Colquhoun has rapidly risen to the position of a great authority on Eastern matters. He has evidently used his opportunities exceedingly well and seems to have grasped the whole political situation in Asia in a comprehensive view. It is at the same time patent that Mr. Colquhoun is not favourably inclined to the Liberals and we really do not see why he should be so hard upon them. Perhaps their pacific intentions and declarations are not what Mr. Colquhoun would expect to see animating the breasts of English people. Although Mr. Colquhoun has studied the East well, yet he seems to have looked at it rather from the point of view of a conquering Englishman who wishes the world to be either under the dominion of England or no where. He would perhaps like to see the whole of Asia or at least as much of it as is not yet occupied by Russia and China to be exclusively English; nor would he hesitate to advise appropriation of those portions if it were practicable to do so. With him England is the whole world and the English are the only people who live in it. English dominion must be extended, English trade must be fostered, and the English name must be made to be feared throughout Asia. That seems to be his doctrine. We think Mr. Colquhoun has done sufficient mischief already. His lectures in England led to the recent Burmese war and the dominions of a weak Asiatic neighbour have been annexed regardless of all public morality. Trade was the lever with which he worked and he is now handling the same weapon again with dangerous ability. Having extended the red line up to the very borders of China, he now wishes that England should enter into an offensive and defensive treaty with that country with the object of arresting the progress of Russia. Mr. Colquhoun fears that unless England and China look about, they will be beaten singly by Russia who will become mistress of the whole Asiatic continent. Now we cannot accept all that Mr. Colquhoun tells us about the future of Asia. In the onward progress of Russia in Central Asia in which he sees the dangerous intention of wresting from England her Asiatic dominions and from China her vast provinces, we only find the natural expansion of a stronger nation surrounded by weak and barbarous neighbours. Instead of seeing danger in Russia's advance in the East, we see that the movement is fraught with great benefit to mankind. England and Russia have been for at least a century working together in the field of civilization. Each has according to her own means carried the knowledge and the civilization of the West into Asia and has illuminated portions of that continent which fell to her lot. While England has been conquering and ruling and teaching comparatively civilized communities, Russia has been slowly but surely cleaning the huge and appalling Augean stables of the barbarous and nomadic hordes in Central Asia, and thus been doing what no other power has done or could do. If she succeeds in advancing her frontiers right up to the borders of this country and of China, the whole world will be a gainer notwithstanding the delicate susceptibilities of certain people. The Russian advance aims at giving to the world smiling fields, educated and free human subjects and a facility for commerce of which one day England will be glad to avail herself. And for these advantages Russia is getting nothing but abuse from men who themselves base all their advice on the extension of commerce. We should have liked to see England welcoming Russian advance in Central Asia with joy. What is it to England if Russia occupies the whole of Central Asia and why should such a noise be made over it? Attempts have often been made to discredit the humanising work of Russia by attributing to her ulterior inimical designs against the British Empire in the East. Where is the evidence of such designs? No doubt Mr. Colquhoun and other gentlemen gifted with a prophetic vision see grounds for fear in the fact of Russia having made large sacrifices in the process of

acquiring her Central Asian territories. But that alone proves nothing. England too has at times made even greater sacrifices without any ulterior nefarious purpose. We should have liked Mr. Colquhoun to have confined himself to addressing the British public on the development of British commerce in the East and not gone out of his way to enjoy a laugh at the expense of France or to pour forth the vials of his wrath on the head of Russia. We have nothing to say against any alliance with China. We are rather in favour of it; but we would never like England to resort to China for a barrier against Russia and not to the people of India. If England lays the foundations of her Empire in India deep in the hearts of the people she will be proof against any Russian aggression. The truth of this remark has been realized by great politicians in England, but we see a departure from this sound policy in the lecture of Mr. Colquhoun. We would implore the English people not to be dazzled by the glowing pictures of great conquests presented to them by Mr. Colquhoun.

Requests Government to modify the existing mode of taxing country liquor.

The *Sind Sudhár* (146) of the 19th December says:—The object of Government in levying A'bkári taxes is to check the use of intoxicating liquors as far as possible, but this object is not attained by the course followed. The licensed vendors have to pay enormous sums of money to Government and to make their own profits too. In order to realise all this money they do their best to place their liquors within the reach of the greatest possible number of people. They lower the rates therefore astonishingly and open large number of liquor-shops and the result is that we see poor persons indulging freely in liquor who would otherwise never dream of tasting it. Nothing of the kind was experienced in the country during the Mahomedan rule notwithstanding all its evils. Government did not think of taxing liquors. We firmly hope that our present merciful Government will modify the existing system so as really to check the use of intoxicating liquors.

Reply of Mr. Kyte, the Police Inspector of Poona, to the complaint of the owners of sugarcane plantations which were damaged by the members of the Poona and Kirkee Hunt riding through them.

The *Shiváji* (64) of the 1st January says that the members of the Poona and Kirkee Hunt of which Dr. Gaye is the Secretary frequently do damage to standing crops in fields by riding through them on their hunting excursions. In one part of the new Peth called "Malimunjeri" in the City of Poona, twenty-five of these hunters a few days ago rode right through many sugarcane plantations belonging to poor agriculturists and did considerable damage. The poor owners reported the matter to Mr. Kyte, the Police Inspector, who asked them to mention the names of the hunters who caused the damage in question. The *Shiváji* considers this reply of the Police Inspector somewhat absurd. It was clearly Mr. Kyte's duty to elicit from the owners of the sugarcane plantations such information as would lead to the detection of the guilty parties.

Reflections on the shooting of a Native by an English woman in Bombay.

The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 10th January says:—The shooting of Natives by Europeans in India, accidentally it may be, is not a new thing, but we are not sure whether there has been a case of a European woman shooting a Native. Such a case has now occurred at Colába. The wife of a European foreman in the workshop at the Gun Carriage Factory is said to have in a thoughtless and playful mood aimed and fired a pistol at her butler not knowing it to be loaded. Fortunately the wound from the bullet is not serious. We are ready to believe that it was all a pure accident; at the same time we cannot help thinking that it is high time that these Christian people should cease to consider Natives even in joke as targets for aiming their fire-arms at. We would earnestly call upon the clergy of the Established Church of England in India, who are maintained at the cost of the poor Indian tax-payers, to exhort their countrymen to practice more humanity in their dealings with Natives. The existence of the costly Ecclesiastical Department in India cannot be justified in the eyes of the people of this country, if it is powerless to enforce Christian precepts and bring peace between the two races. Their efforts will not be misdirected or labour lost, if Christian missionaries, who are

working hard to convert *the heathen*, were also to convert to true Christianity the so-called Christian men, women and children in this country whose behaviour towards the people of the land is anything but what it should be.

Use of indecent language in some parts of the Periodical called "*Vagvilás*."

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 14th January says that the language used in some parts of the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth pages of the drama entitled "*Abhinavataruni Vidyápraha-san*" published in the periodical called "*Vagvilás*" for the month of January 1886 is coarse and indecent and steps should therefore be taken to suppress the book. The *Dnyán Prakásh* hopes that Government will take due notice of this matter.

The class of police probationers and the appointment of Native police officers to high posts in the police force.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 16th January observes:—It is said that Major Bisset, Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, has submitted a proposal to the Bombay Government to the effect that the police on the B. B. & C. I. and on the Rajputána lines should be amalgamated, that an Assistant Police Superintendent should be nominated for the Bombay Division instead of a Police Superintendent as hitherto and that the head-quarters of the Superintendent should be at Ajmere. We think that the new post of Assistant Police Superintendent should be given to a competent Native police officer. Sir James Fergusson did great injustice to Native police officers. He disheartened them by forming the class of police probationers and excluding Natives from it. With a view to attract educated men of good family in the police service, the Bombay Government should either allow educated Natives to join the probationer class or should promote as opportunity occurs worthy Native police officers to high posts in the police force as was done hitherto. The *Jáme* then advocates the appointment of Mr. Dhanjisháh Dádábhái to the post of Assistant Superintendent and says that he is in every respect worthy to hold it. He has been successfully working as a police officer in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police during the last 20 years. By the recognition of the claims of Natives to high posts in the police force a new field of usefulness will be opened to them and Government will also be benefited thereby.

Says that policemen should not be invested with power to take cognizance of ordinary cases of assault.

A correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 10th January writes:—In reply to the Deputation from the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association Colonel Wilson is reported to have said that he had made a representation to Government to make assault cognizable by the police and that if his request was granted, it would greatly benefit the public. The Native public will, however, on second thoughts differ from the above expression of opinion. It is not safe to invest policemen with powers which the Legislature has in its wisdom seen fit to withdraw from them. An assault is a very vague and a very elastic term. A little hot discussion with the exemplary Bombay buggywála by a man whose temper has been sorely tried, or some animated words with a tram-car conductor might be easily construed by a policeman into an assault and no amount of explanation would be sufficient to convince this limb of the Law, bent upon whiling away the dull monotony of his beat by a little scene and sensation, until the offending party was marched off to the nearest police station. It may be that a misunderstanding may arise between a European gentleman and a Native gentleman in a public thoroughfare, and the former if he wishes to get rid of a troublesome neighbour has only to ask the next policeman he meets with to do his duty. The Native will however be denied a similar remedy against a European. The Deputation may well have told Colonel Wilson that the remedy was not in the increase of the powers of the police, but in keeping a more vigilant watch in suspected quarters. There is a superfluous waste of police energy on the Queen's Road and in other fashionable quarters, and they may well be spared for watching the movements of the light-fingered gentry. The Native policeman has a mistaken idea of his vocation. He labours under the belief that he is paid to work not for the public but against it. To arm such a being with irresponsible powers is at all times and places fraught with danger and the more so in a place like Bombay, which is daily advancing in

progress and enlightenment, while the policeman keeps stationary and does not believe in a Native possessing self-respect. When assaults are of an aggravated kind the offence certainly becomes cognizable and a policeman has to use a little sense in dealing with such cases. If he cannot do so there is the stronger reason why he should not be furnished with enlarged powers which he is likely to abuse.

Remarks in connection with the exposure of a case of police oppression in Bombay.

In a paragraph headed "Police Extortion" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 11th January says:—The prosecution conducted by Mr. MacDermott against his two police constables displays a subtle trait in the character of our police which requires to be checked. Our police officers are usually too much attached to their subordinates to bring to light their misconduct and are generally inclined to support the exercise of authority however illegal and arbitrary. But Mr. MacDermott has shown commendable impartiality and uprightness in tracking out the oppressors of poor Ráoji and Párvati and bringing them to justice. A few such instances will suffice to inspire a wholesome fear of wrong in our police myrmidons. At the same time it is clear that every effort must be made to keep them under effective control.

Requests the Police authorities in Bombay to overhaul the abuses existing in the Police Department.

In a paragraph headed "A warning to the Police" the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 10th January says:—We are glad the officials of the local police department have begun in right earnest to scrutinize the conduct of their myrmidons. Two policemen have been sent to jail for extorting money and for unlawful arrest. So far the conduct of the authorities is creditable but those who have unearthed this instance of corruption ought not to rest content with what they have done. There is ample room for rectifying the abuses in this department. If the authorities show the requisite manliness to overhaul them, they will have placed the public of Bombay under great obligations.

Complaint against an order said to have been issued by the Acting Superintendent of Marine that all peons employed in the Government Dockyard at Bombay should submit themselves to a monthly medical examination.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) of the 10th January complains of an order said to have been issued by the Acting Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, to the effect that all the peons employed in the Government Dockyard should be regularly examined every month by the Dock Surgeon and observes that it is difficult to make out the necessity for such an order. Such a measure will only cause trouble to the poor peons and the medical officers.

Requests the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to send an additional vaccinator to Jacobabad.

The *Sind Sudhár* (146) of the 19th December observes:—Small-pox prevails greatly both in the town and the táluka of Jacobabad. By the grace of God however there is no mortality from the disease. The services of one vaccinator are not sufficient for both the town and the táluka of Jacobabad, considering the number of inhabitants. One more vaccinator is required and this the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will be good enough to supply.

Legislation.

Re-imposition of the income-tax and a suggestion to Government regarding the appointment of Income-tax Collectors.

The *Satyá Mitrá* (120) of the 10th January says that the income-tax is preferable to other taxes. The people should not grumble to pay two and a half per cent. of their income to the just British Government in return for the security of life and property which they enjoy. If the people act honestly and if Government officials were to behave in an upright and courteous manner, there would be no oppression in the collection of the income-tax. Government should in the first place take great care to appoint affable and impartial officers to collect the tax and to instruct them to be lenient towards the people, particularly in these hard times. During the last 3 years the people have not made

much profit in business. According to the experience of the *Satyá Mitrá* the imposition of the income-tax will impart vigour to all kinds of business and thus augment the incomes of people. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) of the same date says that the people will quietly submit to the re-imposition of the income-tax on account of the policy of Lord Ripon which has called forth the loyal feelings of the people. When the imposition of the income-tax was considered necessary in 1859 a strong outcry was raised against it but within three decades a change has taken place for the better. This shows the success of Lord Ripon's policy in the Government of this country and the Home Government and the British public should see the advisability of attending to the wants and complaints of the people of India.]

Comments on the debate on the Income-tax Bill in the Viceregal Council.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 13th January, in referring to the debate on the Income-tax Bill in the Supreme Legislative Council, says that during the debate on the Bill on Monday last none of the honourable members suggested to Government the advisability of resorting to other and fruitful sources of income, and none of them directly advocated the re-imposition of the duties on cotton goods. The latter measure is most important as the increased expenditure of the country can be well met by the re-imposition of the import duties. The zamindárs have come forward to thank Government for their exemption from the new income-tax. The representative of the zamindárs in the Supreme Legislative Council supported the Bill, for the zamindárs will lose nothing thereby. When have the Bengal zamindárs cared for the interests of the poor? It is, however, to be hoped that the Select Committee appointed to report on the Bill will advise the exemption of private persons earning less than Rs. 100 per mensem from the payment of the tax in the same way as Government servants similarly situated are exempted from taxation. Such an alteration in the Bill will benefit many poor families and will give some relief to the people. The same paper of the 15th January does not agree with the Viceroy in his opinion that the willingness of the people to pay the tax is a proof of the loyalty of the British and Native subjects. The people are ready to pay an impost three or four times heavier than the proposed income-tax; but they are strongly of opinion that other means of replenishing the treasury should be resorted to before recourse is had to the income-tax. The curtailment of the military and civil expenditure and the re-imposition of the import duties on cotton goods are the proper means of meeting the deficit. The Viceroy said that he was glad that the Native members of his Council had unanimously expressed their approbation of the Bill. But if the zamindárs with large incomes had been even slightly taxed His Excellency would not have found such unanimity in his Council. The rich zamindárs would in that case have raised a strong outcry against the tax in the *Hindu Patriot* newspaper and would have posed themselves as advocates of a public cause. The people should strongly agitate for the re-imposition of the import duties on cotton goods and show that India should not be made to suffer for the sake of Manchester. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 13th and 14th January expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Says that nothing would justify Government in increasing the salt duty.

In a paragraph headed "Income-tax and our duty" the *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 10th January says:—There is one remark in the Viceroy's speech in connection with this measure which requires notice. He is reported to have said that an increase in the salt-tax should be held as a reserve for greater emergencies, but against this reservation we enter our humble protest in the name of that justice which His Lordship invokes in support of the income-tax and in the name of the unrepresented millions. If any reserve is wanted over and above the income-tax, it ought to be drawn upon by the re-imposition of the import duties and not by increasing the duty on such a necessary of life as salt. If this cannot be done because of powerful Manchester, it is vain to invoke the name of justice. Government ought to retrench its expenditure, but should not increase the duty on salt. We hope our political associations will always speak as with one voice in this matter.

The *Sind Sudhár* (146) of the 19th December says:—The abundant supply of mineral oil which the Bolan lands have been proved to be capable of yielding will pay Government handsomely and thus the necessity for levying additional taxes as now contemplated will be avoided.

Suggestion about avoiding the levying of new taxation.

In an article headed "Sir Auckland Colvin's Statement" the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 10th January writes:—We consider the present occasion to be premature for raising additional taxation. Let the Government of India once for all exhaustively go into the whole question of Indian expenditure by means of a Commission on which independent Native gentlemen ought to be appointed. There is good reason to believe that the existing military expenditure alone can be easily reduced by two or three millions sterling. There is ample scope besides for reduction in the overgrown civil expenditure. A Government bent upon protecting its helpless subjects already weighed down by heavy taxation would first assiduously apply itself to the task of retrenchment before it tried to raise fresh revenue by new taxation. But we regret to have to say that the every-day honesty of the individual is not always present among the statesmen to whom are committed the destinies of two hundred millions of souls, and hence the intense aversion to reduce the overgrown expenditure. So long as this aversion lasts among the ruling classes, we despair of any relief in taxation or any improvement in the economic condition of the people. Meanwhile we cannot help repeating that the Government has acted hastily in coming before the public to demand additional revenue. In our opinion it has not exhausted all the available means for effecting reductions in order to bring about equilibrium in the balance sheet of the empire. The Indian Government has failed in the first duty which every enlightened Government owes to its subjects, especially those who are in the position of the Natives of India.

Says that there is ample scope for making reductions in the overgrown civil and military expenditure of Government before resorting to new taxation.

In an article headed "The Government of India's appeal for increased taxation" the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 10th January says:—Lord Dufferin's speech falls short in two important points. He has given no clue as to whether his Government has resisted the arbitrary decree of the Secretary of State to increase the army by thirty thousand troops and incur a permanent annual expenditure thereon of two millions, and he has omitted to acquaint the public with those specific reasons that have justified his Government in pursuing the policy it has pursued towards Burmah. But apart from these omissions, we find certain internal evidence to make us fear that Lord Dufferin has been more or less in accord with the policy of the English Cabinet in reference to both matters. If so, the reasons which have been adduced for taking upon himself the full responsibility for the financial measure proposed seem to be unsound. It is true that in March last we were on the brink of a great crisis. It is also true that the significance of that crisis was well understood from one end of India to the other. It is further true that that crisis did evoke an outburst of genuine loyalty from the people and the princes. But it must be remembered that the crisis was of England's own making. There is no doubt left now that Earl Granville made mistakes and that the powerful "forward" party in India did its best to precipitate the crisis by urging the Amir full eighteen months ago to occupy Penjdeh. It was the military hierarchy at Simla, supported by the Foreign Office, that mainly brought about the crisis. Again it was the same party that magnified the crisis and forced the hands of Government. A needless alarm was created, and while that alarm lasted, military preparations were hastened on, with the result that we all witness to-day. Nobody of course wished that India should have stood by with folded arms and done nothing for her own defence. The people and princes of India unanimously declared for a defence of the Empire, but they did not mean that the existing resources were inadequate and that there was need for additional soldiers. They declared that the true defence lay in their rulers confining themselves *within* the natural frontier. The Government of India has more than once declared

Does not see any justification for increasing the strength of the Indian army at an annual cost of two millions sterling.

within the last eight years and once during the second Afghan war that the strength at which the Indian army is maintained was ample for repelling external attacks, both on the north-west and north-east frontiers, and that the existing facilities of transport and the equipment and precision of arms had increased the fighting powers of that army far in excess of what they were in 1860. There is really no reason whatever for adding a single soldier to the existing strength of the Indian army. We must demur to the statement that if in so great a crisis the Government of India had done less it would have deserved impeachment before Parliament. On the contrary, we maintain that the authorities in England and in India *deserve* impeachment for needlessly adding 30,000 fighting men to the existing military force at an annual cost of two millions sterling, which is too great a burden for India to bear, already heavily taxed as she is. We ask the authorities whether they believe in a Russian invasion of India? Lord Dufferin has been justly credited with unusual sound sense. He has had varied diplomatic experience of all the Continental nations, Russia specially. No State official knows better than he the capacity and resources of Russia. He has at his elbow, as Private Secretary, a man of exceptional ability and a specialist on the Russian question. Bearing in mind all these facts we appeal to His Lordship to say whether he believes his Government is justified in accepting the arbitrary decree of the Cabinet at home and allowing 30,000 men to be added to the Indian army against a possible attack from Russia in the future? It is to us a matter for severe disappointment that in spite of his unique experience Lord Dufferin should have thrown the weight of his influence on the side of the shallow alarmists working in concert at Westminister and dominated by an Imperialist Minister.

Does not approve of the imposition of the income-tax and suggests the revival of the import duties and other measures for increasing the revenues.

In an article headed "The Income-tax" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 11th January says:—It has long been apparent that the existing resources of Government will not be enough to cope with all the numerous unexpected demands on its exchequer, and the revival of the income-tax has been looked upon as almost inevitable. Nevertheless the proposal will not fail to cause alarm in many a household. Increase of taxation is always an evil and the increase in an obnoxious way like the income-tax is a particularly unwelcome evil. On a careful perusal of Sir Auckland Colvin's very lucid speech it seems to us that the tax is altogether unnecessary. The only circumstances stated to necessitate the tax are an apprehended fall in exchange and an increase in military expenditure, both together calculated to result in a deficit of £2,000,000. Out of this deficit the current revenues are estimated to make up £1,300,000 and a net deficit of £700,000 remains to be provided for. Even this deficit is arrived at on the assumption that the accounts must always show a surplus of £700,000. We fully agree with Sir Auckland Colvin as to the impropriety of raising the salt-tax, but we are not equally clear as regards the import duties. The re-imposition of the import duties as a temporary measure for fiscal purposes is not repugnant to the principles of political economy. But the duties on finer cloths were not protective in any sense of the word and Native and Anglo-Indian opinion in India has been unanimously against their abolition. Further, whatever may be said against the re-imposition of the import duties on cotton goods there can be objection to an increase in the duty on spirits, sugar and other articles. The taxation of such luxuries will serve the very purpose of taxing the rich classes about whom Sir Auckland Colvin is so eloquent, for although the duties will be first paid by the dealers in those goods the ultimate incidence will fall on the consumers. As regards the equalization of license-tax, it is frequently forgotten that that tax, though nominally falling on the trading classes, is really paid by the whole community. An increase in the duty on spirits and like articles and equalization of the license-tax by fixing a sliding scale of assessment on all mercantile incomes will, we venture to think, give the requisite amount of revenue which will secure to Government its much desired surplus of £700,000. The income-tax has been tried before but it has always been unsuccessful. We think the limit of exemption should be uniformly fixed at Rs. 100 per month. We fail to see why military officers should enjoy a special exemption up to Rs. 500 per month, or why persons out-

side the Government service with less than Rs. 100 a month should be chargeable with the tax. A variable scale of exemptions such as obtains in England will be preferable. The landed classes are altogther exempted, but it is doubtful whether owners of house-property and inám-lands come within the exemption. The exemption may properly be extended to ryotwari-lands, but the holders of permanently settled lands, house-owners, and Inámdárs may not improperly be asked to bear their share of the public burden.

Re-imposition of the income-tax disapproved and revival of the import duties on cotton goods suggested.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 10th January, in writing of the re-imposition of the income-tax, says:—The necessity for additional taxation has been made out on account of the designs of Russia which render it necessary to place the North-West Frontier of India in a state of defence. But the defence of the frontier is a matter of imperial concern. The Governments of England and India ought therefore to share equitably between them the expenditure to be incurred. We however see no indication on the part of the Home Government to pay their share of the new liability. All the outlay incurred in constructing strategical railways and fortifications is thrown entirely on India. The propriety of increasing the strength of the European troops is also extremely doubtful. No justification has been shown for this step. Those who have examined the subject calmly and dispassionately consider the increase of troops utterly unnecessary. The revival of the income-tax is an impolitic measure. We think it would have been better if the license-tax had been abolished. If the Government really wanted more money and if they could not get it without resorting to additional taxation, then their best course would have been to revive the import duties on cotton goods. By re-imposing the cotton duties the Native community, the European merchants and the public services would have been spared the inconvenience and hardship incidental to the payment of the income-tax. But the Government of India in deference to the powerful English manufacturers have not dared to do what is most obviously just. We strongly condemn the re-imposition of the income-tax. [The *Gujaráti* (103), the *Gujarát Mitrá* (80), the *Rást Goftár* (117) and the *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the 10th and the *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 14th January disapprove of the re-imposition of the income-tax and say that the import duties on cotton goods should have been revived and expenditure curtailed. The *Gujarát Mitrá* and the *Rást Goftár* say that the zamindárs ought to be made amenable to the new tax. The *Yajdan Parast* adds that the Indian customs duties which were abolished some time ago should have been re-imposed along with import duties on European cotton goods.]

Disapproves of the proposal to levy income-tax and recommends the revival of import duties on Europe cotton goods.

The *Pandit* (142) of the 15th January observes:—As was anticipated, the much hated income-tax is again to be imposed on the people of India to meet the extra charges incurred on account of an increase in the strength of the Indian Army. The Indian Army is to be increased by an addition of ten thousand men and to defray these charges it is essential that some new tax should be levied. Under these circumstances we think the income-tax is preferable to any other direct tax. It is not clear whether the tax is to last for a limited period or is to become a permanent source of revenue like the salt duties. The Finance Minister is to be congratulated on his wisdom in not increasing the duties on salt as was suggested by one of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries. While commenting on the Income-tax Bill the Honourable Ráo Sáheb Mandlik did a yeoman's service by bringing to the notice of the Council the folly of abolishing the import duties. We have no faith in the statement of Sir Auckland Colvin that the import duties were not abolished in the interests of Manchester. Mr. Mandlik has clearly shown that the abolition of the import duties has benefited India in no way, as no increase in the imports of piece-goods has taken place as was anticipated by the advocates of free trade. If the duties were not abolished in the interests of Manchester and if they have not benefited India, then we do not see why they should not be re-imposed instead of levying the income-tax? In another place the *Pandit* observes that the proposed income-tax will prove a great burden to the poor people who already have to bear a heavy burden of taxation and exhorts

the Supreme Government to revive the repealed import duties on Europe cotton goods in place of the income-tax.

Comments on the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Estates Bill.

The *Gujaráti* (103) of the 18th January, in writing on the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Estates Bill, says that the Tálukdárs will lose many of their privileges by the Bill. The Tálukdárs of Gujarát and Káthiáwár resemble the Thákors in many respects. The Government have no right to interfere and to curtail their privileges. By this Bill the powers of the Tálukdárs will be diminished to a certain extent whilst those of the ryots will be increased and seeds of litigation will be sown. When the Revenue Survey Act is in many respects prejudicial to the interests of the zamindárs living under British sway, the policy of making it applicable to the Gujarát Tálukdárs cannot be approved. There is no cause for enlarging the powers of Government. The Bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council with a view to increase Government revenues, but the interests of the Tálukdárs dependent on Government should be first attended to. Government will be looked upon as taking an undue advantage of the helpless Tálukdárs.

Local Self-government.

Comments on the rules for the conduct of the approaching rate-payers' general election in Bombay.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 15th January says:—The rules for the conduct of the approaching rate-payers' election in Bombay published in the *Government Gazette* have given rise to a curious question, which may perhaps have to be brought before a court of law for decision. The question is about the authority of the Bombay Government to divide the city into seven wards, to fix the number of representatives to be returned by each ward and to allow only one vote to each voter. The Bombay Government have framed these rules by virtue of section 9 B of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878. In the rules now published the Government have exceeded their powers. Though these rules are similar to those issued on previous occasions, the people should now be prepared to protest against the action of Government. From a perusal of section 9 B of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 and sections 4, 9 and 9 D it will be seen that it is not laid down therein that the city should be divided into seven wards and that each person qualified to vote should vote for one member and in one ward only. Moreover it is not laid down in the law that lists of voters in different wards should be prepared and published. The law intends that only one general election for 32 members of the Municipal Corporation should take place for the whole city. The law does not specify that a voter should vote for one member and in one ward only. The powers given to the Government for regulating the conduct of an election relate to the method of registering the votes, the holding of the election and the declaration of the result. Hence the division of the city into wards and the restriction to vote for one member only are objectionable and we beg to draw the attention of the public to the matter. We advise the leading citizens to take up the matter and to secure the rights granted to. the people by law. The decision given by the Presidency Magistrate entitling all the voters in the city to vote for the election of a member for a certain ward at an interim election supports this view. Moreover, every Justice of the Peace enjoys the right of giving 16 votes for the sixteen members whom the Justices return to the Municipal Corporation. At the time of the election of the members of the Town Council from the Municipal Corporation, each member of the Corporation gives as many votes as the number of persons to be returned. When such is the state of the law, the people should be allowed to give 32 votes for 32 members of the Corporation at the time of the rate-payers' general election. They will be only asking for their rights in so doing. The advantages of a general election for the whole city and the right of each voter to vote for 32 members will be more solid than those derived hitherto. Candidates who seek the suffrages of the rate-payers will not then be able to secure a seat on the Corporation with only a few votes and those candidates who really have the public interest at heart will succeed in larger numbers.

Education.

The *Akhbáre Soddgar* (85) of the 11th January says that the recent scandal in connection with the theft of question-papers for the Matriculation Examination has been hushed up. One of the emplóyés in the Government Central Press who was found to be concerned in the affair has been dismissed from service and no further steps are now to be taken. This result is unsatisfactory and shows that there is a screw loose somewhere in the University machinery. If it be true that the guilty parties have been allowed to escape free, there is no guarantee that such scandals will not be repeated in future. The degrees granted by the Bombay University will be much lowered in public estimation if it becomes known that candidates can obtain questions surreptitiously and that the guilty parties will not be punished.

The Matriculation scandal and the alleged result of the enquiry instituted into it.

The *Pandit* (142) of the 15th January observes that in the time of Mr. Terry the art of engraving was taught in the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art. After the appointment of Mr. Griffiths the engraving class was abolished and the teaching of the art of engraving has been neglected to this day. There is much demand for engravings among painters and merchants in general and they are put to considerable inconvenience on account of the scarcity of engravers. It is highly desirable that the class for teaching engraving should be reopened. If the teachers in the School of Art do not possess sufficient knowledge of engraving, there is a private practitioner of engraving named Shrirang Raghunáth who possesses a competent knowledge of it. The *Pandit* recommends Government to utilise the services of this gentleman.

Recommends the reopening of the class for the teaching of art engraving in the local School of Art.

The *Kesari* (40) of the 12th January, in alluding to the petition in reference to free scholarships sent to Government by the non-Bráhman population of Ahmednagar which had the support of Rev. Mr. Smith, notices the document in a long article which is written in a style half serious and half jocular. The *Kesari* observes that the Christian Missionaries and Anglo-Indians who hate Bráhmans are trying to mislead the ignorant Kunbis who appear likely to catch the bait and ruin themselves. The *Kesari* remarks that the Kunbis have been taught to believe that they have remained ignorant on account of the machinations of Bráhmans whose leading genius, the Peishva, purposely withheld all the means of acquiring knowledge from them. Since the advent of the English the Bráhmans have been trying to prevent the Kunbis from securing the advantages of knowledge; but Mr. Lee-Warner and the Christian Missionaries have succeeded in foiling the uncharitable attempts of the Bráhmans. The *Kesari* enumerates the good acts performed by the Peishva's Government and the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha for the improvement of the public interests in general and of the agricultural classes in particular and alludes to the commercial policy pursued by England by which the Native Indian industries have been totally ruined, and observes that these facts have been misrepresented to the Kunbis, who are likely to be carried away by false impressions which may lead to their ruin.

Remarks with reference to the petition regarding free scholarships sent by the non-Bráhman population of Ahmednagar.

The *Dnyánodayá* (8) of the 14th January says:—The *Kesari* indulges in a violent tirade against Mr. Lee-Warner, Rev. J. Smith and Missionaries in general, accusing them of hating the Bráhmans and seeking their degradation and wishing to give all the advantages to the low castes. This and other violent tirades, it seems, are the result of a petition sent to Government by some of the non-Bráhman population of Ahmednagar in reference to the free scholarships which it is alleged are given only to Bráhman students. This memorial to Government, it appears, was signed also by Mr. Smith, who takes an interest in the education of all classes. We have not seen this communication to Government, and therefore cannot express our opinion

Says that the Christian Missionaries are not the enemies of Bráhmans.

as to the spirit in which it was written, nor the manner in which it was drawn up. Leaving therefore this particular case until we are better informed, we can say that our Bráhman friends make a great mistake when they accuse missionaries of being their enemies, and of wishing that they be put down and lowered in the social scale. Those Bráhmans who have come into real contact with missionaries, so as to know their feelings, would speak very differently from the violent language the *Kesari* indulges in. We should not be at all afraid to ask the Editor of the *Kesari* to question the Bráhman boys in the school of this very same Mr. Smith as to whether they had the cordial hatred of their principal, or of the other missionaries who teach in that school. The fact is, the very opposite is true, and if our Bráhman friends only knew one tithe of the personal sacrifices that missionary friends make and are only too glad to make for them, they would not wound these their best friends by these unkind accusations. But a missionary labouring among all classes cannot but see an inequality between the intellectual state of the different castes most detrimental to the true welfare of the country. The lower castes need raising in intelligence and all avenues need to be opened to them also. Until very recently no one but missionaries have cared to open to them the door of education. Government took but little interest, and surely the Bráhmans have done nothing. It is only now that the intellectual part of the community begin to recognise the need of something being done for the lower castes. Hence if missionaries become interested in seeing that caste prejudice does not hinder the lawful ambitions of the lower classes, we cannot see why they should be characterized as enemies of Bráhmans.

Approves of the petition from the Non-Brahmanic classes of Ahmednagar in support of Mr. Lee-Warner's circular on the subject of free-studentships in public schools.

The *Pandit* (142) of the 15th January says :—The petition forwarded to Government by the Non-Brahmanic classes of Ahmednagar against the action of the Sárvajanik Sabha is a well-worded document and shows signs of progress and of a beneficial change in the condition of the hitherto neglected Non-Brahmanic population. It is pleasant to see the oppressed and the illiterate coming forward to petition Government for the redress of their grievances. We have every reason to hope that Government will take the petition into its serious consideration and will not be misled as to the actual grievances of these people by the one-sided representation of the Sárvajanik Sabha, the majority of whose members are Poona Bráhmans. The Rev. Mr. Smith of the Ahmednagar Mission School deserves credit for helping the poorer classes to fight their own battle against the oppression of the higher classes.

Free-studentships in Government High Schools and the Pársis.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 11th January, in alluding to the memorial of the inhabitants of Ahmednagar on the subject of free-studentships in Government High Schools, expresses a wish that the Bombay Government should speedily issue their resolution on the circular letter issued by Mr. Lee-Warner on the subject. In his defence of the circular Mr. Lee-Warner proved that Bráhman boys derived more advantage in this respect than boys of other castes; but he has not been able to put forward any argument in excluding Pársi and Christian students from the enjoyment of free-studentships. Christian boys will not suffer much by Mr. Lee-Warner's order, as a very limited number of them attend Government High Schools. Those Christian students who attend Government schools are not very poor and even the poorer among them can easily resort to private Christian schools. But the poor Pársi boys have no such advantage. A large portion of the class of Pársi boys attending Government High Schools is so poor that certain benevolent gentlemen supply them with books. If Mr. Lee-Warner had taken some trouble, he could have easily procured a list of such Pársi students in the Elphinstone High School. It is not right that because the Pársis have made good progress in education, their poor should be prevented from tasting the sweet fruits of education. The Bráhman boys may be prevented from unduly profiting by free-studentships. Special free-studentships and scholarships may also be instituted for the classes backward in education, but the existing number of free-studentships and scholarships should be open to all classes of the people without any distinction whatever.

Railways.

Alleged ill-treatment of certain Hindu Government officials travelling on the B. B. & C. I. Railway line by Mr. Máneckshá Dhanjishá, Acting Superintendent of Railway Police.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 10th January, in an article headed "Complaint against the Acting Police Superintendent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway," says:—On the night of the 29th December last one Dinshájhi Smart, a Guard on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, locked up one of the second-class compartments in the down mail train at the Grant Road Station. This he did with a view to secure the entire compartment for his friend Mr. Jamsetji Dalál, Assistant Engineer on the same railway line. As the influx of passengers on that day was great several Hindu gentlemen wanted to get into that compartment, but as the door was closed they requested Mr. Edalji, the Station-master, to open it. Their request however was not complied with. The Hindu passengers mentioned above were Madhvachrám Balvachrám, Harisukhrám Máneckrám and Vádilál Tárachand, Subordinate Judges of Bulsár, Viramgám and Godhra respectively, and Mr. Balrám Motirám Vakil. They again complained to the Station-master at Grant Road, but he paid no heed to their complaint. At the Dádar Station a Bhátia gentleman wanted to get into the compartment in which Mr. Dalál was sitting along with Mr. Máneckshá, Acting Police Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway. Mr. Máneckshá did not allow the Bhátia gentleman to get in but asked the Station-master to accommodate him in some other compartment. This was accordingly done. Mr. Madhvachrám and his friends hereupon protested and declared that they would bring the arbitrary conduct of the railway employés to the notice of their superiors. At the Bándra Station Mr. Máneckshá told Mr. Madhvachrám not to bawl out but to keep quiet. He afterwards alighted from his carriage and told Mr. Madhvachrám that he did not care for his threat. Mr. Madhvachrám replied that he would bring the affair to the notice of Government when Mr. Máneckshá retorted by saying "Go to hell." Mr. Madhvachrám and his friends got thereby very much enraged and a breach of the peace would have most probably occurred had these Hindu officials not restrained their anger. On enquiry at the Bassein Station Mr. Máneckshá learnt that these persons whom he had offended were Government officials and respectable gentlemen. At the Pálghar Station Mr. Maneckshá went into the compartment occupied by Mr. Madvachrám and asked pardon for what had happened. It is however doubtful whether Mr. Máneckshá would have thus expressed his regret, had other men been in the place of these Hindu officials. It is intolerable that high judicial officers of Government should be put to inconvenience and insulted. We are ready to hear the other side and to correct our statement, if false. We think that Mr. Máneckshá is seriously to blame in this matter. We should strongly advise the Railway authorities to enquire into the above complaint and take remedial measures. Such occurrences happen much too frequently. [The *Akbhára Sodágar* (85) of the 12th January, in noticing the complaint reported in the *Gujarát Mitrá* dwells on the satisfactory manner in which the Pársi employés on the stations of the B. B. & C. I. Railway discharge their duties and observes that this occurrence is a matter for regret. The *Gujarát Mitrá* ought to have stated whether the compartment occupied by the two railway officials was a reserved compartment and whether they paid an extra fare. Railway officials are permitted to travel in reserved carriages. An explanation is needed in this matter. This is the first complaint of the kind which has appeared against the Pársi employés on the line since its opening. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 12th January refuses to believe in the truth of the complaint made by the *Gujarát Mitrá* and says that it is the duty of Government to institute an enquiry].

Injury resulting to labourers from the blasting operations carried on at Lonikalbhor.

The *Kesari* (40) of the 12th January in its local news states that the blasting operations carried on in the village of Lonikalbhor in connection with railway works have frequently resulted in serious injury to the labourers working thereon. On Friday, the 8th January, two labourers had their arms cut by stones which flew from a charged mine. The *Kesari* strongly recommends the Railway authorities to make provision for the injured labourers and to take more care in carrying on the blasting operations.

Municipalities.

In a paragraph headed "Municipal economy" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 11th January says:—While the Corporation is racking its brains over the ways and means for its ever increasing wants, it is curious to hear that a new place worth Rs. 600 a month is intended to be created in the Assessor's office. A Refund officer, whatever may be his duty, seems to be a redundant officer, the duty being easily enough done by the Assessor himself. The post, it seems, once existed and was found unnecessary. The work is said to be so light that no inconvenience was felt although Mr. Brunton was absent on leave for three months without a substitute. Our Municipal burdens are heavy enough, and it is desirable that the rate-payers' money should not be spent on superfluous offices. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 13th January expresses similar sentiments.]

Says that no necessity exists for creating a new office worth Rs. 600 in the Bombay Municipality.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 10th January complains of the dirty condition of the water in the Rámkund reservoir in Gogha and of the negligence displayed by the Municipality of that town in not cleaning it though Dr. Mánecklál submitted a report on the subject some time ago and observes that the great increase in sickness in the town during the last year is attributable to the change in the weather and to the dirty condition of the water of the Rámkund reservoir from which the people derive their supply of water. Government ought to take notice of the conduct of the president and members of the Municipality in this matter. An abler man than the present Municipal president is needed to attend to the well-being of the people.

Complaint against the Gogha Municipality.

Native States.

The *Baroda Vatsal* (143) of the 10th January complains that on the recent occasion of the marriage of the Gáekwád the battery of the subsidiary force was not present to give salute on that auspicious event. The Gáekwád has ceded territory for the maintenance of this force which according to treaty engagements ought to be in the Baroda Camp. The negligence shown by the British authorities at Baroda is not easily accountable. The *Baroda Vatsal* hopes that the Secretary of State and the Viceroy will duly take notice of this omission and inform the public of the cause thereof.

Complains that on the occasion of the marriage of the Gáekwád the battery of the subsidiary force was not present to give salute.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 10th January says:—Some of those Anglo-Indians who had the temerity to black-ball the Mahárája of Baroda and ferret him out as the veriest illiterate boor who did not know how to honour and respect his sovereign are the very persons who now assert that they have never seen a more courteous and graceful person than Mahárája Sayajiráo. It goes without saying that to reach an Anglo-Indian you must go through his stomach, and every day experience proves the truth of that saying. We ask those who roundly abused the Mahárája in connection with the National Anthem incident to say whether His Highness was less courteous than he is now when that stupid incident occurred. The fact of the matter is that His Highness was neither more nor less courteous either before or after the incident but a portion of the Anglo-Indian press wanted to accuse the Native community of disloyalty and they did it to their heart's content. That end being served they are now ready to extol the Gáekwád's loyalty to the skies. So much for the sincerity, honesty and consistency of a portion of the Anglo-Indian press. [The *Gujaráti* (103) of the same date says that those who attacked the Gáekwád of Baroda in connection with the National Anthem incident at Poona now feel ashamed of their conduct and praise his loyalty. Mahárája Sayajiráo's loyalty to the British Government is unquestionable and the Bombay Government found out on enquiry that the charge of disloyalty brought by some writers against him in connection with the National Anthem incident was groundless. The practice of harassing Native princes on trivial and hollow pretexts is hateful.]

Says that those Anglo-Indians who accused the Gáekwád of disloyalty in connection with the National Anthem incident in Poona now praise him for his loyalty because he entertained them on the occasion of his marriage.

The Makráni outlaws of Junágad and their raids.

A correspondent of the *Rást Goftár* (117) of the 10th January, writing from Verával, says that seven Makráni outlaws of Junágad began plundering the village of Wadodra at about 12 on the night of the 24th December last. They caught hold of the principal merchants, specially the Luvánás, poured kerosine oil on their heads and extorted money from them by setting the oil on fire. Two of the local watchmen were found pinioned. The outlaws took away with them a horse and about Rs. 150 in cash from the bard of the Káradyás. The next day they plundered the village of Wadodra subject to the jurisdiction of Sutrápáda and killed Ráma, the patel of the village. They also plundered the house of a Bania who used to abuse them and so severely wounded him that he died the following day. The people are so much afraid of the outlaws that they do not sleep in their houses. The Junágad State ought to speedily put down their raids and relieve the people from distress. [A correspondent of the *Gujaráti* (103) of the same date gives some further particulars of the raids committed by the Makránis and says that the people are very much afraid of them. Though Major Abbott has been sent in pursuit of them, it is doubtful whether he will succeed in apprehending them. The outlaws have spies in various places and in the Junágad police force. It is said that they have learnt of the appointment of Major Abbott and hence they act with great caution. They have very recently struck terror into the inhabitants of four villages, who consider it dangerous to stir out of doors after 5 P.M. in Verával, Prabháspátan, Junágad, Vanthali and other places.]

Complaint against the Thákor of Bhávnagar.

The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (84) of the 13th January, in congratulating the Thákor of Bhávnagar on his being made Grand Commander of the Star of India, says that though the Bhávnagar State is generally regarded as a very civilized one, mismanagement greatly prevails in it. The outward show is such that it makes a visitor believe that the State has made great progress in reforms. It cannot be denied that many reforms have been introduced into the State but the administration is very arbitrary. The subjects residing in villages subject to the dominion of the Thákor complain of the mal-administration of justice and of their grievances remaining unredressed. The Thákor gives liberal donations towards public objects in foreign parts but nobody appears to care about the misconduct of the State officials.

Complaint against the Thákor of Sáthamba.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 14th January, writing from Sáthamba, complains of the prevalence of thefts in that town and says that though about twenty cases of house-breaking have occurred during the last year, the Thákor was unable to find out the thieves and to recover the stolen property even in one case. Compensation for stolen property is also seldom given. Mr. Dalsukhrám, the Kárbhari, resides in the State for about four months only in the course of a year and the Political Agent does not enquire into the cause of his absence. The Thákor does not enquire into the cases of thefts committed in the houses of the Mehvásis owing to some dispute with them. A few days ago three Bráhmans were sleeping in their fields. They were severely beaten by thieves and one of them is not expected to survive. The thieves have not yet been arrested. The Bráhmans are about to proceed to Sádra to complain of this state of things. The Bombay Government ought to enquire into the matter, as the people suspect that the Thákor himself has been instigating such lawless acts. If the Political Agent were to visit the state every year, the people would be much benefited.

Berár Affairs.

Irregularity in the issuing of summonses in criminal cases.

In an article headed "The way to ask an accused to defend himself" the *Vaidarbh* (18) of the 9th January says:—Some time ago we came across two notices sent by a Magistrate in Berár to persons who were accused of some offence. The notices were on printed forms and ran to this effect. "To *A. B.* Whereas you are charged with having committed an offence under section — of the Indian Penal Code, you are hereby directed to appear before

this Court on—". To this a footnote was appended under the special orders of the Magistrate and it ran as follows :—" Should you have any evidence to give in your defence you should bring it with you on the aforesaid day. If you fail to do so no excuse will be listened to." But for the fact that we have seen these summonses with our own eyes, we should have been somewhat sceptical if we were *told* by any one that a man against whom the terrors of the law are held out is called upon to defend himself without his knowing *who* his accuser is, and *what* he is accused of. It should be stated that the notices which we have seen were issued in a summons case; but whether a summons or a warrant was issued, the absurdity, the injustice and the harshness of the procedure observed are undeniable. In a civil suit where the danger only lies to property, it is found necessary that a man should have *full information* as to the claim brought against him. But in cases where there is greater danger—where a man might be imprisoned or fined, where he is threatened with infamy and disgrace—it is not considered necessary to give him any information whatever. It might be said that when a criminal complaint is made against an individual the presumption is that he must know something about it. The presumption however has often no real basis. How many cases of false complaint do the records of the magisterial courts show? Again does not the argument that is here used in criminal cases apply with equal force in civil suits? Might it not be said that when a claim is made against an individual it could be assumed that he has knowledge of the nature of the claim? If we were therefore to act upon the procedure adopted in criminal cases, might not the civil tribunals send a notice to a defendant simply informing him that a claim of a certain amount with respect to a certain field was made against him, and that he should appear on a certain day with his evidence to answer and meet the claim? And yet in every civilized country it has been considered unjust to call upon a man to meet a claim without giving him sufficient information about the details of it and the person who makes it. We contend that it is absolutely essential in the interests of justice and fair play that more information should be vouchsafed to an accused person than is at present given in our criminal courts. We would suggest to the authorities that in the summonses sent to accused persons mention should be made in the first place of the person who brings the accusation. Secondly, instead of simply stating that the accusation is under a certain section of a certain Act, the name of the offence should be specified. It should also be stated whether the charge is for assault or criminal trespass or for any other offence. How are common people to understand that a charge under a certain section relates to a particular offence. Thirdly, the summons should contain a statement of the day and time of the alleged offence and the place where it was committed. The grievance pointed out here might appear insignificant to those who do not know much of these matters. We would only ask them to go to the lower magisterial courts on any day and if they took the trouble to enquire, they will find many persons who do not know why they have been brought into court.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
19th January 1886.

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(For the week ending 16th January 1886.)

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1886

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERAR.
For the Week ending 23rd January 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgá Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaiwári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Subodh Prakásh	Do.	Do.	250
18	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
19	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
20	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitrá	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
33	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*35	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
36	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
38	„ Karnátak Mitrá[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*39	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	300
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
44	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Sátára	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nityupadeshak	Bombay	Do.	700
49	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*50	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Peona	Do.	450
*53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*54	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
*58	„ Ripon Mitrá	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti) ...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
66	„ Sholápur Vritt	Do.	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
68	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayá	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	200

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
73	The Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Weekly	250
74	„ Vichárshil...	Málvan	Do.	300
*75	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*76	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
77	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*78	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
86	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
87	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*88	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
89	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	415
90	„ A'ryă Subodharatnákar	Do.	Do.	286
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,300
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	500
93	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
*95	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Do.	200
96	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
97	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
98	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
99	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
103	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
104	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*106	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
107	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
108	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
109	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
110	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,405
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
112	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Monthly	350
113	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
114	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*115	„ Praja Hitapatra	Nadiád	Do.	200
116	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
118	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
119	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
120	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
121	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
122	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
123	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
124	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
128	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
129	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*130	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
132	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
134	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*135	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
136	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
137	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Do.	915
138	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
139	„ Vrittántă Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
	PERSIAN.			
141	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
142	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	505
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
143	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*144	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*145	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
146	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

The *Deshi Mitrá* (97), a comic paper, of the 21st January, contains a cartoon in which Lord Dufferin is represented as being engaged in deep meditation. The article below it runs as follows:—My God! Lord Ripon was really fortunate. When he went home the people of India manifested their great attachment for him, whereas they have begun to glare angrily at me. But they are not to blame in the matter. We have swallowed Burmah and have extended the meshes of the license-tax. What wonder is there then that the people should murmur? But I am so unfortunate that these two events have occurred during my time. Oh Fate! Oh Luck! art thou awake or sleeping? But no, I have come under ill omens from England. I have been only 12 months in India and the people have fully become my enemies. How shall I be able to pass full four years more? Oh my God, hear my prayer:

His Excellency Lord Dufferin represented as being in deep meditation over his Viceroyalty and praying to God to give him strength to govern India well.

Oh God, I feel that I am weak,
And prone to every sin;
But thou, who givest to those who seek,
Will give me strength within.

The *Sind Sudhár* (146) of the 9th January says:—Last year several memorials were submitted to Government asking them to call out Native volunteers, but Government have hitherto turned a deaf ear to these representations. It is possible Government may think seriously of the proposal when Russia knocks at the door of India. As it is, Government are not regardless of the daily approach of Russia. They have ordered thirty-three thousand troops from England, and although the finances of Government are not in a position to bear the extra annual charge of 2 krors of rupees entailed by the entertainment of extra troops, still the ruling power has thought it politic to raise fresh troops. Would it not then be better to enlist Natives as volunteers than to go to the expense of ordering fresh troops from England?

Says that it is advisable that Natives should be permitted to become volunteers instead of ordering out fresh troops from England for service in India.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 17th January approves of the remarks made by Sir Rivers Thompson on the utility of the work of Christian missionaries in India at a missionary meeting held in Calcutta and remarks:—There can hardly be any doubt that the main object of Christian missions in India, namely, the conversion of the people to Christianity, has but very indifferently succeeded, if not well nigh failed, owing to the inherent disinclination of Natives to forsake their own religious belief and to the observance by the British Government of perfect neutrality in respect of the religious affairs of all its subjects. But the advent of the missionaries into India and their presence in different parts of the country have been of immense advantage to Natives of all ranks. Natives have known no better friends among the European residents in India than the worthy disciples of Christ, who amidst good and evil reports and at great personal sacrifices have done their best to befriend the children of the soil and to raise them in the scale of existence by emancipating them from the despotism of man, the tyranny of custom and the hideous effects of ignorance and barbarous superstitions. If any class of Europeans deserve the gratitude of the natives of India more than others it is that of the Christian missionaries, who have been generously rendering great service to the cause of the intellectual, social and moral advancement of the people of all denominations.

Praises the efforts made by Christian missionaries in India for the advancement of her people.

The *Kesari* (40) of the 19th January says that Englishmen frequently express astonishment because Natives are not able to speak and write in the English language with facility. Englishmen have themselves acknowledged that some Natives speak and write English as well as Englishmen. The speeches of the Indian delegates at the recent general election in England are considered by those most competent to judge to be superior

Remarks in connection with the astonishment expressed by some Englishmen respecting the inability of Natives to speak and write English with facility.

to the similar performances of several Englishmen. There are not many civilians who can speak and write English better than many ordinary Natives who learn the English language with the object of earning their livelihood. Now it is true that Natives do not know the colloquial English which is spoken by English ladies, but then they have no occasion for learning it. Ill-educated Native lads speak and write English more correctly than ordinary soldiers. But notwithstanding this Anglo-Indians are ever ready to ridicule a Native for the slightest mistake which he may commit in speaking or writing in the English language. It is well known all over the world how little Englishmen are able to speak and write with facility in a foreign tongue. Very few Englishmen are able to pronounce French properly and they commit fearful blunders in speaking and writing in it. The number of Englishmen who have acquired a decent knowledge of any of the Indian vernaculars after spending the greatest part of their lives in India is very small. The blunders which they commit are exceedingly diverting.

Considers some of the principal officers in the presidency as so many worthless fellows.

The *Pratod* (55) of the 18th January in a leading article characterizes some of the chief officers in the presidency as so many lazy and worthless fellows (पोळ). The Commander-in-Chief mostly lives in cool places and once or twice in the year rapidly moves from one place to another and passes his time in discussing trifling matters. The Revenue Commissioners generally spend their time in ease and amusement, and in the discharge of their important public duties they are guided by their Daftardárs. The Central Division Commissioner has been in the Sátára Collectorate for about a month, but it is said that he has been mostly occupied in fishing and in hunting in the Pátan Táluka. The Director of Public Instruction spends his time in visiting a few High Schools and in signing the papers prepared in his office. The Political Agents are the most lazy chaps. They are the *de facto* rulers of the States to which they are appointed, while the princes are their slaves. The Political Agents are the most favoured of all European officials. Their chief duty is to discover the shortcomings of the princes and the defects in their administration and to devise means for annexing their territories. Mr. Lee-Warner is reputed to possess ability and active habits; but now being Political Agent at Kolhápur he came recently here solely for the purpose of fishing and hunting. Mr. Lee-Warner had no official business which could have brought him into British territory. The Police Inspectors career through their districts and spend their time in trifling matters. The five officials mentioned above are highly paid, while the people are burdened with heavy taxes.

Recommends the abolition of the Original Side of the Bombay High Court and the transfer of the work now done by High Court Judges to Subordinate Judges.

The *Arunodayá* (20) of the 17th January, in alluding to the rumoured appointment of an additional Judge in the Bombay High Court, observes that the cost of litigation on the Original Side is excessive. In the mofussil the Subordinate Judges are empowered to hear and decide original civil suits of any amount of money value and intricate questions of law and fact, and they are known to do their work in a thoroughly efficient manner. If Subordinate Judges are considered perfectly competent to decide original civil suits of any amount of money value in the mofussil, there is no reason to doubt their qualifications to do the same work in the city of Bombay. The *Arunodayá* is strongly of opinion that four Subordinate Judges should be appointed to decide all original civil suits in Bombay and the High Court should be deprived of its present original civil jurisdiction. If this suggestion is acted upon, not only will the need for the creation of a new High Court Judgeship be avoided, but even a reduction could be made in the existing number of Judges. Poor litigants are great sufferers on account of the heavy cost of litigation on the Original Side of the High Court. By abolishing the monopoly of barristers and attorneys and by permitting pleaders to plead in original suits the costs of litigation will be considerably reduced. The heavy cost of suits in the law courts is one of the chief causes of the poverty of the people. By cheapening the dispensation of justice the bulk of the people will be benefited. [The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 18th January in discussing the same subject expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Unsatisfactory working of the Small Cause Court of Karáchi.

A correspondent of the *Sind Times* (5) of the 16th January says that in a recent issue of the *Bombay Gazette* it was stated that the Small Cause Courts in India had earned reputation for celerity and for cheap as well as good law. The correspondent thinks that this description does not apply to the Small Cause Court of Karáchi. Local public opinion is thoroughly dissatisfied with the way in which the Small Cause Court of Karáchi is worked. Speedy justice in the Karáchi Small Cause Court is an absurdity. Government should either abolish the Court or order an enquiry to be made into its working. None of the Judges of the Karáchi Small Cause Court ever had legal training.

Appointment of Mr. Syed Nurudin Khán to the Statutory Civil Service of the Bombay Presidency approved.

The *Káside Mumbai* (111) of the 22nd January approves of the appointment of Mr. Syed Nurudin Khán to the Statutory Civil Service of this presidency and observes that the Mahomedan community is glad at his nomination. The *Kásid* exhorts the Mahomedans to educate their children. If the Mahomedans wish to enter Government service and to improve their condition generally, they should take steps to diffuse the blessings of education among their community.

Disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Van Der Straaten as Registrar of the Bombay Small Cause Court and of Mr. Miles as Deputy Sheriff.

In a paragraph headed "Two Jobs" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 18th January says:—We do not know who is responsible for the two jobs perpetrated only very recently, one in the High Court and the other in the Small Cause Court of this city. Mr. Van Der Straaten, Deputy Sheriff, has been appointed Registrar of the latter Court in place of Mr. Spencer, deceased, while Mr. Miles, a young gentleman, who was drawing Rs. 100 a month in the Judicial Department of the Secretariat, is appointed Deputy Sheriff on Rs. 600 a month. Surely those who had in their gift these two appointments could have found several individuals with superior qualifications for either post. The Small Cause Court vacancy especially ought to have been given to a Native. This is how things are managed. Even for uncovenanted appointments Natives have no chance! [The *Din Bandhu* (6) and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) of the 17th January in alluding to the same subject express dissatisfaction with the appointments made, and say that some Native barrister or pleader should have been selected to fill them.]

Selections from the records in the Bombay Secretariat.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 17th January says:—The volume of selections from the Bombay official records is a rich mine of historical information. The service which Government is doing to history is invaluable and the meritoriousness of it is striking because it is perfectly disinterested. If the state of the records is as bad as it is reported, we would strongly recommend that the whole of the records should be printed and published in a digested form and not merely selections from them. We trust that the present volume will be followed by others under the able supervision of Mr. Forrest and his assistant Mr. Joshi. Mr. Forrest has not only done his duty remarkably well in making the present selections, but has laid the public generally under deep obligations by the carefulness and sympathy which he has brought to bear on his work.

A request to the Bombay Government to extend the system of trial by jury in Ahmedabad.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 21st January says that the system of trial by jury in certain cases before the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad has worked satisfactorily since its introduction in November 1884 and Mr. Walker, the Sessions Judge, has also expressed satisfaction with the way in which the jurors have discharged their duties. It is advisable therefore that the Bombay Government should extend this system and grant to Ahmedabad privileges similar to those enjoyed by Poona in this respect. It will not be at all difficult to find the necessary number of jurors for the purpose. It is to be hoped that the learned Sessions

A correspondent of the Sind Times (5) of the 16th January says that in a recent issue of the Bombay Chronicle it was stated that the Small Cause Courts in India had earned reputation for celerity and for cheap as well as good law. The correspondent thinks that this description does not apply to the Small Cause Court at Karachi. Local public opinion is thoroughly dissatisfied with the way in which the Small Cause Court of Karachi is worked. Especially just now in the Karachi Small Cause Court is an absurdity. Government should either abolish the Court or order an enquiry to be made into its working. None of the Judges of the Karachi Small Cause Court ever had legal training.

Unsatisfactory working of the Small Cause Court of Karachi.

Judge will ask Government to confer this boon on the people. The leading citizens and the Gujarát Sabha of Ahmedabad ought also to move in the matter.

The Bombay Tramway Company and accidents to passengers alighting from tram cars.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 19th January says that the remarks made by Mr. Cooper in a tramway case recently tried by him regarding the necessity of looking after the safety of passengers travelling in tram cars when getting in or alighting from them will be read with satisfaction by the people. Mr. Cooper remarked that in cases in which passengers meet with accidents while alighting from tram cars the car should be immediately stopped and that the tramway employés should inform the police of the accident. When railway companies and captains of vessels are required by law to make a report of accidents that take place, why should not the Tramway Company be subjected to the same regulation? Moreover, when the police take cognisance of carriage accidents, why should not the Tramway Company be required to report at the nearest police station any accident that may occur on their line? Cases of serious injuries to passengers should also be duly investigated by a court of law. Such a measure will greatly tend to the safety of persons travelling in tram cars. If it is even alleged that necessary precautions are taken in this respect, the Tramway Company should be required by law to conform to them. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will speedily move in the matter. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 18th January says that mere advice or warning from the magistrate as regards the cruel neglect of the tramway employés is not sufficient. The *Káside Mumbai* (111) of the 20th January says that drivers and conductors of tram cars should be prosecuted for neglecting to stop cars and thereby causing injury to passengers. The people should convene a public meeting and bring the matter to the notice of Government, which should take action without delay.]

Requests the European officials in Sind to put down the Chaprási nuisance in that province.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (146) of the 20th January, in a letter headed "European officials and their Chaprásis," writes:—The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has issued a circular requesting all Native visitors of whatever rank or position who may have occasion to wait on him to bring to the notice of his Private Secretary all cases of incivility or want of attention on the part of his Chaprásis and never to give presents of any kind whatsoever on any occasion to any one on the Government House establishment. The evil against which this circular is directed is prevalent everywhere in India and Sind is not free from it. I think it prevails in this province more largely than in many other parts of India and I am afraid Government officials in Sind are indifferent to it. Why should not Mr. Erskine signalize his administration of this province by putting down the evil in question? The example has been set by Sir Charles Aitchison. Is there any objection to that example being followed here? Dr. Pollen, who seems to be anxious to do something for Sind, is I think the official whose attention requires to be drawn to this evil. The indifference of European officials here encourages this Chaprási nuisance. It is well known how petitioners, litigants and men who have to call on district officers on business are harassed by their Pattáválás outside of the courts and public offices and tents and bungalows. Native gentlemen as a rule meet with incivility and want of attention on the part of these Chaprásis. In Sind the evil is increasing. The Chaprásis of the Commissioner and other high officials are not poor miserable peons in receipt of rupees eight or ten a month. I can realize the harm and mischief done by the Chaprási class. I know Native gentlemen whose blood boils at the delinquencies of the class. European officials should encourage the public to come forward and point out the offenders. *Bonâ fide* complaints should be invited. Instant dismissal and criminal prosecution, where possible and practicable, should be the punishment. Constant enquiries should be made by European officials from all visitors as to the conduct of the Chaprási who ushers them in or who may have sent them away on previous occasions. Strict instructions should be constantly given to the Chaprásis to be civil and

attentive to visitors and petitioners. The Chaprásis should be required periodically to produce from gentlemen who repeat their visits certificates speaking of their civility and attention and a strict watch should be constantly kept over the men.

Gambling in Mahudha.

The *Svadesh Bandhu* (125) of the 13th January complains of the extensive prevalence of gambling in Mahudha and of the vice leading to the perpetration of crimes and requests Government to make the Gambling Act applicable to Mahudha.

Legislation.

Comments on the report of the Select Committee on the Income-tax Bill.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 23rd January says that the changes made in the Income-tax Bill by the Select Committee appointed to report upon it will not give satisfaction. The re-imposition of the import duties has not been considered and the rate of incidence per rupee and the minimum of taxable income have not been altered. The middle classes will find it very difficult to pay the tax in these hard times. The refusal to delay the passing of the Bill for even a fortnight is objectionable and most disappointing. It is most improper that a heavy tax on incomes should be thus hastily passed. It is painful that the Government of India should adhere to the policy of the re-imposition of the income-tax instead of reviving the cotton duties as demanded by the whole of India. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the same date says that the re-imposition of the income-tax and the passing in haste of the Income-tax Bill show the necessity for reform in the administration of this country. The revival of the income-tax should be brought to the notice of the Parliamentary committee which is to be appointed to enquire into the Indian administration. The income-tax may now be regarded as a permanent addition to the burdens of the people. Incomes of less than Rs. 1,200 per annum ought to have been altogether exempted from taxation. Instead of this Government servants drawing less than Rs. 100 per mensem have been brought under its operation. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the same date says that the desire of Government to speedily pass the Income-tax Bill has greatly increased dissatisfaction with the measure. The changes recommended by the Select Committee will benefit merchants to a great extent, but the poorer classes will not in any way be benefited thereby. A great blunder has been committed in hastily passing this black Act. The people did not expect that the loyalty which they manifested during the recent crisis with Russia would be thus rewarded.]

Disapproves of the refusal of Government to delay for a short time the passing of the Income-tax Bill.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 17th January says:—It is difficult to understand why the Government of India is in such indecent hurry about passing the Income-tax Bill, unless it be that its members are not quite convinced of its justice and wish it to be made a law of the land for reasons not yet given to the public. It is hard that the people are not to be allowed reasonable opportunity to make constitutional representation of their views to the authorities. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce says that sufficient time has not been allowed to enable it to examine the Bill and make a representation before the day fixed for the next meeting of the Council. The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce is reported to have made the same complaint. Of course the Native population and their representatives will be worse off in this respect than these well organised bodies. When it is already seen that the country is opposed to the re-imposition of the income-tax and that the people are becoming discontented because of the conviction on their part of its mischievous character and injurious effects, it is but fair that the public should be given reasonable time to make full representations to the authorities so that they may be duly weighed before the measure is passed into law. It is only the paltry sum of about sixty lákhs of rupees which the Government expects to realize. Surely it could afford to wait a few days longer before giving practical effect to this measure. We strongly feel that the Government can very well afford to delay the passing of the proposed measure in order to give sufficient time to the people to have their say on the subject.

A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 21st January signing himself "A Prince" (Native) says:—The Jághirdárs and Native princes of India are willing to bear their share of the new income-tax, but they are helpless when Government think it derogatory to receive any aid from them. If the Viceroy were to issue a circular asking the Native princes the sort of help which is wanted and to what extent, he would come to know the perfect loyalty of the Native princes to the paramount power. It cannot be understood why Government do not make use of the armies of Native potentates though such a step has been frequently recommended for adoption. It is not proper to burden the people with the payment of an income-tax in time of peace. Such taxes should be levied on great emergencies. The new increase in expenditure caused by the increase in the strength of the army is not temporary. It is therefore necessary that more time and thought should be spent in devising measures for meeting the additional charges. It is not stated how long the income-tax will last. The deficit in the finances should be met by the issue of a loan of two krors of rupees every year to meet current expenditure, and the income and expenditure should be made equal within the next two years by retrenchment. The addition of a few krors of rupees to the public debt of India will not be much felt, but by avoiding the enactment of the Income-tax Bill the people will remain contented.

Re-imposition of the income-tax and the Native princes of India.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 17th January says that the two Native members of the Viceregal Council did not oppose the Income-tax Bill, for they must have thought that it is advantageous to preserve the seats for Native members in the Council instead of jeopardising them by such a course. Though they did not strongly oppose the re-imposition of the tax, they still recommended the revival of the import cotton duties. Sir Auckland Colvin refuted their arguments by saying that it is unjust to re-impose a tax already abolished, but the poor Native members have not been able to reply by a similar argument in the case of the income-tax. Lord Dufferin expressed his regret for levying the tax, but he could not have been sincere because he could have easily avoided its re-imposition by reviving the import cotton duties. This however he did not do in order to please the people of England. By reviving the import duties he would have been able to abolish even the license-tax. The scale of the income-tax assessment is very heavy. The people have been deceived in the expectations formed by them of Lord Dufferin. They are even more displeased with him than they were with Lord Lytton. Really Lord Dufferin is very unfortunate, for he has within a very short time fallen out of the rôle of such an illustrious statesman as Lord Ripon. The representations about to be made by various public associations throughout the country will not bear fruit, as the Government of India have re-imposed the tax with the sanction of the Secretary of State, who thinks it his interest to please the English people. It is however necessary that protests should be made against the revival of the income-tax, otherwise the people of England will be informed that Natives approve of it.

The re-imposition of the income-tax and Lord Dufferin.

In an article headed "The debate on the Income-tax Bill" the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 17th January says:—Not only did the Native members of the Supreme Legislative Council neglect to challenge the policy of the Government on the annexation of Upper Burmah but in our opinion they committed a grave error of judgment by holding silence on that most momentous issue which alone has compelled Government to appeal to the public for additional revenue. Surely there was nothing to prevent these two members from entering their protest *against the policy* which has necessitated increased taxation. Even if they personally approved that policy, it was at least due to the vast majority of their countrymen to have spoken in no uncertain voice as to the opinion *they* held regarding the unrighteousness of that policy. They might have fairly informed the Viceroy and his Council that in the opinion of the Indians the additional military charges amounting to two millions sterling were uncalled for, that it was useless to have a standing army of thirty thousand men for no

Reformation of the Indian Legislative Councils.

particular purpose except to allow them to fatten on the hard-earned earnings of the impoverished ryot, and that the security and stability of the empire did not rest on additional soldiers, armaments and fortifications, but on the greater contentment and prosperity of the masses. They might have fearlessly stated that the policy of the British Cabinet, as adopted by the Government of India, is considered by the Indians as far from advantageous to the financial interests of the empire, and that if England chose to fasten on India charges which in all honesty ought to be paid by her, she ought to be made to pay them. This much at least our Native legislators ought to have said in the Council, so that the outside public and the people of England might have known that though the helpless Indians are constrained to put up with the load of fresh taxation, they have through their representatives in the Council pointed out the immorality of the policy on which the demand for that taxation has been made. We consider the discussion on the *principle and details* of the Bill as of minor importance. The Bill, having been introduced by the fiat of the executive, must pass. No amount of opposition in the Council would prevent its passing. And for that matter we hold that the Viceregal Legislative Council need not have been held. But this debate is a fresh illustration of the farcical character of the Indian Legislative Councils, Provincial and Imperial. Viewed in this light it will be readily perceived how urgent is the necessity for a thorough reform in their constitution on the basis of that eminently wise resolution which the National Congress passed about three weeks ago. Unless members of the Viceregal Legislative Council have the right of interpellation and a potential voice on all matters affecting revenue and taxation, our countrymen will, we are firmly persuaded, be crying in the wilderness, while the burden of taxation will become heavier in the future. Protests and remonstrances, petitions and memorials, only fall on deaf ears. Not the blast of a hundred thousand trumpets will arouse the petrified conscience of those whom Providence in his inscrutable wisdom has placed to rule over us here, unless the *conscience of the people of England* is awakened to the urgency of this first reform in the government of this great empire.

The re-imposition of the income-tax and the constitution of Legislative Councils.

The *Rást Goftár* (117) of the 17th January observes that on consideration the people are beginning to disapprove of the imposition of the income-tax, though at first their hearts were won in favour of the tax by the tempting words of the sweet-mouthed Viceroy and by the detailed accounts furnished by the worthy Finance Minister. The new tax will not be so oppressive as troublesome and annoying to the people and the cost of collecting it will be large. It is very hard that in these times of depression in trade the people should be saddled with an income-tax; particularly when the proceeds will be ridiculously small and the dissatisfaction will be great. It is true that the license-tax was in many respects an unfair impost. But it could have been improved and extended to the classes now exempt from its operation. The debate on the introduction of the Income-tax Bill shows what a great farce the Indian Legislative Councils are. Though the Bill was adversely commented upon in the debate, yet it has been referred to a Select Committee without any dissentient voice. The non-official members spoke in favour of the Bill. They acted thus on account of the exemption of the rich zamindárs from the operation of the tax. If the constitution of the Supreme Legislative Council had been different from what it is, it would have been no easy thing to get the Council to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

Makes suggestions about improving the present unsatisfactory condition of the Indian finances.

In referring to the imposition of the income-tax the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 17th January says:—There should be a marked change in the policy of Government. Native agency should be substituted for European agency and the home charges should be reduced. In proportion as the home charges are brought within a reasonable compass will the exchange value of the rupee rise. At the same time all salaries, pensions and allowances *must be paid in silver*. So also the *interest on debt*. It is a monstrous fiscal system which would raise a net revenue of 43 millions in silver and pay 15 or 16 millions of that revenue in gold. Why

should this be the case? Can the British Government show a parallel to such fiscal monstrosity in any other part of the civilized world? Is there a single instance of a State that raises its revenue entirely in silver and pays one-third of it and more in gold? Then, why should such a costly and embarrassing system be pursued in India? Simply because, we presume, India is the milch cow of England. As long as our rulers persist in perpetuating this scandalous anomaly in the government of this great empire, so long will silver be a drug in the market and the loss by exchange continue to be heavy. We say therefore, and say it deliberately, that the silver difficulty should bring about sooner or later a revolution in the policy of the administration. It is inevitable. New devices for levying direct or indirect taxation will not help to relieve the finances of India from growing embarrassment in future years. The crisis is approaching. It is to be hoped that those who are responsible for the government of the country will take heed in time. In that crisis even an income-tax of 10 or 15 per cent. will scarcely suffice to meet the yawning deficit. And yet the inspired organs of the services complacently talk of compensation for diminished salaries! Is it not a cruel mockery to demand compensation? You are bleeding the ryot more than before, so that he may produce larger quantities of wheat, seeds, cotton and other staple articles of export wherewith to meet the equivalent of the present amount of the burden of home charges. They have been fattening on the land for a century, and yearly impoverishing the country at a speed which is not only appalling but absolutely criminal in the eye of God and man. The drain is going on at a faster pace than it was ten years ago, and yet they talk of compensation! Is there any righteousness in the appeal? For very shame they ought to hold silence.

Does not approve of the declaration of Lord Dufferin on the subject of the enhancement of the salt duty.

The *Shiváji* (64) of the 15th January observes that Lord Dufferin in his speech on the introduction of the Income-tax Bill into the Viceregal Legislative Council declared that Government would take into consideration the question of the enhancement of the duty on salt when circumstances require it. This declaration of His Lordship is most unsatisfactory. By making the statement that at some future time the question of the enhancement of the salt duty will be re-considered Lord Dufferin has revealed his true character. Hereafter Lord Dufferin's name will be counted among those of the worst Viceroys who came to govern India. The declaration of the Viceroy that the import duties on European cotton goods will not be re-imposed because they press on the poor is not frank and just. Lord Dufferin does not seem to know anything about the condition of the inhabitants of India. Of the commodities which are imported from England into India very few are used by the poorer portion of the Indian population. It is mostly the richer classes who consume goods which are imported from foreign countries and these can very well bear some little taxation. The people affected are also ready to pay their share. It is downright tyranny to think of increasing the salt duty, which has become unbearable, and not think of reviving the import duties, about which no complaint was ever made. The English rule would not last long in India if there were a succession of Viceroys who entertained opinions similar to those held by Lord Dufferin on the subject of the enhancement of the salt duty. It is not right that people should allow the declaration of Lord Dufferin on the enhancement of salt duty to go unnoticed.

Says that the acquiescence of the two Native members of the Viceregal Legislative Council in the policy of Government ought not to be taken as indicative of the approval of the entire Native community.

In alluding to the part taken by the Native members of the Viceregal Legislative Council in the discussion relating to the Income-tax Bill, the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 17th January says:—We think we are stating the bare truth when we say that the Native community has pronounced decisively against the ruinous policy which the British Cabinet has forced on the Government of India and in which that Government has slavishly acquiesced. The Native community must

therefore disclaim all responsibility of acknowledging the two members as exponents of *its* views *in reference to this particular* policy of the Government of India. The Viceroy has no authority whatever to take the acquiescence of his two Native colleagues in the Legislative Council as the acquiescence of the Indian community. To persist in doing so would be to *misrepresent Native opinion* on the subject. Again the Governor-General observed that the Native community has stepped forth approvingly and even enthusiastically to the support of the policy of the Government on this occasion. We deny the accuracy of this statement, preposterous as it is. Lord Dufferin and his responsible advisers have acquainted themselves to little purpose with Native thought and Native feeling on the subject as represented in their various independent organs, if they fancy that the Indians have enthusiastically approved the policy pursued by the present Government. To put it in the mildest manner, we emphatically say that the statement is far from true.

Reflections on the imposition of the income-tax.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 17th January, in an article headed "The re-imposition of the income-tax," says:—To provide for the safety of the country from internal and external dangers is the first duty of Government, and no sacrifices are too great to enable Government to do that duty satisfactorily. As we should have cheerfully paid what was absolutely necessary to guard the country against foreign aggression under a Native government, so we should now be equally ready to pay what is asked by the British Government for that purpose. On the present occasion some additional taxation was inevitable. There are many ways of effecting economy in the expenditure of the country and of applying the savings to purposes for which the income-tax is about to be imposed. But it is not possible to do this immediately. Anglo-Indian and Native newspapers have been putting forth various suggestions for curtailing expenditure, but they forget that it is not in the power of Government to carry out their recommendations instantly. The reduction of home charges, the greater employment of Native agency in the administration, the abolition of unnecessary offices and departments—these and remedies similar to these can only be very slowly brought into operation. Sir Auckland Colvin and Lord Dufferin have satisfactorily shown that in the present circumstances of the country it would not be desirable to increase the salt-tax or to revive the import duties in order to avoid the imposition of the income-tax. In this country the two leading items of taxation are land and salt. The tax on land is direct; it is sufficiently high and is paid by poor agriculturists, who form the majority of the population. Then there is the salt-tax. A tax that is levied on the greatest necessary of life and is therefore equally paid by the rich and the poor should be as light as possible and no government ought to think of increasing it unless it is called upon to do so by the pressure of exceptional circumstances. What other indirect tax is there then which can be made to yield seventy lákhs of rupees at this time? The revival of the import duties is mentioned, but we are inclined to think that no Viceroy, whether Liberal or Conservative, will be able to re-impose them. In this respect Lords Ripon and Dufferin are as impotent as Lord Lytton. None of them can resist the pressure brought to bear upon them by the merchants of Manchester. When the question for the re-imposition of import duties comes on for discussion they will all take shelter under cover of free trade or sympathy for the lower classes! Independent America has in a practical manner exploded as much of this economical doctrine as relates to the development of indigenous industries and the revenues of the State. Here however, under the foreign rule of a commercial country, we must never expect the re-imposition of import duties; on the contrary, we must be prepared for the gradual removal of all import duties levied on articles exported from the country of the rulers. Anglo-Indian and Native newspapers may again and again suggest the re-imposition of import duties, but we are fully persuaded that the Government of India will never be induced to act upon the suggestion. It will be thus seen that in order to meet the inevitable demand of Government there is no resource left but to impose the income-tax. It is said that in an Asiatic country the income-tax is about the worst mode of raising money. We are however disposed to think

that in a country like India which is governed by foreigners the income-tax will not be quite an unmixed evil. We have here regiments of Anglo-Indian officials whose contribution towards the revenues of the State consists probably in the payment of a small fraction of the import duties levied on such English-made articles as are consumed by them. This insignificant contribution bears no proportion to the enormous salaries which they draw. It is true that the number of English officials compared with that of Native officials is very small, but it is a notorious fact that the insignificant minority of English officialdom eats up a far greater portion of the revenues of the State than the whole fry of Native officials. As long as this inequality remains unremedied it will not be unjust to impose upon the Anglo-Indian officials a moderate income-tax to meet the wants of the State. The Anglo-Indians may have to suffer considerably on account of unfavourable exchange, but nobody can help it. They have however less reason to grumble than the majority of Natives in the service of Government. They devour the lion's share of the revenues of the State. They are ten times better paid than Natives. If any of them think that service in India is not now sufficiently remunerative, they are at liberty to bid farewell to it and find a better field for their talents elsewhere. There are here Anglo-Indians in the service of private English companies who are paid far less liberally than men in the service of Government and yet they do not complain. In the case of Government servants a long habit of superfluous luxury and unnecessary indulgence has produced a belief that high salaries are their due. The earlier this illusion is removed the better. As the Viceroy said, all the official and non-official Anglo-Indians must soon become convinced that they are as much interested in the safety of the empire as the people of the country and therefore they must as cheerfully share its burdens. We have no objection to the extension of this burden to comparatively wealthy Natives. But from all that has been said above we must not be understood to mean that we approve of the income-tax as a permanent source of revenue. However, from the speeches of Sir Auckland Colvin and Lord Dufferin it will be seen that the Government of India is anxious to make the income-tax a permanent source of revenue. The reason is plain. From the statesman's and ruler's point of view they think that the Russian invasion of India is a danger that may befall the empire at any time. It is therefore necessary to be perpetually in a condition to meet it. This, in their opinion, can be best done by having at their disposal such an elastic, certain and independent source of revenue as the income-tax. Their idea probably is that once the people are familiarized with this odious tax and the machinery for its collection properly established, it would be easy to increase or extend it on any critical occasion. Nothing is more melancholy than that in ordinary times any Government should find it necessary to let loose its dogs upon private men to make a search into their incomes and property. It shows the incompetence of the Government to maintain itself in any other way. This terrible engine of oppression and of encroachment upon the domestic privacy of the people should not be employed except in times of the greatest national danger. In peaceful times Government ought easily to put up with casual uncertainties and fluctuations. We are ready to grant that the present is the time for some additional taxation and we should even support the Bill for the imposition of the income-tax, provided the Viceroy and his Council pledge their word of honour that this odious burden shall be levied only for a limited period. Should the Government of India impose this hated tax without giving such a pledge, its foundation will have been laid in the discontent of the people, which will increase with the increase of the tax and finally prove disastrous to the safety of the empire.

Does not disapprove of the imposition of the income-tax provided the rate of incidence is kept at a low figure.

In a paragraph headed "The Income-tax" the *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 17th January says:—A permanent income-tax at a low figure, which can be raised easily when required, will not only furnish a ready means of revenue on emergencies, but will also serve to check that recklessness of public opinion which now supports and advocates wild enterprises and costly measures, chiefly because the exponents of this opinion have not to find any share of the expenses. It is cruel and mean that the salt of the poor should be made the victim and the plaything

of such enterprises. We are all talking of political congresses and just and equal administration. We must all therefore support an equitable system of taxation even though at a personal sacrifice. The Europeans who resist taxation succeed in throwing it on the Natives, but if we join them in their selfish opposition we do a cruel wrong to our own poor countrymen. Hence our brethren in the press and countrymen generally ought to support a measure which tends to equalise taxation on Natives and Europeans. Natives are liable to oppression in connection with the working of an income-tax which the Europeans do not experience, but that is due partly to their prestige and not a little to the persistent and systematic manner in which they bring their grievances to the notice of the authorities. We should all follow them in this respect. The enhanced taxable minimum fixed by the present Bill and its other provisions are already a great help, and, if supplemented by a vigilant watch on the part of the press and the public bodies, will tend to check oppression considerably, if not entirely. This should therefore be the direction of our criticism on the measure and not resistance to its wholesome and equitable principle.

Says that the complaint of the British officials that they should not be subjected to the operation of the income-tax because of unfavourable exchange ought not to receive the support of Government.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 17th January says:—As long as the British official world was not dragged into the net of an income-tax no official was heard to raise his voice either against the inequality of the incidence of the license-tax upon the general public or of its one-sided character. But the introduction of an Income-tax Bill into the Supreme Legislative Council was a signal to bring them to the front, and now the English press is inundated with complaints against the advisability of subjecting the British officials to the operation of the new tax, since they have to pay another tax in the shape of unfavourable exchange. The unreasonableness of the grounds urged is clear, and it is unbecoming on the part of highly paid officials, who are always ready to declare that taxation in this country has not reached its utmost limit, unhesitatingly to express their disapproval about their inclusion in the new Bill. The attempt is extremely selfish. It should not receive the countenance of Government.

Comments in connection with the re-imposition of the income-tax.

The *Broach Samáchár* (92) of the 21st January disapproves of the re-imposition of the income-tax and says that import duties should be levied on all foreign articles imported into India. If however the income-tax is to be levied, the period of its duration should be specified. The rate of the tax should be only one per cent. for the poorer classes instead of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as proposed. All incomes of less than Rs. 1,200 per annum should be exempted from the tax. [The *Gujaráti* (103) of the 17th January says that the Home Government ought to bear their share of the cost of the wars waged for imperial purposes and remarks that the salt-tax should not be kept as a reserve for future contingency, as this necessary of life is already heavily taxed.]

Approves of the proposals made by the Madras Chamber of Commerce in connection with the re-imposition of the income-tax.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 20th January approves of the opinion expressed by the Madras Chamber of Commerce regarding the re-imposition of the income-tax, and says that it is creditable to the Chamber. It would have been well if the Bombay and Calcutta Chambers of Commerce had expressed a similar opinion. The Madras Chamber does not disapprove of the income-tax, but it justly asks that it should be levied equally on all classes except the poor who are unable to pay it. It is satisfactory that such an important body as the Madras Chamber should have joined in the public outcry against the exemption of the agricultural classes from the income-tax. The people do not wish that the poor and miserable ryots should be required to pay the tax, but it is most desirable that rich zamindárs, who enjoy themselves on the labour of the poor ryots and earn by hundreds and thousands, should be made to pay their just share of the new burden. The Income-tax Bill would have been approved by most people if all incomes without any distinction whatever under Rs. 100 per mensem had been exempted from the tax. The inclusion of zamindárs in

the list of persons liable to pay the income-tax and the limitation of the taxable minimum to incomes of Rs. 100 per mensem would not have lessened the estimated income from the new tax. The proposal made by the Madras Chamber for the revival of the import duties is in unison with public opinion on the matter. If the Bombay and Calcutta Chambers, if all public bodies and associations and if public meetings held throughout India had made a similar demand, Lord Dufferin would not have failed to do his best to comply with this unanimous desire. The important proposal made by the Madras Chamber that the income-tax should be imposed if necessary for one year only should be adopted by public associations about to petition the Viceroy in this matter.

Disapproves of the proposal made by the Madras Chamber of Commerce for making the agricultural classes amenable to the income-tax.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 20th January says that the Madras Chamber of Commerce is in favour of the import duties being revived instead of the levy of the income-tax. But the Chamber commits a most stupid blunder when it suggests that the agricultural classes, who already pay taxes to the amount of about 3 per cent., should be included in the list of persons liable to pay the income-tax. It appears that the Madras Chamber of Commerce would be satisfied if the agricultural classes and others exempted from the payment of the income-tax were made to pay it and that it would not then protest against its levy. Such an opinion is greatly to be regretted. It appears that the Chamber does not only approve of the income-tax, but wishes that it should be imposed with all its severities. It is surprising that the Chamber, which contends that the agricultural classes have been flourishing for the last two decades and that the Anglo-Indians have been impoverished during the last 10 years on account of the low rates of exchange, does not demand in plain language the imposition of the income-tax on the agricultural classes only and the exemption from it of Europeans residing in this country. The Viceregal Council should leave aside the consideration of this unjust proposal of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and attend to the unanimous and polite request made by the public for the revival of the import duties on cotton goods instead of the re-imposition of the income-tax. If more money be needed the current expenditure should be curtailed. [The *Ripon Reporter* (118) of the 19th January also disapproves of the proposal made by the Madras Chamber of Commerce for including the poor and miserable agriculturists in the list of persons liable to pay the income-tax and styles it as unjust.]

Education.

Comments on the speech delivered by the Honourable Mr. Peile as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University at the recent Convocation for conferring degrees.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 20th January expresses regret at the absence of Lord Reay from the recent Convocation for conferring degrees and says:—The important speech delivered by the Honourable Mr. Peile as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, however, made the audience forget the absence of His Lordship. No fresh information has been furnished in the Vice-Chancellor's speech regarding the recent Matriculation Examination frauds, though the public eagerly waited to hear it. Young but dishonest students ought to remember well the advice which Mr. Peile has given to them. It was desirable that he should have given out the particulars of the enquiries made by the Syndicate in the matter of the recent frauds. The Vice-Chancellor's remarks made in polite language regarding the disproportion of European teachers to the increasing number of students in colleges will have the sympathy of those who take an interest in the spread of education. We recognise the right with the spread of education of educated Natives being employed to teach advanced students in colleges, but it must at once be admitted by every Native that it is necessary that English literature, history and such other important subjects should be taught by European professors. We would never say anything against the employment of European professors to teach all such important subjects in Government colleges, but they must have received their training in some college in Great Britain or on the Continent. We

would not complain if Government were even to compel colleges established by private enterprise to employ European professors to teach these important subjects. We are glad that great prominence has been given in the Vice-Chancellor's speech to technical education, which has become so necessary for improving the condition of the large number of graduates who pass out of the University every year. Mr. Peile's experience and effective words in the matter ought to re-kindle our zeal, and it is to be hoped that the Ripon Technical College will speedily be established, if not on a grand basis, at least on a sound and firm one. Municipalities ought not to fail to contribute their share towards technical education, which will be more than repaid in the end. It is to be hoped that some solid progress will have been made in this matter before the commencement of next year.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 21st January says:—The Vice-Chancellor's speech is full of interesting matter. Mr. Peile was justified in merely alluding to the Matriculation scandal, but he should not fail to take the necessary measures in the matter with a view to prevent the recurrence of similar frauds in future. Mr. Peile regretted the great number of failures in the Matriculation and Previous examinations, but it is now highly necessary that the University authorities should find out the causes of the increasing number of failures every year and should take measures to remedy them. It would be a great mistake to allow the complaint which tarnishes the fame of the University to continue any longer. The most important part of the speech is that which relates to technical education. We approve of the Government and the municipalities jointly defraying the cost of the maintenance of technical schools as suggested by Mr. Peile. Leading citizens should not lose the opportunity of encouraging the spread of technical education if it can be done with the joint aid of the Government and the public. Government should take the initiative in the matter and we feel confident that Lord Reay will earn eternal glory by so doing. [The *Ripon Reporter* (118) of the 20th January approves of the remarks made by the Vice-Chancellor regarding the importance and necessity of technical education and says that the Ripon Technical College should be established as soon as possible. The building for the college should not be costly, but for the present it should be located in some convenient and temporary premises. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 22nd January says that the Vice-Chancellor's speech gives no fresh information regarding the recent Matriculation scandal and hesitates to consider the allusion made to the scandal as an explanation. Mr. Peile's remarks about increasing the facilities for education are worthy to be remembered both by students and teachers.]

Disapproves of the proposal for allowing a Pársi student who failed in the Indian Civil Service Examination to appear for the M. A. Examination of the Bombay University.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 21st January strongly objects to the Senate of the Bombay University allowing a Pársi matriculated student who some time ago failed in the Civil Service Examination held in England to appear for the M. A. Examination in November next and says that the people should protest against the passing of this grace with a view to preserve the dignity of the University. The limit of the age for competing for the Civil Service Examination was reduced in order to enable successful candidates to study at some University. If the Bombay University were now to permit a candidate who has failed to pass that examination to appear for the M. A. Examination of this University, the step will show that the standard of examination for the M. A. degree is very low. Great injustice will be done to students who have to study in Indian colleges and to pay heavy fees for a period of five years before qualifying themselves for the M. A. degree. Sons of rich men will perhaps be tempted to proceed to England in order to appear for the Civil Service Examination without being properly trained for it and will claim to appear for the M. A. Examination after returning to this city. On what principle can their claim be refused? It is to be hoped that the Senate of the Bombay University will not sanction the proposal submitted to it by the Syndicate. Again if the Pársi student for whom this grace is asked were to fail in the M. A. Examination, would he be considered a graduate of the local University? [A correspondent of the same paper of the 22nd January disapproves of the proposed grace being passed by the Senate and says that Sir

Alexander Grant refused to allow students in the Elphinstone College to appear for the B. A. and higher examinations without keeping the necessary number of terms after passing the Matriculation Examination. Some students had to leave the College owing to this prohibition.]

Does not approve of the rumoured withdrawal of Government from the management of the Deccan College.

The *Shivâji* (64) of the 15th January says that when Mr. Lee-Warner was Director of Public Instruction, he gave a pretty broad hint that the Deccan College would either be reduced or abolished. Recently the Principal of the Fergusson College has been asked by Government to undertake the entire management of the Deccan College or at least that of the P. E. class. The *Shivâji* is deeply grieved to learn that Government should have expressed its willingness to hand over the entire Deccan College or the lowest class in it to the managers of the Fergusson College. It would seem as if Government were unwilling to render adequate assistance towards the spread of high education. The natives of this country are not yet in a position to undertake the duty of spreading among their countrymen the blessings of high education. They will however in course of time become competent to perform this function, but until that time arrives it is incumbent upon Government not to withdraw from the management of educational institutions which are intended for imparting high class instruction to Natives. The teachers in the Fergusson College deserve credit for the success of their pupils in the University examinations, but they have not had the requisite leisure to study special subjects. Already they are overburdened with work and have no spare time to pursue the study of any special branch of learning. Government should not at present think of withdrawing from the management of institutions intended for the spread of high education. If the cost of the Deccan College is excessive it can be easily reduced. By employing competent Natives as professors of Sanskrit and Mathematics some reduction could be made in the expenses of the College. Besides by this arrangement these very Natives will learn under European supervision how to manage collegiate institutions, and they will in course of time be able to undertake their entire management. Government should not act with precipitancy in this matter.

Requests Lord Reay and Mr. Chatfield to cancel the circular of Mr. Lee-Warner on the subject of free studentships in public schools.

The *Kesari* (40) of the 19th January, in alluding to the petition sent to Government by the residents of Ahmednagar against the circular issued by Mr. Lee-Warner on the subject of free studentships in high schools, observes that Lord Reay and Mr. Chatfield should not allow themselves to be led away by the anti-Bráhmanic views of Mr. Lee-Warner. They should remember that although the Bráhmans have made a great advance in education as compared with the progress made by other castes, yet they are comparatively in indigent circumstances. In private high schools, where the fee rate is lower than in Government high schools and where the free studentships are fifteen per cent., half the number of students are really unable to pay their fee. This being so, the number of free studentships in public schools, which is fixed at five per cent. of the number of students attending any Government institution, is ridiculously small. Government should do nothing to arrest the spread of education. Men of education are really the best and most ruly members of society who endeavour to earn their livelihood in an honest manner. By diminishing the facilities to poor Bráhmans for obtaining education, Government will be incurring a serious risk. The reason why Government gives comparatively large subsidies to institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians is that if these people were left in a state of ignorance they would become dangerous members of society. By parity of reasoning the danger from allowing poor Bráhmans to remain ignorant and uneducated is not likely to be less decided. Again it must not be forgotten that the greatest portion of the fees paid in Government schools is recovered from Bráhmans, who have some claim to get some solid advantage in return for what they pay. The prospects of educated men for obtaining remunerative employment are very small and poor when compared with the cost incurred in obtaining education. In conclusion the *Kesari* expresses a hope that Mr. Lee-

Warner's circular on the subject of free studentships will be cancelled, that the number of free studentships in high schools will be retained at five per cent. as hitherto, and that additional free studentships to the extent of two and a half per cent. will be sanctioned for the students of lower castes.

Says that in their moral and social elevation the Shudras should look to Englishmen for sympathy and support.

In an article headed "The Bráhmans and the education of the Shudras" the *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 17th January observes:—As was to be expected the petition to Government from the Kunbi population of Ahmednagar has excited the ire of the Bráhmans. The editor of the *Kesari* of Poona, in his usual flippant style, which unfortunately passes with the majority of his readers for clever writing, holds up to ridicule the entire class of the Kunbis as well as the reverend gentleman who has vouched for the genuineness of their memorial. The writer makes out that the petitioners are simply playing into the hands of missionaries and do not know the nature of the risk they are running by throwing off all allegiance to the *Bhudevas*. We pity the writer for his anxiety and for the chagrin he feels at seeing the new activity of the lower classes. The fact is that in many quarters the intelligent portion of the Marátha Shudra community has already thrown off the yoke of bondage and has gone so far as to perform the most solemn domestic ceremonies without the aid of the Bráhman priest, and that in the face of the greatest persecution. The *Kesari* should know that it is sheer madness to expect the social and moral regeneration of the lower classes from the Bráhmans, who have for so many centuries so dominated the people as to crush all noble aspirations out of them. The Bráhmans, if they are wise and sincerely desirous to befriend the masses and to raise them in the scale of society, should now change their tactics and adopt a more conciliatory plan of action. Light-hearted cavillers of the type of the *Kesari* would do well to bear in mind the lofty and honest sentiment of the Honourable Mr. Ránade on this point. "There is no parallel," said the honourable gentleman, "in history where representatives of the ruling classes have thought it their duty to strive for the moral and social regeneration of the many millions entrusted to their care. I speak this with a full sense of the significance of my words." This was said of the British people. We firmly believe that the raising of the people at large by education and other means in the scale of civilization will be effected gradually by our present rulers, notwithstanding any obstacles that may be thrown in their way by the mighty Bráhmans. In matters of moral and social elevation the Shudra population of India must for some time to come look for sympathy from Englishmen only.

Says that the meeting recently held at Ahmednagar to protest against the free studentship rules of Mr. Lee-Warner was a got up affair and did not represent the views of the non-Bráhmanic population.

The *Pandit* (142) of the 22nd January says:—There does not appear to be much truth in the glowing account which some time ago was telegraphed to the *Times of India* regarding the "monster" meeting said to have been held at Ahmednagar to protest against the free studentship rules. When we first read the telegram on this subject sent to our esteemed contemporary by the organizers of the aforesaid meeting we felt misgivings as to the genuineness of the account, for we never believed that the Maráthás, Kunbis and other less educated classes of Ahmednagar would be so foolish as to adopt a suicidal policy. Our doubts have been verified by the perusal of several private letters we have received from Ahmednagar, and especially by the perusal of the account sent to our contemporary of the *Din Bandhu* by the secretary of the Satya Shodhak Samáj. From the above account it appears that the meeting was a got up affair and that it did not represent all classes of the inhabitants of Ahmednagar. The majority of the audience consisted of Bráhmans. It is true that a few persons from the non-Bráhmanic classes were present there, but they had gone merely out of curiosity and were spectators of the *tamásha*. When they came to know that the meeting was got up by Bráhmans to mislead Government regarding the views of the non-Bráhmanic classes, some of them tried to protest against the proceedings, but were not allowed to do so. This shows that the meeting was a one-sided affair and did not in the least represent the opinion of the non-Bráhmanic classes.

In the *Satyá Shodhak* (61) of the 17th January is published a letter signed by two candidates who appeared at the last Maráthi sixth standard examination. They complain that the results of the examination have not yet been made public although it is now full three months since the examination was finished. They suggest that the names of the successful candidates should be published in the local vernacular newspapers. The editor of the *Satyá Shodhak* in commenting upon the above letter says that the delay made in declaring the results of the second class public service examination is unjustifiable and requests the authorities concerned to expedite the publication of the names of successful candidates.

Complains of the delay made in publishing the results of the second class public service examination.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (146) of the 9th January writing from Hyderabad says:—The annual examination of the Hyderabad High School was held in October and the result of the examination was not declared until the end of November. The school was then closed for 35 days on account of winter vacation. So the boys got no schooling for full four months, because after the vacation books have to be sent for from Bombay, as Government have committed the great injustice of abolishing book depôts in Sind. We hope that the Educational Inspector in Sind will see to this. The result of the Karáchi High School examination is usually known within one week after the examination. It is no wonder then that the boys of the Karáchi High School make better progress than the boys of the Hyderabad High School.

Complaint regarding the delay in the publication of the result of the annual examination of the Hyderabad High School.

Railways.

The *Sind Sudhár* (146) of the 9th January says:—If a third class passenger by rail travels by the second class he is charged the difference between the two classes, but if a second class passenger is compelled to travel by the third class for want of accommodation in the second class no refund is made to him. The railway administration should see to this. The want of water closet accommodation is greatly felt in third class carriages reserved for females.

Complaints against the railway administration.

Municipalities.

The *Pandit* (142) of the 22nd January states that the Mumbádevi Tank and the lane next to the Bhuleshvar vegetable market in the direction of Páydhuni in the town of Bombay have been allowed to remain for some time past in a most dirty condition, and unless immediate steps are taken for the due sanitation of these places the health of the people living in the locality is likely to be adversely affected. The attention of the municipality is urgently requested to the subject.

Complains of the dirty condition of certain quarters of the town of Bombay.

The *Broach Vartamán* (93) of the 18th January says that school-masters have had to suffer considerable inconvenience since the transfer of the vernacular schools to the local municipality. The salaries of school-masters have remained in arrears for four months, and when an outcry is raised one month's pay is doled out to them. The allowances of teachers are extremely small and hence they find it very hard to maintain themselves and their families when those allowances are not regularly paid to them. The municipality ought to redress this grievance.

Complaint against the Broach Municipality regarding the arrears of pay of school-masters.

Native States.

In an article headed "The Government and the Sávantvádi State" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 18th January says:—It is now nearly fifty years since the affairs of this little principality were taken in hand by the British Government. During the earlier half of this period their intervention proved highly beneficial because their management was both effective and economical and

Requests Government to hand over the management of the Sávantvádi State to its legitimate Chief under proper guarantees.

tended to remedy the evils which had been caused by the extravagance and want of energy displayed by the then Sar Desái, the grandfather of the present Chief, and by the unruly conduct of some of his relatives and Sardárs. But we regret to say that this old character for economy and care has not been maintained. On the contrary the patent vices of the British Indian system—costliness and excessive taxation—have been introduced. Formerly the Political Superintendent and his Assistant carried on all the work of administration with the aid of their Shirastedárs and subordinate establishments. We have now in addition a Kárbhári and a Judicial Assistant. There is a medical officer also attached to the State, but many villages along the foot of the Ghâts have been depopulated by fever, and we never heard of any enquiry into the epidemic or its result, and we remember many of the sufferers used to obtain quinine from Bombay privately! The country abounds in forests, yet there is no report of any attempt at developing any industry to utilise the raw material and thereby to mitigate the poverty of the people. Rain falls in torrents in the State during the monsoon, but the land is parched in the dry season, and we are not aware of any irrigation works constructed to stimulate the sterile soil into fertility. We have heard, however, of costly bungalows erected on the top of the far-off Ghâts as a sanitarium, needed by whom we do not know. On the other hand the revenue survey has been introduced and assessments have been fearfully enhanced. The people are aghast at the increase, but are unable to obtain any redress. Indeed the survey is believed to have been forced on the State to provide work for the survey staff! And this is a sample of the financial justice the Bombay Government have dealt out to the poor little State, which is small in extent, but is yet burdened with a political officer on Rs. 1,400 a month and with an assistant on half that salary, thus eating up no small proportion of its revenues! The Chief is now of full age and it is time he should be entrusted with the management of the affairs of his State. Of course adequate guarantees should be taken for the proper administration of the State and the supervision should be made over to the Collector of Belgaum or Ratnágiri. It is also necessary that before making over the State to the Chief the monstrous enhancements of land revenue effected by the survey officers should be cancelled and the State and its ruler should be left to their own devices in that respect. The installation of the Chief on these terms and under these guarantees will perpetuate the good effected by the British Government and at the same time relieve the State from the crushing burdens which have been thrown on it. The energies and capacities of the youthful Chief will then be devoted to their legitimate purpose instead of being fretted out in private in a sense of unmerited hardship. We trust the Government of Lord Reay will look into this matter at an early date.

Complaints against the present administration of the Sávantvádi State.

A correspondent of the same newspaper, who has just returned from Sávantvádi, says:—Wherever I went it was most amusing to find people counting with mute anxiety the time when the present administration would retire. A case of peculiar hardship was brought to my notice. A respectable Bráhman family consisting of some seventy individuals was arrested on the strength of an anonymous petition. The case completely broke down before the searching examination of the Vádi City Magistrate. I was told that the case of the Págnis, than whom Vádi could not show a better man, had excited general sympathy. He has been under suspension for more than five months for a most trifling fault. I was next told of one Raghu Lád, a Náik in the Vádi Local Corps. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for no great fault and subsequently discharged. This man expressed his intention to represent his grievances to Government and he was at once restored to his place. The complainant in a certain defamation case did not put in his appearance on the day fixed for hearing and the lower court postponed the case on an intimation from the higher court. I do not know what procedure sanctions such meddlesome interference on the part of the higher court with the business of the lower court. A lákh of rupees are said to have been expended in Amboli, which is a sanitarium resorted to by the higher officials only, while even a few rupees are not spent on a suitable building in Vengurla for the use of the prince. I saw in Vádi an ugly-looking structure which goes under the name of "the monument

of somebody's folly," erected at a cost of seven thousand rupees. I next came to what are called the Facade buildings, which barely accommodated two offices. They have cost nearly forty thousand rupees. I was then shown the Darbár Hall. It would not hold a hundred people and yet it has cost some forty thousand rupees. A small tank has been built at a cost of about three thousand. I could see no use of it. My impression was that there has been a woeful waste of the State funds. It was sad to learn that Government had recently saddled the revenues of the State with the pension allowances of the Political Superintendent, Assistant Political Superintendent, Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent and of the clerks of the Political Superintendent's offices.

Complaint against the management of the Bhávnagar State.

The *Nyáyadarshak* (113) of the 18th January says that it has received three letters regarding the administration of the Bhávnagar State, and as they are worth attending to, it thinks of having them translated into English and of forwarding them to the Political Agent and the Bombay Government. Though a respectable banker offered Rs. 16,000 for the right of selling opium this year, the contract has been given to another man for Rs. 11,000 only. Private letters of the Thákor are opened and replies are sent to them without the Thákor's knowledge.

Affairs in Junágad.

A correspondent of the same newspaper, in referring to the trouble given by the Makráni outlaws of Junágad, says that the Nawáb of Junágad passes his time in amusements and hunting, while the affairs of the State are mismanaged. The hardships suffered by the people have not decreased. Petitions addressed to the Government and the Political Agent fail in their object, and if any person is suspected of being concerned in them he is made to suffer. The management of the State is far from satisfactory.

Affairs in Navánagar.

The same correspondent expresses dissatisfaction with the management of the Navánagar State by Mr. Maganlál Bápubhái and says that the Jám passes his time in amusements and does not know what is going on in his State. Appointments to high posts in the State are not made according to merit but by influence. Justice is not impartially administered. It is to be regretted that the Political Agent and the Government do not direct their attention to the miserable condition of the inhabitants of this State.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
27th January 1886.

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(For the week ending 23rd January 1886.)

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OFFICE
FEB 1886

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R.

For the Week ending 30th January 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Subodh Prakásh	Do.	Do.	250
18	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
19	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
20	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolháp ur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Weekly	250
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
33	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*35	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
36	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*39	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	300
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
44	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nityupadeshak	Bombay	Do.	700
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
*55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
*58	„ Ripon Mitră	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti) ...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
66	„ Sholápur Vritt	Do.	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
68	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
73	The Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Weekly	250
74	„ Vichárshil...	Málvan	Do.	300
*75	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*76	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
77	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*78	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
86	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
87	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*88	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
89	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	415
90	„ A'ryă Subodharatnákar	Do.	Do.	286
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,300
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	500
93	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
*95	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Do.	200
96	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
97	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
98	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
99	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
103	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
104	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*106	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
107	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
108	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
109	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
110	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,405
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
112	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Monthly	350
113	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
114	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*115	„ Praja Hitapatra	Nadiád	Do.	200
116	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
118	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
119	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
120	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
121	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
122	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
123	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
124	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
128	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
129	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*130	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
132	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
134	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*135	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
136	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
137	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Do.	915
138	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
139	„ Vrittántă Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
	PERSIAN.			
141	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
142	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	505
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
143	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*144	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*145	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
146	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Remarks on the unsettled state of Burmah and on the repressive measures adopted.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 24th January says:—The Viceregal visit to Burmah is likely to assume magnificent proportions. Looking to the now declared wishes of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress in regard to the annexation of Burmah, His Excellency's visit is not needed. The late deportation of the special correspondent of the London *Times* must extinguish all hope of getting a true account of the state of affairs in that part of the country; nevertheless the painful descriptions of executions and of the threats of capital punishment to extort evidence from Burmans against those who may stand impeached in the eyes of the powers that be may perhaps be the second edition of the horrors of the Kabul executions during the unfortunate Afghan war. Theebaw was deposed because he was an arrant barbarian incapable of realising the benefits of civilised rule; but the country now seems to be steeped in bloodshed and barbarities are perpetrated under the name of law and peace. Of course the Burmese must bear all the brunt and all the blame of what is taking place in Upper Burmah; but surely an unprovoked war first and executions afterwards to sanctify an annexation can be no good beginning for the moral and political supremacy of a Christian people. They may be feared but they can never be loved; they may be the harbingers of peace but never of harmony. It is idle to expect the Burmese at once to forget what is passing around them and to submit themselves to the new order of things.

Says that the statements made some time ago regarding the debauchery of Theebaw were not true.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 24th January writes:—Here is an instance of how stories are invented to ruin Asiatic princes. We were told that the Burmese would be only too glad to get rid of the monstrous rule of Theebaw and yet we have seen that all Mandalay wept and cried when he was deported from that city! Had he been even half so cruel and unnatural a monster as outsiders have represented him to be, we think the men and women of Mandalay would have demonstrated their hatred and horror of Theebaw by other symptoms. A correspondent of the *Pioneer* has now proved the falsity of another charge against Theebaw. He has been represented by his enemies as a hopeless debauchee. But the *Pioneer's* correspondent tells us that on board the steamer, on his way to Madras, though often pressed to take wines and spirits of every possible description, he not only never drank a drop but did not even touch them. We are now told he *never* drinks. And yet, till only the other day Theebaw was a hopeless debauchee! Is it not a crime to rob princes of their character?

Says that Natives should be permitted to enrol as Volunteers and should be admitted into the commissioned ranks of the army.

A correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 25th January says:—I regret to observe that the representatives of the people assembled at the Congress omitted from their programme the question of the enrolment of Native Volunteers either in separate corps or in company with Europeans and the admission of educated Natives to the rank of non-commissioned and commissioned officers in the army. When in May last the political horizon on the North-West Frontier of India was overclouded these two questions were discussed by almost the entire Native press and by some of the political associations in the country. Representations from different quarters were made to the Viceroy on the subject and hopes of success were confidently entertained. But strange to say those representations have up to this time been quietly ignored by the distinguished liberal statesman who rules India at present. There was a statement made some time ago by the *Bombay Gazette* that the authorities here were contemplating the establishment of a Military College on the model of Sandhurst for the training of cadets for the army. I hope our public and political bodies will devote their attention to the discussion of these subjects and if they agitate about them temperately and firmly they will succeed in the long run in removing these damaging disabilities under which the

Natives of India are labouring. If so backward a nation as Russia trusts its Asiatic subjects and confers upon them the highest civil and military offices in the gift of its rulers, why should the most enlightened Government of Her Majesty the Empress of India submit to the reproach that it has not during a whole century raised a single Native to the rank of a General or a Lieutenant especially after the recent demonstrations of loyalty on the part of the princes and people of India during the late crisis. The scions of the ancient aristocracy of India once renowned for their bravery, but now thrown into obscurity by the loss of their military occupations would consider it an honour were they allowed to revive the noble traditions of their ancestors by filling high and important posts in the army and serving their sovereign in a way which, whilst affording sufficient scope for the gratification of their ambition, would secure their firm and loyal attachment in the defence of the empire. In the address presented to the electors of the United Kingdom by the Bombay Presidency Association great stress was laid up on the dangerous demartialization of the Natives of India and their helpless condition by the combined operation of the Arms' Act and the virtual exclusion of the Natives of India from the upper ranks of the army. I hope however that the recent outburst of loyalty resulting in the spontaneous offers of money and troops on the part of the people and princes of India on the occasion of the late Russian scare will open the eyes of the authorities and induce them to throw open the doors of the military service in its higher ranks to the educated Natives of India.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the administration of India.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 28th January refers to the petition sent to the Secretary of State for India by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the administration of India and says that if the other Chambers of Commerce in this country were to follow in the footsteps of the Bengal Chamber, much good would be done. The Bengal Chamber is of opinion that the Parliamentary Committee should be composed of independent gentlemen who have had no connection whatever with India. This is however going too far. Several Anglo-Indians who have retired from India are her true friends and their experience and advice are needed in the matter. It is desirable that besides four or five Native representatives, three or four experienced and popular Anglo-Indians should be nominated on the Committee. It is also to be hoped that men like Mr. Slagg and Dr. Hunter will be selected to sit on it. The Secretary of State should kindly inform the public of the time when it is proposed to nominate the members of the Committee in order to enable representations to be made on the subject. The Chambers of Commerce of Madras and Bombay and the public associations ought to send memorials to the Secretary of State.

The Chief Justiceship of the Calcutta High Court and the claims of Mr. Justice Mitter to it.

The same newspaper of the 26th January says that it will not be sorry if Sir Comer Petheram is appointed to the Chief Justiceship of the Calcutta High Court in the room of Sir Richard Garth. Sir Comer is in all respects worthy to fill that post. The only regret is that the claims of a worthy Native Judge like Mr. Justice Mitter will have been disregarded. Mr. Justice Mitter has once acted as Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court and there are no two opinions regarding his abilities, legal knowledge and independence of character. The only thing against him is that he is a Native. Perhaps Lord Dufferin does not like to see an outcry raised by Anglo-Indians similar to that which was raised at the time of Mr. Mitter's acting appointment as Chief Justice. Whatever may be the real cause, the Native public will not make an uproar about the supersession of the just claims of Mr. Justice Mitter.

Appointment of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons as Agents for the conveyance of Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca approved.

The same newspaper of the 27th January, in alluding to the appointment of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons as Agents for the conveyance of Mahomedan pilgrims (*Hájis*) to Mecca, says that the best proof of the solicitude manifested by Government for the welfare of the Mahomedans of India under the noble British Ráj is to be found

in the endeavours made by Government for the comfort and safety of *Hájis*. No other Government would have cared much for the hardships suffered by Mahomedans in performing the pilgrimage to Mecca but the kind British Governments cannot connive at the sufferings of their poor subjects. The pilgrims will be much benefited by the new arrangement. The Mahomedan community ought to feel a deep debt of gratitude to the British Government. It is to be hoped that the leading Mahomedan citizens of Bombay will not fail to do their best to aid Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons in explaining the object of the new arrangements to their poor coreligionists. [The *Káside Mumbai* (111) of the same date says that the hardships suffered by the *Hájis* will soon become a thing of the past under the arrangements now made by Government. The *Akhbáre Soddgar* (85) of the same date also approves of the arrangements made.]

Sudden rise in the price of salt in Bombay.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 28th January complains of the sudden increase in the price of salt in Bombay and of the trouble caused thereby to poor people and says that vendors of salt allege the failure of the salt crop as a reason for raising its price. This reason does not appear to be true, for the newspapers would then have noticed the occurrence. It is simple tyranny that there should be a sudden rise of from 33 to 44 per cent. in the price of this necessary of life. The lower and middle classes consider this increase in price as an act of oppression on the part of Government and blame them for it. It is necessary that Government should make enquiries into the causes of this sudden increase in price. Government should also try to keep the price of salt within proper bounds, otherwise the people will complain of the scarcity of salt in the same way as they do of the scanty supply of water. The *Samáchár* supports the complaint made by its correspondent and requests Government to pay attention to the matter.

Suggestion regarding the appointment of an Income-tax Collector for Bombay.

In referring to the suggestion made by the *Times of India* regarding the appointment of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji as Income-tax Collector, the *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 30th January says that no one would be sorry if Government were to nominate Mr. Dosábhái to the post of Income-tax Collector. But the *Times* has not taken into consideration the injustice that would be done to Mr. Kharsedji Nasarvánji Seervai, the present License-tax Collector. A great outcry was raised at the time of the imposition of the license-tax but Mr. Seervai has kept his department in such a good condition and made the license-tax as it were so light for the people and profitable to Government that no complaint has been made against the mode of collecting it. Taking into consideration the valuable services rendered by Mr. Seervai as License-tax Collector, the Government appointed him to act for some time as Superintendent of the Factories' Act. It cannot be believed that the Government of Lord Reay will do injustice to Mr. Seervai, who is as fit and competent to hold the new post as Mr. Dosábhái Frámji. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 29th January approves of the suggestion made by the *Times of India* and says that in case Government do not nominate Mr. Dosábhái Frámji to the post of Income-tax Collector on account of his approaching retirement from service, they should appoint Mr. Kharsedji Nasarvánji Seervai, the present License-tax Collector, to it. Mr. Seervai will not find his new duties hard inasmuch as he has acquired ample experience in his present appointment.]

Suggestions regarding the speedy disposal of cases in the High Court and the reduction of costs in suits on the Original Side.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 24th January in an article headed "Arrears in the High Court" observes that on the Original and Appellate Sides of the High Court the work has fearfully accumulated and the present staff of Judges is unable to cope with it. It takes nearly two years before an appeal or an original suit is disposed of from the time of filing it. The costs of suits on the Original Side are so great that the parties to suits are usually reduced to beggary. It is one of the duties of Government to give to its subjects cheap and easy meaps of obtaining justice. There are many ways of reducing the excessive cost of litigation on the Original Side of the High Court. By allowing pleaders to practise on the Original Side the cost of litigation will be considerably reduced.

It is not good policy to increase the number of Judges because such a measure will be very costly. The *Native Opinion* considers that the Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court should be invested with power to hear and decide most of the suits which are now filed on the Original Side of the High Court. Such a step will ensure the speedy disposal of cases and reduce the present excessive cost of litigation.

A suggestion to the Bombay Government regarding the re-payment of agricultural loans.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 30th January approves of the rules published in the last *Bombay Government Gazette* regarding agricultural loans and says that Government deserve thanks for the step taken by them. But the period appointed for the re-payment of the loans is very short and ought to be extended. A loan for the purchase of cattle has to be repaid within two years from the time of granting it. But the ryot will not be able to save sufficiently out of his earnings to be able to repay it within that period. The ryot is hardly able to save anything out of his gains which are very small. He will have therefore to resort to the sávkárs in order to repay the Government loan within the specified time and the benevolent intentions of Government will be frustrated. Government ought to re-consider the terms on which loans are granted to ryots.

Gubernatorial Darbárs held in the mofussil towns and a suggestion to Government in connection therewith.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 28th January complains of the way in which invitations to the Darbárs held by the Viceroy and Provincial Governors when on tour are issued and remarks that it is necessary that Government should frame some rules for the purpose. Sometimes the officers concerned only invite their acquaintances and friends to such Darbárs. The result is that gentlemen who have every right to attend Darbárs are left out, while persons of damaged character, insolvents and others find their way to them. The editors or proprietors of newspapers are not invited to Darbárs held in the mofussil because Government officials are not favourably inclined towards them. At the Darbár recently held in Broach in honour of Lord Reay a dismissed servant was, it is said, invited to it. On the occasion of the recent visit of Lord Reay to Ahmedabad, several persons were invited to meet His Lordship at the railway station. Some of them were, it is said, not fit persons to be there, while several respectable gentlemen were not invited at all. The Government officials act thus either through carelessness or high-handedness. With a view to prevent this state of things Government should frame some rules on the subject. The district officials should be required to prepare and publish every year a list of persons who have a right to attend Darbárs. The newspapers will then be able to suggest the names of persons left out from it or point out the names of those that ought not to be on it. It is to be hoped that Government will attend to this suggestion.

The recent Municipal Darbár held at Broach and the order of precedence.

The *Broach Samáchár* (92) of the 28th January complains of the defective arrangements made for accommodating visitors to the Municipal Darbár held in that city on the occasion of the recent visit of Lord Reay and says that the Municipal Commissioners occupied the front row of seats, while Government servants were seated in the one next to it and several respectable and well-to-do citizens were accommodated in the third row. Several persons who ought not to be there were invited to the Darbár, while several persons worthy of being invited were not asked to come. The managers of the Darbár are responsible for making well-known citizens sit in the third row. Why could they not have been accommodated in the front row of seats? It is not right that Government servants should be made to sit behind the Municipal Commissioners. It was proper that the Huzúr and District Deputy Collectors, the Mámlatdár and other officials should have been allowed to sit in the front row by virtue of their official position as Municipal Commissioners, but it was most improper that the Subordinate Judge and another judicial officer should have been provided with seats behind them. Would the dignity of the Municipal Commissioners have been lowered by these officers being allowed to occupy the front row of seats with them?

Does not approve of the diversion of the money raised to supply medical assistance in Rájkot to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

A correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 24th January writing from Káthiáwár says that the Tálukdárs of the province have subscribed something like Rs. 20,000 which they want to devote to the establishment of a Medical Dispensary at Rájkot to perpetuate the memory of the late Colonel West. This project, if carried out, will supply a long-felt want at Rájkot. Since the days of Dr. Macdougall it is found very difficult to obtain medical assistance. There is a Civil Surgeon at Rájkot, but his charges are too high for people of ordinary means. Now the Tálukdárs intend to spend Rs. 300 per month on the permanent establishment of a Medical Licentiate and subordinates to assist him, over and above the twenty thousand rupees subscribed by them for the erection of the building. With reference to the above the Editor of the *Spectator* remarks:—We are sorry to say this scheme is to be knocked on the head. We understand that Colonel Watson, on a reference being made to him, has vetoed the measure and expressed a wish that the amount of the subscriptions be sent in as a contribution to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. Now it is certain that the money thus spent will be employed for the furtherance of a noble object. Yet each place has its local wants. The money raised is urgently needed for giving medical assistance in Rájkot and therefore it should not be diverted into another channel. We shall be glad if the matter is reconsidered.

Complains of the oppression practised by the subordinates and peons of Government officials on tour.

The *Sind Sudhár* (146) of the 26th December says:—Most of the readers of this paper are probably well aware of the amount of trouble and expense the subordinate officers and subject-population have to undergo whenever a European officer travels within their jurisdiction or charge. We dare say, however, both Government and the high functionaries of Government are innocent of these matters. We admit that some European officers are so intelligent and so well-acquainted with the conduct of the Native officials employed under them that they exercise some sort of supervision over their subordinates with a view to stop the practice of receiving bribes and perquisites. They treat the subject-population very kindly in order that their subordinates may learn that European officers do not countenance the practice of receiving illegal gratifications. But the pity is that the mal-practice we are alluding to has taken such a powerfully deep root that the supervision of a few officers is not sufficient to eradicate it. As a rule, officers do not take any measures to put a stop to the oppression committed by their subordinates. Some of the officers while on tour go about in the town or on hunting excursions in the morning and after putting a few questions here and there to Mukhtyárkars and Kotváls regarding the condition of the town or after inspecting one or two fields remain contented in their tents with the idea that they have fully accomplished their duty. The gangs of peons that sit outside their tents do not allow any one to approach unless their avarice is first satisfied. Persons coming to pay their respects to the Sáheb or to lay their grievances before the Sáheb are told that the Sáheb is "asleep" or that the Sáheb is "very busy" and will not see any body at that time or that the Sáheb is "taking his meals." We cannot but feel pity when we see persons who have come to seek justice or who have been summoned to give evidence being treated harshly by the peons and the subordinate munshis of the Sáheb. Some of these men (nay even the Sindhi-knowing Mukhtyárkars and Vakils) pay perquisites to peons in order to obtain an interview with the Sáheb. The peons have also the bad habit of going to the private residence of the applicants or subordinate Government officers whom they have introduced to their Sáheb that day and they then use all possible means to get something out of them. Mukhtyárkars, Tapádárs, Overseers and Sazawalkars are also put to considerable inconvenience when the Assistant Collector, the Collector or the Executive Engineer travel within their tálukás or divisions. These officers always take their large establishments with them on tour and these, at each place they visit, obtain everything on account and most of them do not settle their accounts with the Banias. The Tapádárs then pay all unpaid charges either from their own pockets or require Zamindárs to share in the loss sustained by the Banias. Everywhere the cry of the Munshis

is "Give, give"—"more more goats!" They complain to the Mukhtyárkar that the Tapádár ordered to serve them has not supplied them with all the provisions required and has failed to supply them with a sufficient quantity of milk. Then comes the Sáheb's Náik to the Tapádár and tells him that he is good-for-nothing and that if he has any regard for his honor he ought at once to procure a sheep for the Sáheb's breakfast. Then follows the butler complaining that the eggs and butter sent for the Sáheb are rotten. Unless the Tapádár succeeds in satisfying the butler he finds no rest. The butler if not satisfied will adulterate the butter, and complain to his Sáheb that the provisions supplied by the Tapádár are rotten and unfit for use. The Sáheb then gets annoyed with the Tapádár or Mukhtyárkar. We do not mean to say that European officers intend that this evil state of affairs should continue. What we mean to say is that they are misled by their peons and servants. It behoves European officers to ascertain the true cause of the complaints made to them regarding the insufficient supply of provisions and it is their duty to put a stop to such evil practices by supervision and check. Sometimes it occurs to us that it would be a great blessing to the subject-population were Government to put a stop to the tours now made by European officers. At head-quarters every one has to pay for the provisions he purchases and much oppression is not practised on the subject-population. Although it cannot be said that the tour of every officer is unnecessary still we can say that no advantage is derived from the tour of judicial officers! The tours of the Commissioner and Collectors are not necessary for the period over which they extend at present and with the large establishments that now accompany them. Although we do not mean to discuss here the necessity or otherwise of the annual tours, still we would point out the necessity of putting a stop to the oppression practised on the subject-population and subordinate Government officers.

Strongly disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Van Der Straaten to the post of Registrar of the Presidency Small Cause Court and of Mr. Miles to the post of Deputy Sheriff.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 24th January says:—The appointment of Mr. Van Der Straaten, Deputy Sheriff, to be Registrar of the Presidency Small Cause Court, and of Mr. Miles, an Assistant in the Judicial Department of the Secretariat on Rs. 100 or so a month, to be Deputy Sheriff, ought not to be allowed to pass without a protest in the public interest. Mr. Van Der Straaten may be fit for the place he is appointed, but his claims cannot for one moment be compared with those of pleaders or law-graduates. We understand that a Native Barrister-at-Law and Judge of a Mofussil Small Cause Court and an experienced pleader who has acted on the bench of the local Small Cause Court were applicants for the post. The nomination of Mr. Miles is a job, the appropriate justification for which is the 'recommendation of a high official'? Supersession of deserving Natives by Europeans is of course nothing new; it is a standing grievance with Natives. In the face of rules and standing orders Eurasian lads get places to which Natives with a University degree aspire in vain. The other day a European Superintendent in the Secretariat was made Assistant Secretary in the Judicial Department over the heads of deserving Native seniors and the place of Chief Clerk of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was filled in a similarly unjust manner simply because the officer 'wanted a European.' In the present case a Native should have been selected at least for the Registrarship of the Small Cause Court, as his duties will bring him in contact with the ignorant classes of suitors, a knowledge of whose condition and ways is necessary for their satisfactory discharge. But it is a matter for regret that even in filling up such places as these colour should be held to strengthen claims more than qualifications.

Legislation.

The passing of the Income-tax Bill.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 30th January regrets that a very small number of Europeans should have been present at the public meeting held in Calcutta to protest against the re-imposition of the income-tax and says that it is a pity that Natives and Europeans should hold aloof from each other at such an

important juncture. It is surprising that Anglo-Indian papers should protest against the imposition of the tax and at the same time make suggestions to Government regarding its working. The new tax will be an elastic source of revenue and no hopes can be entertained of its repeal hereafter, as the increased expenditure on the army is not likely to be reduced in future. Government will naturally avoid the trouble of curtailing expenditure. The people ought to move the Indian and Home Governments to abandon the re-imposition of the tax. The people will be very sorry to hear of the passing of the Income-tax Bill yesterday. The Government of Lord Dufferin have made a great mistake in hastily passing the Bill. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 30th January says that if public meetings like the one recently held in Calcutta to protest against the income-tax were held in different parts of the country, the Supreme Government would see that the new impost is extremely odious and that it should be abolished at the earliest opportunity. The amendments proposed by Mr. Mookerji for levying the tax for one year only and for raising the taxable minimum to incomes of Rs. 1,000 per annum were lost at yesterday's sitting of the Viceregal Council. This fact shows that the constitution of legislative councils stands greatly in need of reform. It is a matter for regret that public meetings should not have been simultaneously held in Bombay and Madras to protest against the Income-tax Bill. A loud public outcry would have had some effect and the tax would perhaps have been imposed for one year only. The inhabitants of Bombay should now call a public meeting and protest against the continuance of the new burden for any lengthened period.]

Reflections on the re-imposition of the income-tax.

The *Mahratta* (2) of the 24th January in an article headed "The re-imposition of the income-tax" says:—It appears that all further criticism on the re-imposition of the proposed income-tax is practically useless. The Viceroy and his Finance Minister seem to be determined to pay little or no attention to the adverse comments of the public. They are profusely liberal in their utterances. They appear to be willing not only to be criticised but even to seek and to invite criticism. They condemn impatience in loud terms. But their convictions and their resolution to pursue a particular line of policy seem to be already settled. They are not prepared to pledge their word of honour that this odious tax shall be levied only for so many years and no more. They are not prepared to revive the import duties in place of the income-tax and they are not prepared to give sufficient time to the public to discuss the principles of the Bill before making it a law of the land. Their conduct is extremely hasty and impatient, though they profess to be patient and ready to profit by judicious criticism. Under these circumstances it is a mere waste of time to find out arguments to expose the faults in the Bill or to question its principles. Chambers of Commerce, respectable and thoughtful Anglo-Indian and Native newspapers and private individuals have pointed out several schemes for obtaining the additional funds needed without making the proposed income-tax a permanent item in our fiscal system. Some have suggested that a portion of the new charges should be thrown on the Native princes, forgetting that such conduct on the part of the Supreme Government is not only immoral but a clear violation of the existing treaties between the Feudatory Princes and the Paramount Power. It ought to be remembered that the territory over which the Government of India rules was partly acquired by it with the sword and partly by negotiations and treaties with the Native princes, who made large territorial concessions, because the British Government promised to protect them against internal and external dangers. It should therefore be borne in mind by those that show extreme readiness to fleece the Native princes that whatever security they enjoy under the powerful sway of their suzerain has been already paid for by them in the shape of territorial concessions. Another thing which writers of this school ought not to forget is that if the British Government is not able to defend the empire under every contingency with the revenues of the territory which it rules over and must encroach upon the means of Native

States, then it is quite unfit to rule the country. Suppose for a moment that all the Native States are annexed to the British Ráj, and the whole of India is brought directly under British rule. Will the revenues so augmented suffice to meet all the requirements of Government? Additional territory will bring with it additional responsibilities and what ground is there for supposing that the additional revenue which will come from this extension of the dominion will more than suffice to meet the increased liabilities? If the Government of India wishes to remain on perfectly friendly terms with the princes of India and to secure their unshaken confidence and loyalty, it must never allow itself to be tempted to encroach upon their finances. As we are opposed to putting any kind of financial burden on Native States, so we are equally opposed to any increase in the salt-tax or the land-tax. In our opinion Government has acted very wisely in leaving them untouched at present. The Madras Chamber of Commerce believes that as the agricultural population of Southern India is thriving and prosperous, it can very easily bear a slight addition to the taxes which it pays at present. The conversion of ornaments into money in days of famine and the selling of utensils and clothing are in the opinion of the Chamber a sure sign of the prosperity of the agricultural population of Southern India. In reply to this we would ask the Chamber only one question. If the agricultural population of Southern India is so thriving, how is it that during the years of famine so many people died of starvation? Did their passion for ornaments and the hoarding of money predominate over their love of existence? Though the line of thinking followed by the Madras Chamber of Commerce in this respect seems to us to be quite erroneous, its views on the revival of import duties are entirely in unison with those of the entire Native public. Ráo Sáheb Mandlik made out an exceedingly powerful case in favour of the re-imposition of the cotton import duties; but his forcible speech produced little or no effect on the prejudiced mind of the Finance Minister. Sir Auckland Colvin's reply to Mr. Mandlik is as illogical as anything can be. The Ráo Sáheb has vividly shown by facts and figures that the import duties on cotton goods were not at all protective. In governing India the Viceroys and Finance Ministers should first look to the interests of the people of India. If they sacrifice those interests to please their countrymen in England on the pretence of economical doctrines, they will in the end bring both the countries into trouble. The propriety of the re-imposition of the import duties has again and again been brought forward. They are defensible both on economical and financial grounds. It will however take some time before the members of the Executive Government are forced by reason and circumstances to retrace their steps in this direction and to recover the splendid source of revenue which they have, in a moment of weakness, recklessly thrown away. However so long as Government is not prepared to re-impose these duties, it must have some other means of meeting the demand which the fall in exchange and the protection of our Western Frontier have made on our finances. As loyal subjects of the Crown we are ready to support the Bill for the imposition of the income-tax, but we do it under an emphatic protest. We raise our humble voice against this hated tax being made a permanent source of revenue. A willing acquiescence by the people in this form of taxation pre-supposes a state of public morality and public conscience which even the most civilized countries of Europe will take several hundred years to reach. It is no wonder, therefore, that the very name of this tax has sent a thrill of horror from one end to the other of this backward eastern country.

Says that the imposition of the income-tax will result in benefits to the Native population.

In a paragraph headed "The Income-tax and its benefits" the *Subodh Patrika* (10) of the 24th January observes:—It will perhaps surprise many readers to see this heading and appear absurd to them to suppose that any benefits can result from such a hateful impost as the income-tax. Yet we have good grounds for taking up this position. It is the only tax that can reach the classes who enjoy the utmost advantages of the present order of things, who determine the entire policy of the Government and create and keep up its liabilities which the dumb and toiling

millions have to meet. It is therefore not only just in itself that they should contribute something towards the cost of the Government but when they have to do it, they are likely to experience a wholesome restraint in advocating and even pressing on the Government wild schemes and reckless expenditure of public money. The proposal of an income-tax in fact has already brought out from the classes in question suggestions about public economy and the opposition of Manchester to a revival of our import duties is spoken of by them in a manner which would have not been thought of. If the income-tax is made a permanent source of revenue, we may fairly expect a rational and sober tone in the public opinion which so much and to some extent necessarily influences our Government. In fact we should reap the benefit though vicariously of a sort of voice in the public expenditure. These benefits will not be small though of a negative character. In support of our view we have the authority of no less a thinker than Professor Wordsworth who considers that more substantial advantages have been conferred by direct taxation on England. Of course to be able to enjoy the advantages we must be prepared to cope with the evils of the income-tax. Almost every tax is associated with some disadvantages and the income-tax is inquisitorial and oppressive, but the proper way to obviate this evil is to scrutinize the Bill, watch its working, ascertain and expose abuses and not to escape them by taxing the salt of the poor. Surely our press and public associations ought to turn their attention in this direction. There is neither manliness nor statesmanship, least of all is there any patriotism, in adding to the burdens of the helpless poor even for the sake of avoiding vexation to the better-to-do classes. Sir A. Colvin declares in his speech that money thus got is only squandered by the State and we all know this to be so. No Native of India whatever his race or creed ought to countenance such a hurtful though seemingly convenient course; and therefore we trust that Professor Wordsworth's wise and thoughtful advice will be weighed and attended to by the leaders and exponents of public opinion on the measure under notice.

Gives reasons for supporting the re-imposition of the income-tax.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 25th January says :—Professor Wordsworth's remarks on the Income-tax Bill, published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 21st instant, present for the consideration of the people of this country one aspect of the question which many are apt to forget at this moment. The necessity for the imposition of the income-tax has arisen from the military policy of the present Government and it so happens that when that policy was first declared the official and non-official Europeans resident in India, who are such earnest and loyal advocates of military aggrandisement and territorial aggression, warmly approved of it and went in for an increase in the military expenditure. In the same way the conquest and annexation of Upper Burmah have commended themselves to the approval of the very classes who, enjoying more than others all the advantages of British rule in India, have hitherto in a most marked manner escaped taxation. That those who have backed up the policy of the rectification of frontiers and increased military expenditure—the policy so well known as the policy of brag and bluster—should be the first who should be made to contribute to the taxation which has been rendered inevitable on account of that policy goes without saying; but an additional argument in favour of an income-tax is that it compels the very classes that are most influential and that have hitherto escaped taxation to closely watch the condition of our finances. Professor Wordsworth lays particular stress on this aspect of the question and the Natives of India, for whom there is no escape from taxes, should be careful in joining an agitation, got up by persons who did not help us when we protested against the proposal to increase the military expenditure and to throw on India the cost of the war in Upper Burmah.

Suggestions regarding the imposition of the income-tax.

The *Kesari* (40) of the 26th January makes several suggestions in connection with the levying of the income-tax. It considers that Government officials and servants of companies drawing less than Rs. 100 per mensem should be altogether exempted from the payment of the income-tax. Traders whose

annual income is less than Rs. 1,000 should not be made amenable to this tax. All appeals with respect to the levying and collection of the income-tax should be decided in Civil Courts. The work of levying and collecting the income-tax should be jointly done by Local Committees and Government officials. The Government should pledge itself to abolish this tax at the end of two years. Income from Government securities and the premiums on life assurance should be altogether exempted from the operation of the income-tax.

The re-imposition of the income-tax and the necessity of reviving the import duties and not increasing the salt-tax.

The *Gujarát Mátrá* (80) of the 24th January in noticing the re-imposition of the income-tax says:—The reduction in the salt duty, the abolition of the import duties and the remission of the Patwári cess were effected a few years ago, the revenue surrendered amounting to about 2½ millions. Sir Auckland Colvin now shows a deficit of a large amount which has to be met in this and the succeeding year. To rely upon a small surplus and then remit taxes is a measure which would not do for India. We have frequently urged that a surplus proportionate to the capacity of the country should be secured each year, besides a large permanent reserve of cash to meet unexpected liabilities. If Government had done this, we should not have gravely doubted to-day the expediency of the abolition of the import duties and have been at our wits' end to meet a small deficit. It is deplorable that any thought should be entertained about increasing the duty on salt. The tax on salt should be made as light as possible and its total abolition should always be kept in view and not an increase in it. We trust Sir Auckland Colvin will see his way to the re-imposition of the import duties on a moderate scale. The Government seem to have been doing their best to meet the increased expenditure by enforcing economy. But we quite believe them when they say that they can hardly do this in any satisfactory degree on the spur of the moment. We never thought that when a contingency arose, much could be done in the way of reducing expenditure. When Government are satisfied with small surpluses and give up convenient sources of revenue, we should not be surprised to find them not very long after landed in a dilemma. They must then either cut down expenditure or increase the national debt or adopt both these remedies simultaneously. As for the expediency of raising the salt-tax, nothing short of unforeseen calamities ought to render it possible. When England itself levies import duties, India ought to be allowed to do the same. If England practically ignores the principles of free trade, it cannot fairly drag poor India into insolvency by refusing the revival of cotton import duties. We wish Sir Auckland Colvin had recorded a strong protest against the policy of his predecessors which has inflicted such injuries on our finances.

The Income-tax Bill and Lord Dufferin.

The *Gujaráti* (103) of the 24th January says that the inclusion of Government servants drawing Rs. 500 per annum in the list of persons amenable to the income-tax is quite the reverse of what the people expected. They desired that the minimum of taxable income should be Rs. 1,200 per annum for Government servants and persons in the employ of private companies or individuals. The suggestion of the Madras Chamber of Commerce for reviving the import duties has not been taken into consideration. The alterations made in the Bill on the suggestion of the Select Committee appointed to report upon it are opposed to the wishes of the people. If Government wish to impose fresh taxes, they should at least exempt poor people to some extent from them. The new departure in policy is reckless and will very likely increase dissatisfaction among the people. It is objectionable that Government should not delay the passing of the Bill and thereby give time to the people to make representations in the matter. The domestic affairs of this country do not now receive as much attention from the Viceroy as they ought. The people think that Lord Dufferin is not fulfilling the expectations formed of him from the speech delivered by him when he landed in Bombay. After his recent recovery from illness it was expected that he would undertake some good work as Lord Ripon did after his recovery from illness but it is a matter for regret that the reverse has happened. Will not Lord Dufferin follow in the footsteps of his

illustrious predecessor Lord Ripon? Lord Dufferin ought to pay as much attention to the welfare and prosperity of the people as Lord Ripon did and achieve renown like him. [The *Hitechchhu* (81) of the 28th January regrets that judicial tribunals have not been empowered to hear appeals against income-tax assessments. The refusal of Government to delay even for a short time the passing of the Bill is most arbitrary and tyrannical. It is to be regretted that the rules issued by the Government of Lord Ripon for publicity in legislation have been disregarded by Lord Dufferin who had promised to follow in his footsteps. The *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the 24th January disapproves of the undue haste made in passing the Income-tax Bill and says that the people did not expect that the Government of Lord Dufferin would give rise to a scandal similar to that which happened when the Government of Lord Lytton hastily passed the License-Tax and the Native Press Acts. The reasons put forth for so doing are frivolous.]

The Bombay Presidency Association and the re-imposition of the income-tax.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 26th January approves of the memorial submitted to the Government of India by the Bombay Presidency Association on the subject of the re-imposition of the income-tax and remarks that it is to be regretted that it should have been submitted so late as to produce no effect on Government which is resolved to pass the Income-tax Bill. The memorial is however useful as a popular protest against the Bill. The Association requests Government to nominate popular and independent gentlemen on the proposed Financial Commission. It is desirable that the Viceroy should appoint a Native gentleman from Bombay, Madras, the Punjab and other provinces to sit on the Commission. The Association supports the re-imposition of the import duties on cotton goods which is demanded by the whole of India. The Viceroy will see from the memorial that he was mistaken in discarding the suggestion of the Madras Chamber of Commerce for the revival of the cotton duties. The Association is justified in protesting against the exemption of military officers whose incomes are under Rs. 6,000 per annum from the operation of the income-tax, when Government servants earning Rs. 500 per annum are made amenable to it. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 27th and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 28th January also support the memorial presented by the Bombay Presidency Association in the matter of the re-imposition of the income-tax.]

Local Self-government.

The approaching rate-payers' general election in Bombay and the defect in the rules for conducting it.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 27th January refers to the legal flaw discovered by Mr. Bháishankar Nánábhái in the rules for the conduct of municipal elections in Bombay and says that when eminent lawyers support Mr. Bháishankar's contention it is advisable that Government should not order the holding of the approaching election on the old lines. The division of the city into wards should be retained but the voters should be permitted to give 32 votes for the 32 candidates. The voting-papers should be collected as usual and the result should be published not on the day on which the election takes place but afterwards. By so doing the date fixed for the coming election need not be altered. Government will also have to pass an Act for legalising the work done by previous Corporations. It however remains to be seen whether Government do so or deprive the people of their rights. The people ought to agitate the question.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 29th January says that it is objectionable to allow the approaching election to be held on the old lines. Either the rate-payers should be allowed to give 32 votes or the defect in the law should be remedied by a fresh act. The latter step is preferable. Government will have to pass a short Act for confirming the work done by former Corporations and the flaw now discovered can be remedied at the same time. The voters in each ward should be allowed to give as many votes as the number of members to be

returned for it. That one voter should give his vote for a single candidate only is not right. As the day for holding the election is very near, Government ought to speedily announce their decision in the matter.

Approaching Municipal elections in Surat and the local Government officials.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 27th January writing from Surat complains of some of the Government officials in that city bringing pressure to bear on municipal voters and influencing their votes in contravention of the special order of Government prohibiting such practice. The Commission of Enquiry which recently held its sittings in Ahmedabad to enquire into the complaint made against the Police Inspector of that city about his influencing voters in favour of Khán Sáheb Navroji is still fresh in the minds of the people. It is to be regretted that Government officials should thus hinder the free working of the scheme of local self-government.

Education.

Says that the expenditure on liberal education should not be curtailed in order to start schools for the imparting of technical education.

In an article headed "The Convocation Speech" the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 24th January says:—As remarked by the Honourable Mr. Peile, our education hitherto has been in a sense one-sided, or rather as he puts it "marching chiefly on one and the same line." It has been an education of letters. It tends to produce philosophers and logicians by hundreds, but gives no assistance in turning out carpenters and smiths. This is undoubtedly an evil. But we differ from him in the remedy. Mr. Peile is disposed to recommend to Government a heavy retrenchment in their expenditure on liberal education and to spend the savings on technical education. We ourselves are convinced of the advantages of technical education and of its necessity to us and we entirely agree with the Honourable Mr. Peile's remarks on that head. But we are not for discouraging one branch of public education for the benefit of another. Both are to us essentially necessary. We must have liberal as well as technical education. The one is as necessary to our well-being and prosperity as the other. It is not rational to neglect liberal education in order to encourage technical education in the country. No doubt the difficulty of funds has to be met with if we are to have both these branches of education carried on simultaneously by Government. After quoting Mr. Peile's remarks on technical education, the *Native Opinion* proceeds:—This portion of the address is very valuable as being full of practical suggestions worthy of a great statesman. It may be that some of it may be objected to as being premature. It may be doubted if the newly constituted municipalities will for years be able to come up to the expectations formed of them. The address is eminently suggestive and deserves to be studied by every student of the science of education. It is a remarkable experiment to throw the work of technical education on our municipalities. Unless the people in towns are sufficiently well educated, the work of technical education will not be taken up by them in the way indicated by our able Vice-Chancellor. What at present is felt as a burden will then be realized as a beneficial use of money. But then the flublic mind must be educated up to a point so as to be able to appreciate the benefits of technical education. We think that the success of technical education will in a great measure depend on the extension of liberal education. We think that to strive to encourage technical education at the expense of liberal education is not only impolitic but suicidal.

Comments on the Vice-Chancellor's speech at the recent Convocation for conferring degrees.

The *Rást Goftár* (117) of the 24th January says:—The valuable and impressive address delivered by the Honourable Mr. Peile as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University shows that he is an ornament to the Civil Service. He merely alluded to the recent matriculation scandal in his speech. We agree with the learned Vice-Chancellor in his remarks on liberal education. It is not desirable to extend the area and scope of liberal education, but it is objectionable to hinder its progress. The moral and intellectual advancement of India mainly depends

on the spread of liberal education and it is not right to hinder its progress in any way. Mr. Peile is quite right in saying that the study of natural science is more important and useful than that of logic and philosophy. There can be no difference of opinion regarding the necessity of technical education and of the Government and the people combining to encourage and support institutions for the imparting of technical education. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) of the 24th January says that Mr. Peile's able address has made the people forget the absence of Lord Reay. Though Mr. Peile's allusion to the matriculation scandal has not calmed the anxiety manifested by the people in the matter, his advice to dishonest students is worth remembering by the parties concerned. It is to be hoped that the Government and the University will not hush up the matriculation frauds scandal. The Vice-Chancellor's remarks regarding the want of European professors in colleges are worthy of attention. It is gratifying to find that Mr. Peile takes so much interest in the spread of technical education. It is to be hoped that Lord Reay will speedily carry out the scheme of the Ripon Technical College. Mr. Peile is quite justified in calling upon the municipalities to bear their share of the cost of technical education. The *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the same date says that it is necessary that Government should help Native students in the matter of technical education. Mr. Peile will be able to do much for them on account of the high position he occupies.]

Approves of the proposition of Mr. Wordsworth regarding a certain young gentleman being allowed to appear for the M. A. Examination without passing the earlier examinations.

In a paragraph headed "A University Grace" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 25th January says:—We do not understand why so much fuss should be made about the proposal to pass a grace in favour of a certain young gentleman enabling him to appear for the M. A. Examination of our University. Whether he is fit for such a grace or not it is for the Syndicate to decide in the first instance and they have recommended him; and that the recommendation is by no means the result of "undue pressure" is amply evidenced by the fact that men like Professor Wordsworth are parties to it. The gentleman failed to get into the Civil Service by only a few marks and, on the whole, we do not see why he should not have the concession made in his favour.

Disapproves of the Senate of the Bombay University passing a special grace to allow a Pársi matriculated student, who failed in the Indian Civil Service Examination, to appear for the M. A. Examination in November next.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 30th January approves of the protest made by some of the graduates of the Bombay University against allowing a Pársi matriculated student, who failed at the Indian Civil Service Examination, to appear for the M. A. Examination in November next and observes that the arguments set forth in the memorial are so very weighty that it will be surprising if the proposed grace is passed by the Senate. By the passing of this special grace injustice will be done to thousands of educated young men and the dignity of the University will be lowered. Besides the precedent will be a bad one and well-to-do persons will take advantage of it, while industrious but poor students will suffer. [The *Satyá Mitrá* (120) of the 24th and the *Káside Mumbai* (111) of the 29th January strongly disapprove of the passing of the proposed grace in favour of a certain Pársi student.]

Advises the re-opening of the class for imparting instruction in wood-engraving at the Bombay School of Art.

The *Indu Prakásh* (11) of the 25th January observes that it is strange that the Registrar in the report which he read before the University Convocation did not make any allusion to the recent matriculation frauds. The speech of the Honourable Mr. Peile was in every way worthy of him and the occasion. His suggestions on the establishment of technical schools are extremely good, but it is to be regretted that there should be so much apathy and indifference on a subject so important to the well-being of the Indian population. In the city of Bombay the number of printing presses is rapidly increasing and there is a demand for wood-cuts. The art of engraving on wood was formerly taught in the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art, but for some reason or other no

instruction in this branch is now given. The discontinuance of the class for teaching wood-engraving is very much to be regretted. The *Indu Prakásh* trusts that steps will at once be taken to recommence the giving of instruction in wood-engraving at the local School of Art.

Railways.

Construction of a railway line between Godhra and Ratlám advocated.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) of the 24th January supports the memorial of the Gujarát Sabha of Ahmedabad in favour of the construction of a railway line between Godhra and Ratlám and says that the reasons given for undertaking the work are so well set forth in the memorial that they will not fail to produce the desired effect on the authorities concerned. The only fear is that the time selected for preferring the memorial is not most opportune. The scheme may be put off on the pretext of want of funds but the advantages that will result from the construction of the proposed line are so very patent that Government ought at once to commence the undertaking. If however Government is unable to do so, it should at least sanction the construction of a railway line between Godhra and Dahod as requested by the Gujarát Sabha. It is to be hoped that Lord Reay will not fail to give his strong support to the construction of this line. [The *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the 24th and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 27th January approve of the memorial of the Gujarát Sabha. The *Akhbár* hopes that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will lend its support to the prayer of the Gujarát Sabha.]

The railway level-crossing near Chaupáti and the necessity of erecting an over-bridge over it.

The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 25th January says :—The authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company have been privately considering for some time past the advisability of erecting an over-bridge over the level-crossing near Chaupáti. It is said that the Railway Company is prepared to undertake the work and that it wants some pecuniary support from Government and the Municipality. It is not likely that we shall succeed soon in forcing the Railway Company to construct an over-bridge at its own expense as recommended by Mr. Arthur Crawford. The B. B & C. I. Railway Company has done much for the comfort of the Native public and is ready to do as much as possible in the matter. The Railway Company is only waiting for the proper authorities to take the initiative. Mr. Crawford deserves thanks for agitating the question about the erection of an over-bridge over the railway level-crossing near Chaupáti. [The *Rást Goftár* (117) and the *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the 24th January dwell on the necessity of having an over-bridge speedily erected over the level-crossing near Chaupáti. The *Rást* adds that the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company is bound to defray the cost not only of this over-bridge but of any other that it may be obliged to construct. After the information given by Mr. Arthur Crawford in his recent letter to the local *Times*, the Municipal Commissioner ought to take action against the Railway Company without even asking for the consent of the Municipal Corporation.]

Complaint regarding insufficient accommodation for third class passengers at the Sholápur Railway Station and unnecessary detention at the station.

A correspondent of the *Kalpataru* (37) of the 24th January complains that there is not sufficient accommodation in the waiting-room for third class passengers at the Railway Station at Sholápur. Sholápur is a big station and as the passenger traffic is considerable, passengers are put to serious inconvenience for want of a commodious waiting-room. On the arrival of trains passengers are detained for nearly half an hour before their tickets are examined and are allowed to go.

Municipalities.

Inconvenience caused to the public by the drainage works in the quarters occupied by Natives in Bombay.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 28th January refers to the accident which Khán Bahádur Akbar Ali, late head of the detective branch of the Bombay Police, met with near an open drain at Bhendy Bázár on the 25th instant and draws the attention of the authorities concerned to the manner in which the drainage excavations are being made in the Native quarters. If the authorities were to visit the streets in the Fort they would see how carelessly the work is carried on. Excavations have been made in narrow streets and these are allowed to remain in the same condition for weeks together. Some of the roads are rendered impassable for even pedestrians. House-owners are afraid of injury being done to their property by these excavations. The public does not know how many poor people meet with accidents in the streets. What would be the consequence if fire were to break out in one of the streets where these excavations are made? The authorities concerned ought to order without delay the speedy completion of the drainage works in the Native part of the town, affording at the same time as much convenience as possible to foot-passengers.

Complaint against the President of the Gogha Municipality.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 24th January refers to the reports made to Government by Dharnidhar Harjivandás, President of the Gogha Municipality, and by his younger brother Sálingdhar Harjivandás, a member of the same Municipality, regarding each other's misconduct and says that Dharnidhar should be removed from the post of Municipal president, as he is quite unfit for it. Government will deserve the blessings of the people of Gogha for removing Dharnidhar and appointing some one else in his place. Dharnidhar would act wisely if he were to resign the presidentship of his own accord.

Native States.

Disapproves of the rumoured intention of the Gáikwár of Baroda to take a second wife.

The *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the 24th January expresses regret at the rumoured intention of Syáji Ráo, Gáikwár of Baroda, to marry a second wife and says that it is disappointing to the well-wishers of Native States that an enlightened prince like Syáji Ráo should wish to marry another wife during the life-time of his new spouse. It is said that he promised his late wife to marry her sister in case she died. If the Mahárája is anxious to fulfil this promise, he ought not to have recently married. If the Gáikwár should marry his first wife's sister, the proceeding would not augur well for the future. Syáji Ráo is not an illiterate prince. He has received European training and has been brought up as a European boy. The idea of an educated prince marrying more than one wife at the same time shows that his education has not done him any good. Such a step on the part of the Mahárája will not redound to his credit. It is to be hoped that the statement regarding the Mahárája taking a second wife will turn out to be false and that such an enlightened prince will not set so bad an example. If, however, the statement should prove to be true, how shallow must be the education imparted to rising Native princes and how untrustworthy must be the reports regarding their abilities, cleverness and good sense? [The *Deshi Mitrá* (97) of the 28th January also advises the Mahárája to give up the idea of marrying another wife.]

Berár Affairs.

Says that drafts of legislative measures affecting the Berárs should be sent to the newspapers in the province.

The *Vaidarbh* (18) of the 23rd January says:—On the subject of the publication of the drafts of legal measures, it may be noted that the Rural Boards law was enacted without the public being allowed to have any idea at all about it. The proposed Municipal law has come to the knowledge of the public only because it was sent to

the municipal bodies for their opinion. The Government of India in the time of Lord Ripon issued a Resolution on the publication of legislative measures before they are passed into law. The principles of that Resolution have never been followed in the case of our province. Would it not be well if Government were to send copies of draft legislative measures affecting Berárs to the papers in the province and at the same time publish them in the *Gazette of India?* The cost will be very trifling.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd February 1886.

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(For the week ending 30th January 1886.)

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2 MAR 1886

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERAR.
For the Week ending 6th February 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgá Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Subodh Prakásh	Do.	Do.	250
18	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
19	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
20	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitrá	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	259
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	„ Hindu Panch	Thána	Do.	285
33	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*35	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
36	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
38	„ Karnátak Mitrá[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*39	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	300
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
44	„ Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Sátára	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nityupadeshak	Bombay	Do.	700
49	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*50	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*54	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
*58	„ Ripon Mitrá	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti) ...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
66	„ Sholápur Vritt	Do.	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
68	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayá	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
73	The Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Weekly	250
74	„ Vichárshil...	Málvan	Do.	300
*75	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*76	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
77	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*78	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	475
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
86	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
87	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*88	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
89	„ A'ryá Subodhak	Surat	Do.	415
90	„ A'ryá Subodharatnákar	Do.	Do.	286
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,300
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	500
93	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
*95	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Do.	200
96	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
97	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
98	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
99	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
100	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
103	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
104	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
105	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*106	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
107	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
108	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
109	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
110	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,405
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
112	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Monthly	350
113	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
114	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*115	„ Praja Hitapatra	Nadiád	Do.	200
116	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
118	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
119	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
120	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
121	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
122	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
123	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
124	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
128	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
129	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*130	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
132	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
134	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*135	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
136	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
137	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Do.	915
138	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
139	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
	PERSIAN.			
141	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
142	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	505
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
143	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*144	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*145	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
146	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ
r of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion,
nd of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be
to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed
o indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.
s are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in
ent, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Comments on the administration of Lord Dufferin.

The *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the 31st January says that Lord Dufferin's actions as Viceroy afford more cause for regret than joy. He has passed one year in this country and has during that period tried to win the approbation of the people by saying sweet words instead of performing solid works and advancing public interests. The annexation of Burmah and the re-imposition of the odious income-tax have greatly disappointed the people. His constant efforts to please the people by eloquent speeches containing fair promises have greatly displeased the people, who do not expect much good to result from his administration. It is desirable that he should not be included in the list of such inglorious Viceroys as Lord Lytton. Lord Dufferin's policy is very similar to that of Lord Lytton and it is feared that his administration will prove a failure. The *Yajdán Parast* sincerely trusts that this fear may turn out groundless and that Lord Dufferin may achieve glory during the remaining period of his office.

Says that independent gentlemen unconnected with the services should be appointed on the Committee of Enquiry into the affairs of India.

In alluding to the recommendation of the different Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce to the Secretary of State for India that independent gentlemen unconnected with the Indian services should be appointed on the Committee of Enquiry into the affairs of India, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 1st February observes that this recommendation is extremely good and the Native public will rejoice when it is adopted. There are gentlemen in the Indian services who see the faults and vices of British rule, but their number is exceedingly small. Besides it is not in human nature to condemn one's own shortcomings. For this reason it is extremely desirable to have on the Committee of Enquiry gentlemen altogether unconnected with the Indian services.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the administration of India.

The *Gujaráti* (103) of the 31st January supports the prayer of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the nomination of independent gentlemen on the Parliamentary Committee to be appointed to enquire into the administration of India and says that the selection of Anglo-Indian officials to sit on the Committee will do little good. If the Committee were to take evidence in the same way as the Education Commission recently did, the people would be greatly benefited. The principal point to be decided is whether the Government of India has been administered on the lines laid down in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 or on some other principle. It is necessary that the scope of the Committee's enquiry should be made public at the time of the nomination of the members and that it should take evidence of the different classes interested in its labours. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) of the 31st January approves of the suggestion made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the appointment of non-official gentlemen on the Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the administration of India.]

Advocates the granting of Home Rule to the people of Ireland.

The same newspaper advocates the granting of Home Rule to the people of Ireland. It says that the refusal of the British public and Parliament to grant this privilege to the Irish is unjustifiable. Such patriotic and independent people as the Irish are justified in asking the boon of Home Rule for themselves. The tactics adopted by them for securing their rights are unobjectionable from a patriotic point of view. The Irish show unanimity in asking for their independence in the same way as the people of the United States did. Many of their eminent men have suffered death in this cause. The Irish leaders have met death in the same ardent spirit as that displayed in the 16th and 17th centuries in the struggles which took place between Catholics and Protestants. Their patriotism in this respect is of a very high order. England is said to be the home of liberty. Why should not then the Irish be granted Home Rule? Are they unfit to act independently? Are they inferior to the people of England, so that their rights can be trampled upon? Do not the Liberals show narrow-mindedness in the matter? But the

Irish cannot be easily defeated in their object. It is generally believed that a civil war will take place. The Irish have become desperate and the English obstinate, and neither party is likely to yield. Many Irish soldiers appear to be ready to aid their countrymen in such an emergency. Do the English wish to see streams of blood running in their country once more? God forbid this but will not England be sorry in case the Irish acquire independence? The English have still an opportunity of granting Home Rule to the Irish. The Irish have really achieved victory and become masters of the situation.

Says that the Natives of India look up to the Gladstone Ministry for the recognition of the claims of Mr. Justice Mitter to the Chief Justiceship of the Calcutta High Court.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 4th February refers to the approaching retirement from service of Sir Richard Garth and remarks that the nomination of Mr. Justice Mitter to the Chief Justiceship of the Calcutta High Court could not have been expected from the Conservative Ministry. But as Mr. Gladstone is now in power the people hope that the Liberal Ministry will recognise Mr. Justice Mitter's claims. Mr. Mitter was appointed to act as Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court during Mr. Gladstone's Ministry and the satisfactory way in which he discharged his duties silenced the opponents of that appointment. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gladstone will once more place confidence in Mr. Justice Mitter by selecting him again to fill the same office. Some Europeans do not like that a Native should be appointed Chief Justice but the Native public hopes that the Government will not depart from the policy of nominating worthy Natives to high offices in the State. There is no necessity whatever for nominating an outsider to this high office, as the system of selecting the senior puisne Judge to act as Chief Justice prevails in Bombay. The Native public hopes that Mr. Mitter's claims will not be disregarded because he is a Native. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) of the 31st January advocates the claims of Mr. Justice Mitter to the Chief Justiceship of the Calcutta High Court and says that Lord Dufferin would have won the approbation of the entire Native public by selecting Mr. Mitter for it instead of Sir Comer Petheram. The annexation of Upper Burmah and the re-imposition of the income-tax have created dissatisfaction among the people and the due recognition of Mr. Mitter's claims at such a juncture would have lessened their grief and made them entertain a good opinion of His Lordship's future policy. Sir Comer Petheram's selection is unobjectionable but the only matter for regret is that the claims of a worthy Native gentleman have been disregarded.]

The Government of India and their authority to go to war beyond the frontiers of India.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 3rd February says that the *Truth* news paper has raised an important question regarding the appropriation of the revenues of India. In the Act of 1858 for the better government of India it is laid down that the revenues of India shall not, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applied to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the frontiers except for preventing or repelling the actual invasion of India or under sudden or urgent necessity. *Truth* says that by virtue of this clause in the said Act of 1858 both Houses of Parliament ought to have been asked to sanction the cost of the recent Burmese war before undertaking it. The Government of India could not have gone to war with Burmah without having legal authority on their side but still it is essential that some check should be placed on the Government of India in such important matters. The Government of India do not take the sanction of the people of this country before declaring war and if the Parliament were to have no check over them in this matter, the Indian finances would suffer. The *Jáme* does not doubt the wisdom of the Government of India but the latter ought to be provided with facilities for ascertaining public opinion on such grave questions. If the said clause in the Act of 1858 had been operative, India would not have had to bear fresh burdens for objectionable wars carried on during the last quarter of a century. Parliament ought to have prevented the Government of India from plunging into those wars. At any rate the constitution of Indian Legislative Councils stands greatly in need of reform. The *Jáme* hopes that the Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the administration of India will make some suitable proposals on this point.

Navy and the employment of Natives in it.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 1st February dwells on the advisability of forming a naval force of Natives and remarks that it is now high time that the authorities concerned should deal with this important matter. One great advantage resulting from the employment of Native regiments is that they are less costly than European regiments, while Native soldiers are as brave and skilful in fighting as their European brethren. It is a great mistake that Government should fail to avail themselves of this important advantage. Such an error as that hitherto committed by Government in this respect ought now to be remedied. It is to be hoped that the agitation regarding this subject which has been raised in England and India will bear fruit.

Does not approve of the proposals regarding the re-organization of the armies of Native States.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 31st January, in alluding to the re-organization of the armies of Native States and the scheme which the present Government of India is credited with having in their pockets, says:—India is said to possess the most skilful diplomatist which England ever produced in the person of our Governor-General and it is quite possible that this task of settling the question may have been entrusted to His Lordship. The proposals are indeed delicate and the successful handling of them will require the most consummate statesmanship. All the three proposals partake of the nature and character of an aggressive policy which cannot but shock the delicate susceptibilities of the Native princes. The proposal regarding the officering of their armies by British officers and the reduction in their numbers is sure to create dissatisfaction. The curtailment in the numbers is equivalent to the setting aside of their treaty-rights which the Paramount Power ought to respect. The other proposal of officering these armies with Englishmen amounts to a practical deprival of their self-possession. If there be any truth in these rumours, Government will have to exercise a most prudent discretion in launching the scheme. But there is another point in this case worthy of the serious consideration of the Paramount Power. Apart from the question of the reduction of the sovereign rights of princes by the contemplated absorption of the armies of Native States into the British army, the question of the rights of the subjects of those States to the higher posts in that line require the serious consideration of Government. Although the question of employing the sons of Native nobility and gentry in the higher grades of the military service has been frequently mooted and supported by a high military authority, Government's atttitude in regard to it cannot but be construed into a flat refusal to give the question due consideration. Moreover according to the new proposals, Government contemplate the shutting out of our people from those posts which in Native States alone are open to them. In view of the fitness of Natives to enter the military service being admitted, we cannot see how the Paramount Power can afford to close the only line of honourable employment in the military service to subjects of Native States. Any endeavour to suppress the national instinct for military service in the higher grades cannot bespeak statesmanship of a high order in our rulers.

Does not approve of the armies of Native princes being officered by Europeans.

The *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 31st January says:—It would appear as if the late agitation carried on in the English press about the armies of Native States is to result in some action and those who alleged that Lord Dufferin was using his movements in those States to gain information on this point was not idle gossip. From a paragraph extracted by the *Gazette* from an English newspaper it seems that these armies are to be reduced to proportions suited to the population and revenue of each State and that they are to be improved in discipline and placed under British officers on the nominal roll of the British army just as His Highness the Mahárája Scindia is an honorary general of that army. The question is of course full of difficulties, but its solution can be satisfactorily arrived at only if justice to the princes accompanies diplomacy, which will of course be put in motion. If the princes have to give up any point secured to them by their engagements, it is but fair that they should receive compensation either pecuniary, territorial or in enhanced *status*. But the most objectionable feature of the reported plan is the supersession of Native by British officers in the armies of the Native States.

This is neither fair to Native India at large nor politic as regards these States. Our Government does not open the military line to the highest among its own Native subjects. It does not even sanction volunteering among the respectable classes. How then can it be justified in depriving the people of Native States of their own field of military service? Can such an arrangement be conducive to a satisfactory solution of the question whether in relation to Native States or British territory? The information before us is admittedly meagre but it is to be hoped that no grasping spirit of this sort will be allowed to animate the negotiations which in all probability will be set on foot if the paragraph in question is not baseless invention which we do not believe to be the case.

Observes that the armies of Native States should not be reduced nor officered by Europeans as suggested by a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 31st January observes that the London *Times* some time ago recommended a reduction in the armies of Native States, but it is gratifying that the present Viceroy is not likely to adopt the recommendation. A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, writing upon the same subject, suggests that the armies of Native princes should be so reduced as to bear some definite proportion to the population and revenue of each Native State and that they should be officered by Europeans. But the adoption of these suggestions will be in contravention of the terms of the treaties made by the British Government with the Native princes and chiefs. The approach of Russia on the North-West Frontier of India makes it highly desirable that the Native princes should willingly render material aid to the Government of India and that the latter should accept it; but in doing so it should not hurt the feelings of the former. [The *Bodh Sudhákar* (24) of the 3rd and the *Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ* (44) of the 4th February express similar sentiments.]

Says that Native princes should be consulted before it is determined to adopt a scheme for utilizing their armies.

In a paragraph headed "Native States and their armies" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 1st February says:—We hope before the Government of India make up their mind about the scheme to utilize the armies of the Native princes, they will consult the princes and see whether the scheme is such as to meet with their approval. As it has been at present put forward, it is, we presume, not likely to be well received by them. We understand that it is proposed to make the number of men proportionate to the population and revenue of each State, to place the armies on the *nominal* footing of Imperial troops, and to place a number of British officers in command. This last proposal particularly is somewhat objectionable. It will strike at the root of the authority of the princes over their armies. Under any circumstances nothing should be done hastily and without taking the princes and the public into confidence.

Comments on the proposed scheme for utilizing the armies of Native princes by the Government of India.

The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 3rd February refers to the proposed scheme for utilizing the armies of Native princes by the Government of India and says that the Native potentates do not appear to have been consulted in the matter. These armies are to be made proportionate to the population and revenue of each State. This is unobjectionable, for the States will thereby be benefited. But the Native princes will not perhaps agree to the officering of their armies by Europeans, as their control over them would then be nominal and as they would have in addition to defray the expenses of their maintenance. The Native princes ought to be consulted in this matter, which affects their interest, and in order to prevent unpleasant feeling arising afterwards. The Native armies will no doubt improve under British officers but care should be taken that the Paramount Power is not blamed for taking an objectionable step.

Reflections in connection with the proposal to revive the fourth Judgeship on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 31st January says:—The alleged pressure of work in the Bombay High Court has induced the local Government to recommend to the Government of India the revival of the fourth Judgeship on the Original Side. Since the Government have backed up the representations of the High Court in this matter they must have satisfied themselves in regard

to the necessity of an additional Judge before recommending the proposal for the sanction of the higher authorities. But it is curious that after the enlargement of the powers of the local Small Cause Court an additional Judge should still be found necessary and that the experiment of keeping all the Courts open during the whole week should not be tried before asking for the requisite sanction. When Government themselves set the example of extravagance by undertaking untimely costly military pageants merely for the gratification of an ambitious desire to create an impression of England's power on foreigners and by no less costly trips to the hills, it cannot be expected that subordinate departments which are always tickled with favourable reports of our prosperous financial condition will endeavour to economise their expenditure to their own inconvenience? From his seat in the Council Chamber an individual member of Government may afford to laugh at the so-called howl of the Native press and even put the *Pioneer's* threatened gag upon that press, but if he will condescend to look a little more under the surface and wander amongst the rural population of our villages instead of betaking himself to the bracing hill climate, he will not fail to perceive that the utterances of the Native press are not far from true. But it is nobody's business, much less of members of Government, to practise this virtue of self-abnegation at one's own personal inconvenience and risk.

Tours of Government officers and a suggestion to the heads of departments in connection therewith.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (119) of the 29th January says that complaints regarding traders being not paid the full price of articles supplied to Government officers while on tour in the districts have been frequently made. Highly-paid Government officers do not behave in this way but their peons and subordinates are believed to be given to such practice. The heads of departments moving on tours should therefore warn their subordinates to desist from this bad practice and inform the people of the districts visited by the beat of tom-tom of their departure and call upon them at the same time to prefer any complaint regarding the non-payment of the price of articles bought by their subordinates. Such a procedure will put a stop to this evil practice.

The Talávia riot at Broach and the necessity of finding out the causes that led to it.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 1st February expresses satisfaction with the severe sentence passed upon the Talávia rioters of Broach and observes that the real cause of the riot has not yet been discovered. The alleged cause of the Talávia rising was the controversy regarding the plot of ground wanted by the Taláviás for erecting a temple. This reason does not of itself appear to be sufficient to lead to a rising on their part. Did they suddenly become excited and had they no other cause for creating disturbance save the plot of ground asked for by them? These are important points and it is necessary that they should be satisfactorily explained.

Complaint regarding the disorderly conduct of the sepoys of the Native regiment located at Sátára.

The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (44) of the 4th February in its local news states that when one Succaram Manikdás Guzer, inhabitant of Sátára, was purchasing corn in the `Shanvar Bázár on the 30th January a scuffle ensued between him and some sepoys of the Native regiment stationed at Sátára. Succaram Manikdás Guzer had his arm broken and has laid a complaint before the Magistrate. The regimental sepoys frequently have rows with the townspeople and behave in a disorderly manner. The commanding officer should take measures to prevent his sepoys from creating disturbances. [The *Bodh Sudhákar* (24) of the 3rd January in alluding to the same subject makes the same complaint.]

Want of a telegraph line to Kapadvanj.

A correspondent of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) of the 31st January complains of the want of a telegraph line to Kapadvanj and says that Government officials and merchants are put to great trouble and inconvenience owing to this want. The connection of Kapadvanj with Dákor station by a telegraph line will prove of great service to the people. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will attend to this suggestion.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (146) of the 16th January writes that the Europeans required to pass examinations in Sindhi are given one petition or some other document to read. They somehow manage to read that paper and pass the prescribed test. But when required to carry on official correspondence in Sindhi they leave everything to their Munshis. One reason of this is that the Munshis write such a bad hand that even the Natives of Sind (how much more Europeans) find it difficult to read it readily or correctly. We hope that Government will impress on their Munshis the necessity of writing a plain and legible hand.

Requests Government to insist upon the Munshis writing a plain and legible hand in Sindhi.

A correspondent of the *Muin-ul-Islám* (145) of the 15th January says:—The vaccination work, as performed at present in the old town of Sukkur, causes great hardship to the parents of children to be vaccinated, especially to *pardanishin* women, who under the present practice are compelled by the police sepoys and vaccinators' peons to take their children to the public dispensary for vaccination. The correspondent suggests that the hardship complained of might be removed by vaccinators being directed to visit each street and vaccinate children in their homes.

Says that in the town of Sukkur the vaccinators should be desired to visit each street and vaccinate children in their homes.

In the *Subodh Prakásh* (17) newspaper of the 3rd February is published a letter from the khot of the village of A'njnári in the Ratnágiri Táluka. The khot complains that the postal peon of the village does not deliver to him the *Subodh Prakásh* newspaper to which he is a subscriber. The postal peon has been repeatedly warned but he has taken no notice of the warning. The postal peon delivers it to some one and the khot does not get it for several days after it is received at the post office.

Complaint of non-delivery of a newspaper against the postal peon of the village of A'njnári.

The *Sholápur Samáchár* (65) of the 2nd February in its local news states that the number of vagrants and of persons who live by catching animals by a snare or net has increased of late in the Sholápur district. These persons have no recognized employment. They frequently move from one place to another and destroy the standing crops or commit highway robberies in the neighbourhood of their encampments. The District Magistrate is requested to direct his attention to the above nuisance.

Increase of vagrants and of persons who live by catching animals by a snare or net in the Sholápur district.

The *Svadesh Bandhu* (125) of the 3rd February refers to the arrest of a Mahomedan named Sheikh Nátha Jhbár by the Mahudha police on suspicion of his being concerned in setting fire to a hay-stack belonging to a Mahomedan and to the angry feelings excited among a large number of Mahomedans who were armed with weapons and wanted to ill-treat Sheikh Nátha while under the charge of the police and says that had not the policemen shown great promptitude in defending the prisoner, the latter would have been killed by the excited mob. It is to be regretted that the police did not arrest those who thus disturbed the public peace.

Suggestion to the Mahudha police regarding the preservation of the public peace in Mahudha.

A correspondent of the *Sind Times* (5) of the 30th January who signs himself "Justice" says:—The peaceful inhabitants of Hála district are at present in great terror and alarm and unless the authorities take active and severe measures to punish the evil-doers and offenders, the poor and helpless people will be deprived of their peace and security. About a month ago near the village of the Pir of Jhandi a most brutal murder

Complains of the prevalence of lawlessness in the Hála district.

was perpetrated. Kandhari Singh, a very brave and fearless man, was attacked and murdered in his house at midnight with clubs by some men who effected their entrance by scaling the walls. Five persons were arrested in connection with this murder and have now been committed to the Sessions. Scarcely had the alarm caused by this dreadful occurrence subsided when a woman well-known in these parts for her courage and fearlessness mysteriously disappeared with all her ornaments. She was not only brave but a very intelligent woman and several people used to take her advice when they were in difficulty. It is surmised that she has been murdered by some ruffians. This event has spread terror throughout the country. People are afraid to stir in the matter lest they incur the spite of the men who are at the bottom of these crimes. It is a common saying here that the *Angrez* Sircar has not yet introduced peace in this district, and repeated instances of oppression and crime go to confirm the popular belief. The authorities should take measures to put down lawlessness and villainy and to restore confidence among the terror-stricken people?

Complaint against the Town Inspector of Police at Sukkur.

A correspondent of the *Muin-ul-Islám* (145) of the 15th January writing from Sukkur says:—On the 9th instant in the broad daylight some ornaments were stolen from the shop of Begomal, a silk-seller. He reported the matter to the Town Inspector of Police but the latter instituted no inquiry into the complaint.

Legislation.

Mentions some of the advantages resulting from the re-imposition of the income-tax.

In a paragraph headed "The Income-tax and its benefits" the *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 31st January says:—Those among our countrymen who are opposed to the income-tax especially as a permanent impost speak as if they held the purse-strings of the Government in their hands and have only to declare what expenditure is to be retrenched and what allowed; whereas the disagreeable fact is that they have only an opportunity of expressing their opinion as to the provisions of the measure actually brought forward. Of course we must protest against any injurious measure even if we cannot prevent its passing and suggest reductions even if we cannot command them; but to be able to work with any hope of success we must try to reach the springs of Government policy and action. Now these springs lie primarily in English opinion, which justly or unjustly entails heavy charges on India and interferes even with the levy of our import duties, and next to English Anglo-Indian opinion shapes the course of Government. The interests of Anglo-Indians and of Indians are really not antagonistic; but so long as all the taxes are paid by the latter, the former will do exactly as they please. The income-tax is the one tax which can reach Anglo-Indians because they draw the highest incomes in the country. But they do not like to be taxed and the Madras Chamber in their interests suggests that the tax on agricultural classes should be enhanced! How foolish and suicidal is it then for any of us to second these selfish efforts of the best off classes in the country by opposing the income-tax and suggesting instead an addition to the tax on salt? It is fortunate that Government is not in a position to listen to this insidious suggestion and we may be sure they have not resorted to the income-tax willingly. After alluding to the opinions of an Anglo-Indian published in a Bombay newspaper regarding the necessity for making reductions in the public expenditure, the *Patrika* proceeds:—Of course the writer is wrong in saying that the opinions of Natives carry weight along with those of English cotton spinners. The latter can strengthen or weaken their party in Parliament, while the former are quite powerless. But if reinforced by Anglo-Indians they can no doubt carry weight. Had Lord Northbrook not weakly yielded to interested agitation and unwisely abandoned the income-tax, we should to-day have witnessed a healthy union of the two interests in India. But through unforeseen political and financial causes the opportunity has once more returned and let us not cast it away under mistaken ideas of self-interest. We suffer more than the Anglo-Indians from the income-tax but our people cannot escape taxation.

The *Shiváji* (64) of the 29th January says that there is no justification for the outcry against the re-imposition of the income-tax. The Native public ought to rejoice at the revival of this tax. Because there has been no income-tax no proper attention has been hitherto paid to the policy of Government. Nobody has hitherto dared to find fault with Government when it carried on war without adequate cause or annexed distant provinces for trifling reasons or when it allowed its expenses to grow rapidly. The Anglo-Indians, who some time ago supported the abolition of the cotton import duties, are now clamouring for their revival on the first intimation of the re-imposition of the income-tax. Natives ought to support the imposition of direct taxation and strongly advocate the reduction of those taxes which press heavily on the poor. The *Shiváji* recommends the revival of the cotton import duties and a reduction in the present rate of duty on salt. The income-tax should be levied in such a manner as not to touch persons whose annual income is less than one thousand rupees. The *Shiváji* does not agree with those who think that the income-tax should be abolished at the end of two years. Those taxes which press heavily on the poor should be first dealt with before it is considered advisable to reduce or abolish the income-tax.

Supports the re-imposition of the income-tax.

A correspondent of the *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the 31st January signing himself "A Native" says that the re-imposition of the income-tax ought to gladden the hearts of Natives, as it will prove beneficial hereafter. High Government officials, who have all the loaves and fishes to themselves, were hitherto exempt from taxation and did not pay their just share of the public burdens. As their pockets were untouched, they found it easy enough to advocate the undertaking of wars for protecting British interests and for extending the frontiers of India. But now they will take care before advocating such a policy and will think of their pockets before discarding Native opinion. They will now have to add their voice to that of the Natives for the curtailment of public expenditure, which they hitherto ridiculed. They will now seldom join in asking for waging war or for opening up fresh markets for European goods. Natives ought to wish that the income-tax should press more and more heavily on the official classes.

The re-imposition of the income-tax and the good that it will do to the Native public of India.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 1st February in alluding to the passing of the Income-tax Bill observes that the greatest circumspection should be exercised in the manner and mode of levying and collecting the income-tax and care should be taken to give as little cause as possible for irritation to the tax-payers. The officers charged with the duty of collecting the license-tax made the assessments in the most reckless manner and the result was that there was much needless oppression. If the income-tax is levied and collected in the same manner, there will be much tyranny. Persons with annual incomes of Rs. 2,000 and upwards are permitted under this Act to make returns of their own income. The same privilege should be extended to people whose annual income is less than Rs. 2,000. In making assessments the aid of local Committees should be sought. Since Collectors and their Assistants are entrusted with the duty of levying and collecting the license-tax, the power of hearing appeals from their decisions should be relegated to the Civil Courts.

Makes suggestion in connection with the Income-tax Act.

The *Pandit* (142) of the 29th January disapproves of the income-tax on account of the extreme poverty of the Natives of India who are already burdened with heavy taxes. The *Pandit* expresses a hope that the people of all classes will join in submitting to Government a respectful protest against the proposed tax, since it will most probably last beyond one year and its burden is likely to grow heavier in future years. The income-tax has been devised to meet the heavy loss arising from the depreciation of silver and to supply funds for the defence of the country on the North-West Frontier? The exchange difficulty should be got

Disapproves of the income-tax and makes certain suggestions in connection with it.

over by introducing a gold currency into the country, while the funds required for the additional army should be raised by the re-imposition of the import duties. The *Pandit* suggests that annual incomes of Rs. 500 and under should be exempted from the income-tax, and all incomes above that amount should be assessed for the excess only.

The same newspaper of the 5th February, after repeating the complaint that taxes have increased fourfold since the transfer of India from the East India Company's rule to the Crown, observes that Lord Dufferin's government has committed a serious mistake in imposing the income-tax. The Native press and the public associations of the country condemned the proposal for the imposition of the new tax, but the authorities took no heed of the warning. Such inattention to the public voice will result in harm to British rule. The exemption of military officers drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 500 and below that amount from the income-tax is unjust. European military officers receive liberal pay and no invidious distinction should be made between them and the civilians.

Suggestions about making reductions in the public expenditure.

The *Sind Sudhár* (146) of the 16th January says:—No one doubts the justice of the proposal of Sir Auckland Colvin to amend the License-tax Act. By this we do not mean to say that Government are justified in recovering any tax directly from the people. But since Government have thought proper to impose the license-tax, it is certainly a piece of injustice to tax the lower class of people whose incomes are neither safe nor fixed and to exempt well-to-do persons like Government servants, Vakils and physicians. The chief reason why the Income-tax Act was not passed long before was that the Europeans whom it affects more than any one else always opposed this measure whenever it was introduced into the Council. If this tax had been declared payable by Native officials only, it would long since have been imposed. Even now it is feared that the Europeans will oppose the new Income-tax Act. Although Lord Dufferin who has taken on himself the responsibility of this legislative measure possesses considerable influence with the Europeans in India, still it is not likely that they will remain silent. We admit that the Income-tax Act is more just than the License-tax Act as the former applies to all persons irrespective of their occcupations. But Natives would respectfully ask the Government to consider the necessity for the imposition of such taxes. Government would probably say that for the protection of the country it has been deemed necessary to engage more troops and to meet their cost the taxes are imposed. But we would respectfully submit that the necessity of raising additional troops can be avoided by calling out chosen and trustworthy Native volunteers. Should a foreign power ever invade India, what assistance can the untrained Natives then render to the British Government? The policy of the British Government is so defective that with all the unjust taxes imposed on the people they have not been able to defray the cost of administration or to meet any unforeseen contingency without obtaining assistance from England. Under British rule the people are as poor as the Government themselves. It would be a matter of economy, were Government to appoint Natives to high offices in the Civil and Military Departments. If this were done, Government would be able to reduce the existing taxes.

The Income-tax Bill and the haste with which it has been passed into law.

The *Rást Goftár* (117) of the 31st January says that the undue haste with which the Income-tax Bill has been passed into law and the contemptuous disregard of public opinion against it shows that the Viceregal Legislative Council is a mere farce. The reasons put forth by Sir Auckland Colvin for hastening the passing of the Bill are ridiculous. The arrangements for working the Income-tax Act were made before the Bill was passed into law. This fact shows that Government had resolved beforehand to pass the Bill and that too in haste. Such hurry is objectionable, unjust and dangerous. [The *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the 31st January complains of the unbecoming haste with which the Income-tax Bill has been passed into law and remarks that the Resolution of the Government of India for giving greater publicity to legislative measures has been proved by such conduct to be nothing else than a mere farce.]

The *Gujaráti* (103) of the 31st January says that the taxable minimum ought to have been kept at Rs. 1,200 and a progressive scale for levying the income-tax ought to have been adopted. When the income derived from British ships has been exempted from the operation of the tax, those who trade with Native States and have their offices in presidency towns only should also have been exempted from it. The people wish to be assured that the import duties on cotton goods will be re-imposed and that the duty on salt will not be enhanced. They also want to know the limit to the increase of taxation. Under the present imperial policy of Government this much can be said with certainty that the burden of taxes will go on increasing. It is good that Europeans have been made amenable to the tax. They will now know the feeling of the poor in this respect and will not easily come forward to ask for the construction of new roads, the waging of wars and the extension of the frontiers of the country. The Government have acted arbitrarily in hastily passing the Income-tax Bill.

The passing of the Income-tax Bill.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (13) of the 1st February says:—When the Income-tax Bill was brought forward in the Supreme Legislative Council, we believed that the people of Berár would not be burdened by this imperial tax. But now we learn on good authority that the Government of India intends to levy this tax on the Government servants in Berár. The Government servants in Berár have already to pay a tax on their incomes called "The Town Fund." Are they to pay now a double tax, or to be exempted from the payment of the Town Fund? If they are exempted from the payment of the Town Fund the Municipalities and Local Fund Committees will have to suffer a great loss and to make up the deficit they will be compelled to levy some other tax on the people. This is tantamount to saying that the people of Berár, who are not Government servants, should also contribute indirectly to the Imperial Exchequer. The people of Berár have never before been affected by any imperial tax and no justification now exists for deviation from the policy hitherto followed. Berár is no part of British India and the balance of income over expenditure is handed over to the Nizám's Government. We do not see why and how it could be treated otherwise for the purposes of this tax.

Says that the people of Berár should not be made indirectly to contribute to the Imperial Exchequer.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 5th February disapproves of the new Bill to remove certain doubts in the construction of Section 9 B. of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 and remarks that in the statement of objects and reasons it is stated that the rules of which the validity is now questioned have been in operation in substantially the same shape for 14 years and that they are understood to be generally approved. It is surprising that the right of the people in the matter of voting for 32 candidates should now be curtailed, because the legal flaw was not hitherto found out. The Government are in haste to pass the Bill as the next election is very near. It is necessary that the newly-established Rate-payers' Association should enter a protest against the Bill. If the opposition to the Bill proves ineffectual, a protest should at least be made against it. The people should then demand the right of each voter to vote for 32 candidates. It is surprising that leading citizens have not yet moved in the matter. It is however to be hoped that the Native members of the Bombay Legislative Council will defend the right of the people when the Bill comes up for discussion.

The Bill to remove certain doubts in the construction of Section 9 B. of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 disapproved.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 5th February approves of the Bill to remove certain doubts in the construction of Section 9 B. of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 and observes that if this Bill were not introduced into the Legislative Council, much inconvenience would have been caused during the approaching election and many men of business would have been deterred from coming forward as candidates for election. The Bill is quite in accord with the wishes of the people and must therefore prove acceptable to all parties.

The Bill to remove certain doubts in the construction of Section 9 B. of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 approved.

Education.

Disapproval of the proposal for allowing a certain Pársi matriculated student who failed in the Indian Civil Service Examination to appear for the M. A. Examination of the Bombay University.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 31st January strongly objects to the Senate of the Bombay University allowing a Pársi matriculated student who some time ago failed in the Civil Service Examination held in England to appear for the M. A. Examination in November next. The reasons advanced in support of the position are similar to those put forward by the *Jámé Jamshed* (107) of the 30th ultimo and noticed at some length at page 15 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 30th January 1886.

Says that it has no sympathy with those graduates who disapprove of the proposal of Mr. Wordsworth to allow a certain Pársi matriculated student to appear for the M. A. Examination this year.

The *Pandit* (142) of the 29th January says:—We have no sympathy with that class of discontented graduates who have made so much fuss about the proposed University grace in favour of a Pársi student who has failed to pass the Indian Civil Service Examination. We do not see any reason why under special circumstances permission should not be granted to a deserving matriculated student to appear for the M. A. Examination. The student, we learn, has done fairly well at the recent Civil Service Examination and so we think Professor Wordsworth is justified in proposing a grace in his favour. We strongly condemn the attempts made in certain quarters to bring into disrepute the respected name of Principal Wordsworth in connection with this affair.

Says that Sindhi should be taught to boys throughout their entire school course.

The *Sind Sudhár* (146) of the 16th January says:—Boys who after passing school examinations enter Government service are generally found deficient in Sindhi, their mother-tongue. The chief reason of this is that in primary schools boys are taught both Sindhi and Persian but when they pass the fourth standard in Sindhi they are promoted to the English school where in the first three standard classes they are taught only Sindhi and from IV to the matriculation class they are taught only Persian. Thus the boys acquire only an imperfect knowledge of both Sindhi and Persian. We hope that the Educational Inspector in Sind will see to this and arrange to teach the boys Sindhi throughout their school course in order that they may be able to carry on correspondence efficiently in Government offices. Formerly "Sindhi" was one of the subjects of examination in all the 7 standards in schools and why it was discontinued is unknown to us.

Complaint regarding the delay made in the publication of the result of the Public Service Certificate Examination held in Belgaum on the 5th of October last.

A correspondent of the *Chikitsaka* (25) of the 3rd February complains that the result of the Public Service Certificate Examination held at Belgaum on the 5th of October last has not yet been made public. The result of the Matriculation Examination which was held two months later has been already declared, and hence the delay made in publishing the names of those who have been successful at the Public Service Certificate Examination is unaccountable. The correspondent requests the authorities of the Educational Department to expedite the publication of the results of the said examination.

Complaint against one Edalji, a teacher in the Government Branch School at Surat.

A correspondent of the *Gujaráti* (103) of the 31st January writing from Surat refers to the apology tendered by the Editor of the *Surat Akhbár* to the Editor of the *Gujarát Mitra* for publishing some defamatory matter in his paper and says that it is not proper that Government should supply the *Akhbár* with official reports. No employé of the Educational Department ought to have any connection with a newspaper by virtue of an order to that effect. The *Akhbár* is edited by one Edalji, a teacher in the local Government Branch School, whose work does not yield satisfactory results at the annual examinations. He had on one occasion to

tender an apology to the conductor of the *Surat Sodágar* newspaper and to pay damages. He has now asked pardon of the Editor of the *Gujarát Mitrá*. Why does not the Director of Public Instruction take notice of the conduct of this school-master?

Railways.

Recommends early construction of overbridges over railway crossings in Bombay.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 31st January alludes to the inconvenience caused to the public and the serious accidents that frequently occur at the railway crossings in Bombay and observes that Government should without delay take steps to compel the Railway Companies to construct overbridges over the railway level-crossings.

Berár Affairs.

Says that the execution cases in the Court of Mr. Shrikrishna Narhar are in arrears and requests that additional kárkúns may be employed to work them off.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (19) of the 1st February says:—It is a matter for extreme regret that Mr. Shrikrishna Narhar, a Judge of thirty years' experience, should allow the execution work of his Court to fall into arrears while the suits are decided with a rapidity and despatch which do credit to his abilities. Does Mr. Shrikrishna suppose that as soon as he pronounces his decision the work of the Court is done? We know it is probably owing to the lack of hands that a large number of execution cases are awaiting disposal. There are only two clerks on the execution side and they cannot possibly do justice to a work which wants double the number of men. We do not know if Mr. Shrikrishna Narhar has brought this state of things to the notice of his superiors. If he has not done so we would request him to embrace the first opportunity to bring the said inconvenience to the knowledge of the gallant Judicial Commissioner whose regard for the interests of parties and impartiality of spirit are sufficient guarantees that he will give prompt attention to the proposal and strengthen the establishment of the Original Civil Court at Ellichpur presided over by Mr. Shrikrishna. It is pitiable to see decree-holders coming to the Court day after day only to know that attachment warrants are not issued. We have always said that it is a misfortune to have to go to a Civil Court. It is a fraud upon the public to give them bad work for good money. Why not take immediate steps to remedy the evil? A reference to the records of the Ellichpur Court will at once show the truth of our statements. We request the Judicial Commissioner to institute an immediate enquiry into the complaint. While the ready disposal of cases gives Mr. Shrikrishna a reputation for judicial tact, the miserable accumulation of execution cases tells quite another tale. We cannot believe that a man in the position of Mr. Shrikrishna Narhar, who is very highly respected by his superiors, is not able to obtain the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner for an addition to his staff. We know that a proposal which entails expense is generally disliked. No delay should however be made in increasing the number of kárkúns. [A correspondent of the *Vaidarbh* (18) of the 30th January writing from Ellichpur expresses similar sentiments.]

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th February 1886.

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9 MAR 1886

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
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For the Week ending 13th February 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
20	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
21	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
22	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
23	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*24	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*25	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
26	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*28	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágíri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*38	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
41	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
42	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Weekly	250
43	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
46	„ Nityupadeshak	Bombay	Do.	700
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
*56	„ Ripon Mitră	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	200
57	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*60	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
61	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti) ...	Monthly	735
*62	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
64	„ Sholápur Vritt	Do.	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
66	„ Subodh Prakásh	Bombay	Do.	250
67	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*69	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*70	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
72	The Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Weekly	250
73	„ Vichárshil...	Málvan	Do.	300
*74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*75	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
79	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	475
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
81	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
83	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
84	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
85	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
86	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*87	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
88	„ A'ryá Subodhak	Surat	Do.	415
89	„ A'ryá Subodharatnákar	Do.	Do.	286
90	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,300
91	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	500
92	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
93	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
*94	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Do.	200
95	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
96	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
97	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
98	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
99	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*105	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,423
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
111	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Monthly	350
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*114	„ Praja Hitapatra	Nadiád	Do.	200
115	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950
116	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
117	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
119	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Saurásh trá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*124	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
125	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
126	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*129	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
130	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
131	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
132	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
133	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*134	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
135	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
136	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Bombay	Do.	915
137.	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
138	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
139	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
	PERSIAN.			
140	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
141	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	505
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
142	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*143	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*144	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
145	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Does not approve of the appointment of Lord Kimberley as Secretary of State for India.

In a paragraph headed "Lord Kimberley" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 8th February says:—We do not regard with satisfaction the return of Lord Kimberley to the India Office. Mr. Gladstone could have given us a stronger, more liberal, and more capable man to guide the destinies of the Indian Empire at a moment when the military party is carrying everything before it and landing the country into financial chaos and general discontent. Lord Kimberley is one of those men who are behind the times. When he was formerly at the India Office, he was a mere tool in the hands of those antiquated gentlemen who compose the Indian Council. But we take it that he is installed on the *gádi* at the India Office because Mr. Gladstone could not just at present spare a better and more capable man. Mr. Gladstone has, however, already declared that his policy with reference to India will be directed towards "widening her internal liberties" and that he will continue to press the progress of Indian reform. He has taken Lord Ripon in the Cabinet and in the presence of our popular ex-Viceroy there is something from which we may well expect to derive some benefit, though at present we have to regret the re-entry into the India Office of one who has nothing of statesmanship about him.

Does not approve of the political acts of Lord Dufferin's Indian administration.

In a paragraph headed "Lord Dufferin and Natives" the same newspaper says:—We do not know whether Lord Dufferin attaches much value to the opinion of the people of India. His Lordship is a diplomatist and diplomatists have a natural inclination to be guided by the opinion of the party that believes in might while professing faith in right. But even then it may suggest some valuable thoughts to His Excellency to look a little into the opinion that is now being entertained about him by the people of India. Soon after His Lordship came among us, it was hoped that he would prove a just Viceroy. But events have proved that he is more for imperial shows than for internal reforms—that he thinks the happiness of the people of India is best attained by spending their money on pompous ceremonies and military aggrandisement. His Excellency's attitude on the question of enlisting Natives as volunteers has been of an unsatisfactory character. He has tried to shelve the question by indulging in nice words and proferring excuses. Moreover, the conquest and annexation of Burmah have added to His Lordship's unpopularity. We observe that Rája Sir T. Madhava Ráo is advising the Native press to be more charitable in commenting on His Lordship's Burmese policy. The Rája asks the press to find *conceivable* grounds in justification of that policy rather than assume everything against it. With due deference to Sir T. Madhava Ráo, we feel constrained to say that his advice amounts to nothing less than that the Native press should cultivate the faculty of inventing ingenious excuses in justification of the policy in the ascendant instead of frankly judging of it from the acts, words and conduct of the responsible statesmen at the helm of affairs. Statesmen may be justified at times in acting upon Talleyrand's maxim that language was given to man to conceal his thoughts. Sometimes they may justify their acts on grounds of expediency. But the press which is to guide public opinion and which ought to preserve the conscience of the country unsullied ought to be above such expedients. Its duty is to speak out the truth and point out what in its opinion is calculated to prove detrimental to the interests of the country. As such it should always be straightforward, and acting upon that principle, the Native press has protested against the Burmese policy of Lord Dufferin. His Lordship has said that the press has protested without being cognisant of facts which rendered the conquest and annexation of Burmah absolutely necessary in the interests of the Empire. But have those facts been placed before the public? His Lordship's advisers may suggest that the press does not represent the real feeling of the country but this is one of those delusions which, we are afraid, will do more harm than good.

Trusts that the proposal for Parliamentary enquiry into the administration of India will not be shelved by the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone.

The *Kannadá Suvarte* (136) of the 5th February says:—Mr. Gladstone has formed his new Ministry, and it is announced that Lord Kimberley is to have charge of the India Office. The place assigned to the Marquis of Ripon is that of the First Lord of the Admiralty. This is rather disappointing, but though we do not get all that we desired, it is something to know that we shall have in the Cabinet at least one man in whose eyes Indian affairs will have their true value, though his immediate duties may lie in another direction. After all it is idle to expect much from a Government, however constituted, which depends for its very existence upon the pleasure of Mr. Parnell, who will for some time to come monopolise all the attention of Parliament and make it impossible for Indian questions to obtain a fair hearing in England. What is of great moment to know is whether the proposal of a Parliamentary enquiry into the Government of India will now be shelved, simply because it emanated from the Conservative party. We devoutly hope such a calamity will be averted, and were it not for the presence of Lord Ripon in the Cabinet, there would perhaps have been scarcely any hope that it would be. No doubt the present is the time when the course of English politics will be watched with breathless interest throughout India.

Suggestions regarding the proposed Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the administration of India.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 8th February is glad that Mr. Gladstone is in favour of nominating a Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the administration of India and observes that it is not likely that the proposal for the appointment of such a Committee will be rejected by Parliament. It is however necessary that the Committee should be a strong and representative one and that it should take evidence in this country. Natives will come forward in large numbers to give evidence if the Committee holds its sittings in India. Natives ought to petition the Home Government to permit the Parliamentary Committee to come to India in order to take the evidence of Native witnesses. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (109) of the 7th February requests the Liberal Ministry to appoint independent men on the Committee and suggests that either Mr. Slagg or Mr. Digby should be nominated its president.]

Reflections on the annexation of Upper Burmah.

The *Arunodayá* (19) of the 7th February observes that when the annexation of Burmah is viewed in all its aspects, it will prove to be a measure fraught with much mischief. The policy of annexation will create uneasiness in the minds of Native princes and the potentates who hold sway in the countries round India because formerly it has been deliberately disavowed by the British Government. The Natives of India will also begin to distrust the promises of Government. In the Act of 1858 for the better government of India, it is clearly laid down that the Indian revenues should not be spent on expeditions outside the limits of India without the consent of both Houses of Parliament except to repel foreign invasion. Now it is evident that the military expedition to Upper Burmah was despatched outside the boundaries of India and it is also clear that the Burmese king did not invade India. Now even if both Houses of Parliament have given their sanction to the despatching of this expedition, it is quite evident that that sanction would not be in accordance with the terms of the Act of 1858 for the better government of India. This being so, the Natives of India will now begin to think that the legal enactments of Government are not to remain permanently in force. Another extraordinary result of the annexation of Upper Burmah will be that the titles conferred upon the Prince of Wales and Mr. Gladstone by a former king of Burmah will prove to be worthless distinctions in the future. English statesmen should deeply consider the political results of the policy of annexation.

Says that the annexation of Burmah will prove troublesome and costly.

In a paragraph headed "Troubles in Store through Upper Burmah" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 8th February says:—The country is no sooner conquered and annexed than coming events have begun to cast their shadows before. India has had to pay for the luxury of a frontier on the North-West and is paying for it dearly even now, when Lord

Dufferin has contrived to hang another millstone round her neck. Lord Ripon was pooh-poohed by the blustering politicians with whom annexation and fresh conquests have great charms when he pointed out that the annexation of Upper Burmah would only prove the beginning of differences between our Government and the Chinese. It is already becoming apparent that His Lordship was right and his critics wrong. These differences may be settled now in some way or other but the country knows to its cost that when such differences once begin, they do not end, however much they may be patched up for a time.

Comments on the appointment of the Finance Committee by the Government of India.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 11th February, in noticing the nomination of the Finance Committee by the Government of India, regrets that all the members of the Committee are Government officials except one. Though these official members are able men and possess considerable experience, it is not likely that their labour will give satisfaction to the public. Only one of the members is a Native gentleman and he too is a Government officer. The Honourable Mr. Ránade is an able and experienced officer but it would have been better if an independent Native gentleman had been appointed on the Committee. The Civil Service, the Public Works Department and the army are the most costly departments of Government and economy can be very well practised in connection with them. The Civil Service and Public Works expenditure can very well be reduced by making arrangements for the larger employment of Natives in those departments but such a recommendation cannot be expected to proceed from the official members of the Committee. As regards the army, the construction and maintenance of barracks and the conveyance of soldiers to hill sanataria are very costly. The expenditure on these heads can well be reduced but such a step is not likely to be suggested by the Committee. It is doubtful whether the Committee will advise Government to put a stop to the annual costly migrations of the Viceroy and Provincial Governors and their suites to the hills during the hot season. It is probable that petty clerks and peons will suffer from the recommendations of the Committee. It would have been better if Lord Dufferin had not nominated the present Finance Committee. Independent gentlemen unconnected with the administration of the country should have been appointed on it and half of them should have been Natives. The people should allow the Finance Committee to work in its own way and should now request the Home Government to expedite the appointment of the proposed Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the administration of India. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 10th February says that no good can be expected to result from the deliberations of the Finance Committee. It will prove a failure and will perhaps come in the way of the Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the administration of this country. It is however satisfactory to find that the only Native member of the Finance Committee belongs to this presidency. No better person than the Honourable Mr. Ránade could have been selected from the whole of India. The nomination of Dr. Hunter on the Committee is also worthy of approval.]

The constitution of the Finance Committee and Lord Dufferin.

The *Ripon Reporter* (117) of the 10th February says that the object with which the Government of India have nominated the Finance Committee is noble. The Committee should not sit at Simla only but should travel about and take evidence. The composition of the Committee is disappointing. Its constitution from the very beginning is such as does not give hope of good resulting from its labours. The *Indian Daily News* is justified in complaining regarding the selection of only one Native and one non-official gentleman to sit on it. It would have been better if such a Committee had not been appointed instead of thus imposing upon guileless people and wasting time and money. Lord Dufferin was known to be a sweet-mouthed speaker long before he came to India but he will not succeed in cajoling Natives by making promises and not fulfilling them. [The *Suryá Prakásh* (82) of the 13th February says that it cannot understand the object of nominating a Finance Committee for the retrenchment of expenditure when that expenditure is allowed continually to increase. The selection of Messrs. Hunter and Ránade is worthy of approval. The appointment of independent gentlemen on the Committee

would have fulfilled the object with which it has been nominated. Lord Dufferin's policy seems to falsify the sentiments expressed by Lord Ripon on the eve of his departure from India that a liberal and noble-minded ruler was going to succeed him. It is very much to be wished that Lord Dufferin should achieve greater renown than Lord Ripon.]

Does not approve of the policy of appointing European officers to command the regiments of Native States.

The *Bakul* (21) of the 7th February observes that the British Government should do nothing to hurt the feelings of Native princes by interfering with their armies. The numerical strength of the armies of Native princes has been settled by treaty engagements with the Paramount Power and therefore it is not right to reduce the number of troops which they are allowed to maintain. Again there is no ground for entertaining any suspicion that the armies of Native Chiefs will be made use of to subvert or to annoy the British Government. The Native Chiefs of the present day are well educated and appreciate the value of loyalty. The British Government should endeavour to improve the discipline and tone of the forces of Native princes in whose charge they should be allowed to remain. The policy which has been shadowed forth that the armies of Native princes should be hereafter officered by European officers is a retrograde measure calculated to produce severe disappointment in the minds of Natives. Natives in British territory are not allowed to become commissioned officers in the army. They are also prohibited from becoming members of volunteer corps. It is only in Native States that Natives can attain to the position of officers in the Native armies. To deprive the subjects of Native princes of this privilege is most unjust. If the assistance of English officers is required to improve the discipline of the armies of Native princes or to instruct Native officers in the art of war, the object could be attained by employing half a dozen English officers for the entire forces of Native Chiefs in India.

The development of Native arts and industries and the bestowal of titles by the Government of India.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 9th February refers to the elevation to the peerage of Sir Henry Alsopp and recommends the Government of India to follow in the footsteps of the Home Government by bestowing titles on persons who have devoted themselves to the encouragement of Native arts and industries. It says that a new vice has sprung up in India with the spread of education. Educated Natives prefer to starve rather than follow the avocations of their ancestors. The mhowra liquor distilled formerly at Surat was much prized by the people. If a well-known distiller of Surati mhowra liquor were made a Khán Báhádur or a C.I.E., educated Natives would begin to look upon the liquor-trade as an honourable one. This is a trifling instance in point but if some of the principal Natives engaged in different arts and industries were rewarded by the bestowal of titles, great good would result. But unfortunately titles now appear to be reserved for Government officials. Donors of large amounts of money for charitable purposes are neglected. The principal industry in the Bombay Presidency consists in the manufacture of cotton cloth and certain Native gentlemen have devoted much of their time and money to its development. Government have not however shown appreciation of the good work done by them by bestowing titles on them. Such men would have been made Baronets in England. Have the Government ever bestowed any title on a Native painter, or a composer of music, or an artist? The Government of India ought to keep well in mind the principle on which the Home Government act in bestowing titles. The Native arts and industries will thereby be enhanced in public estimation and Native youths will be tempted to take freely to them. The raising of Henry Alsopp and Arthur Guiness to the peerage of the United Kingdom should be imitated by the Supreme Government.

Strongly recommends Government to relax the rigour of the Arms Act.

The *Shiváji* (62) of the 5th February in an article headed "The Arms Act" observes that it is a matter for regret that the British Government has not from the beginning pursued the policy of trusting Natives. Russia has an evil eye on India and it is therefore high time for

the British Government to be awake and to make its subjects capable of affording help to their rulers. The British Government did not act rightly when it refused to allow Natives to enlist as volunteers. As a first step for making Natives capable of affording help to Government the rigour of the Arms Act should be considerably relaxed and the people should be made to take interest in the use of weapons. The Government will not suffer by freely permitting persons to use arms. It is a complete mistake to suppose that when the people are allowed to keep arms, they will employ them in creating disturbances. The Natives of India will never think of creating disturbances so long as they are mildly and justly governed. In the critical times of the Indian mutiny of 1857, the great bulk of the people did not help the mutineers although they were then allowed to keep arms and the authority of Government was for a moment shaken to its foundation, Such being the loyalty of Natives it is absurd to entertain suspicions regarding it. The injury which will be done to the British power will be incalculable if the authorities do not soon change their policy regarding the Arms Act. The Government should take measures to make its subjects strong and capable of taking care of themselves. No anxiety need then be entertained regarding the scare of the Russian invasion. The Russian Government has not been able to do harm to the Chinese because the Government of China has always been in the habit of trusting its subjects who are strong and able to afford help to the powers that be against the machinations of Russia. In the use of arms, the British Government should pursue the same policy towards Natives as the Chinese Government has done towards its own subjects.

Says that official reports on Native Papers should be made public.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (109) of the 7th February approves of the arrangements made by the Indian National Telegraphic Union for the supply of information regarding Indian matters by telegrams to certain newspapers published in England and remarks that it is necessary that the official reports on Native Papers submitted by the Reporters in the different presidencies to Government should be made public with a view to enable the people to know what matters have been brought to the notice of the authorities concerned. The Native Papers often publish instances of highhandedness and misgovernment in the mofussil, which would be checked if brought to the notice of the proper authorities in time. The publication of the reports on Native Papers will prove advantageous as the conductors of newspapers will have to exercise caution in their work and the management of Government business and the conduct of Government officers will then be above suspicion.

The A'bkári Commission and the report submitted by it to the Bombay Government.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 12th February, in referring to the particulars published by the *Times of India* regarding the suggestions said to have been made by the A'bkári Commission to the Bombay Government, observes that the Commission has recommended that liquor-licenses should be sold to their present holders for a period of three years at a fee to be fixed by the A'bkári Commissioner. The abolition of the system of selling liquor-licenses by auction will confer a boon on liquor-sellers but it is essential that the Government should fix a moderate fee for these licenses in the Resolution to be issued by them instead of leaving it to the discretion of the A'bkári Commissioner. There is no necessity for limiting the sale of liquor to any one person to two gallons per day. No such restriction was observed before the introduction of the present A'bkári arrangements. The Commission has acted wisely in recommending the development of the toddy trade. Natives would be very much pleased if Government were to allow them to buy and drink toddy near the trees from which it is extracted as recommended by the Commission. Some of the suggestions of the Commission are good but the concessions proposed to be made are not sufficient and will not give complete satisfaction. The Commission ought to have pronounced its opinion against the A'bkári policy of Government and should have suggested that the trade in liquor and toddy should be placed on its former footing. Such an expression of opinion however could not have been expected from a Commission

composed of three members, two of whom are European Government officials. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (84) of the 10th February remarks that the people are very anxious that the Bombay Government should speedily publish their Resolution on the report of the A'bkári Commission. The suggestions made by the Commission will to a great extent redress the A'bkári grievances of the people but Government should not be reckless in giving arbitrary powers to officers of the stamp of Mr. Pritchard, who will thwart the proposed new arrangements. The *Ripon Reporter* (117) of the 9th February says that the report of the A'bkári Commission will not do as much good as was expected. The Bhandáris and liquor-sellers will not be satisfied with it.]

Says that Government should try to identify its own interests with those of the ryots in the matter of forest conservancy.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 7th February observes :—The mere possibility of the tales of oppression and extortion told by rural witnesses before the Forest Commission and by the Koli or aboriginal cultivators of the Ghát range in their petition to Government ought to lead the Governor in Council to a wholesome doubt about the perfect soundness of that perfectly centralised mode of administration which obtains in all departments and under which the lowest paid agent of the State becomes the sole arbiter of ultimate facts on which the various grades of the official heirarchy theorise or adjudicate. It is only natural that men thus placed should feel their power and use it for their own ends. Yet the Government is never advised to retrace its steps. A forest guard on a few rupees a month is virtually master of a vast tract of country, and a ryot charged by him with offence has heavy odds to contend against. It is the arrangement that is faulty. The Forest Act, while seeking to extinguish people's rights in forests, also directs tracts of forests being made over to villagers for conservancy. The former provision has been in brisk operation, but there is nothing known about the latter being given effect to. Yet we think this mode of identifying the interests of Government with those of the ryots in an intelligent manner might now be tried, when repression through centralised power has proved so productive of harm.

Ráb and cowdung manures.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 12th February says that much importance has been attached to the use of cowdung as manure in the Resolution issued by the Local Government on the report of the working of experimental farms. This is good but it must never be forgotten that notwithstanding all the advantages resulting from the use of cowdung as manure, the latter cannot supply the place of *ráb*. It is doubtful whether cowdung possesses the same nutritive elements as those contained in *ráb* and to the extent they are found in the latter. Cowdung cannot serve the place of *ráb*, for the former cannot be had in large quantities as *ráb* and the ashes left after it has been burnt are very little. It is necessary that agriculturists should be permitted to take away as many leaves and twigs from forests as they may want for preparing *ráb* manure. *Ráb* is so very cheap that nothing cheaper than it can be substituted for it. The Government and the people will suffer from any difficulty that may be experienced by the ryot in procuring manure. Government should not only afford all the convenience possible to the agriculturists in the matter of *ráb* manure but should try to find out cheaper manures, acquaint the ryots with their use and induce them to use them.

Rumoured transfer of Mr. S. P. Pandit to the Bombay High Court as Chief Translator and the candidates for the Oriental Translatorship to Government.

The *Yajdán Parast* (132) of the 7th February in an article headed "The outcome of the National Anthem Incident" refers to the rumoured transfer of Mr. S. P. Pandit to the local High Court as Chief Translator and remarks that this transfer is in connection with the late National Anthem incident at Poona. Government have acted kindly towards Mr. Pandit in not hitherto taking notice of his conduct in the matter of that incident and in now ordering his transfer to the High Court. Government have done him a favour by allowing him to draw Rs. 200 per mensem as "personal allowance," that amount being the difference between his salary as

Oriental Translator and the salary attached to the office of Chief Translator in the High Court. Government would have been justified in degrading him and reducing his salary for his thoughtlessness and indiscretion. Mr. Pandit should think himself very fortunate in thus escaping lightly. The same paper, in another article, observes that Messrs. S. Macdonald, Jehángirsháh Erachsháh Kohiyár and Khán Báhádur Dastur Hoshangji Jámáspji are said to be candidates for the appointment of Oriental Translator. As the post has been hitherto reserved for Natives, Mr. Macdonald cannot be permanently nominated to it. Moreover, he does not know any vernacular language save Hindustáni, of which he has only a smattering. It is to be hoped that Government will act with justice in this matter. As regards the second candidate Mr. J. E. Kohiyár, there is no question whatever regarding his abilities and judgment. As regards Khán Báhádur Dastur Hoshangji, his knowledge of different languages and State ceremonials, his ripe age and experience make him better qualified for the post than Mr. Macdonald.

Comments on the Government Resolution regarding the appointment of District and Sessions Judges.

The *Indú Prakásh* (10) of the 8th January says:—It is not a day too soon that the Government of Bombay has issued a Resolution, laying down that in future no member of the Civil Service shall be appointed District and Sessions Judge unless he has served as Assistant Judge for a period of three years. Another change that is much needed is that Assistant Judges, who are generally new to judicial work and do not bring to it proper legal training or knowledge, should not for some time be entrusted with the duty of revising the decisions of Subordinate Judges, who are generally more experienced, if not abler men. We think the Judicial Department calls for several changes which are needed in the interests of justice. [The *Rást Goftár* (116) and the *Yajdán Parast* (132) of the 7th February approve of the Resolution. The *Rást* adds that the Under Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, the Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent of Káthiáwár and a Civilian Judge of a Small Cause Court should also be required to serve for some stated period in their respective offices before they are considered qualified for promotion to the post of a District and Sessions Judge.]

Says that the additional Judge in the Bombay High Court should be a Native and should be appointed on a reduced salary.

The *Shiváji* (62) of the 5th February observes that when the accumulation of arrears in the Bombay High Court as well as the interests of suitors are taken into consideration, the recommendation of the Bombay Government to the Government of India to appoint an additional Judge is extremely wise. At the same time it is very desirable on account of financial exigencies that the new Judge should be a Native of the country and should be appointed on a reduced salary. In other respects he should be exactly on a par with the other Judges.

Criticises Ráo Báhádur Nilkant Bhagvant Mule's mode of discharging public duties.

The *Pratod* (53) of the 8th February says that Ráo Báhádur Nilkant Bhagvant Mule, the District Deputy Collector of Sátára, is becoming very unpopular with those who have any business in his Court. He is very dilatory in the discharge of his public duties. He allows criminal cases to drag on for nearly two months. Parties in cases before him are obliged to move with his camp for a long time. Ráo Báhádur Mule comes late into Court and sits up till ten o'clock at night. He uses opprobrious epithets to parties when giving their depositions before him.

Alleged cases of misconduct of two Government servants while moving on tour in the districts.

The *Nyáyadarshak* (112) of the 8th February says that on the 26th January last the Gángad Darbár had to supply a tent and furniture to a subordinate of the Postal Department drawing Rs. 75 per mensem. If the above-mentioned employé of the Postal Department has acted illegally, the authorities concerned ought to take notice of his conduct. He had also a shigram with him but there were no bullocks to draw it. How he managed to get them is a mystery. Some days prior to the above

date an engineer went on tour to Koth and left it without paying the bill of the local provision-seller. Poor villagers suffer considerable hardships from the annual tours of inspection of Government officials. Mr. Reid, the Collector, ought to see that such complaints are properly enquired into and redressed.

Gambling in Bombay.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (109) of the 7th February says that the enquiry into the recent alleged cases of plundering of some bill-collectors of Hindu merchants has brought to light the prevalence of gambling in Bombay, and the police ought to take stringent measures to put down the vice. It seems that a large portion of the lower classes of Hindus is given to this vice and that inveterate gamblers pass themselves off as respectable men and consequently are seldom brought to justice. It is necessary that the police should exercise more vigilance than hitherto in arresting such men. Gambling is carried on openly in Kurla, Chimor and other places and the inhabitants of this city find it easy to go there by rail. A movement should therefore be made to close gambling-houses in Sálsette. The imposition of fines will have no salutary effect on gamblers. Imprisonment with hard labour for gambling will deter persons from taking to this vice. Persons who keep gambling-houses should be punished more severely than gamblers and those who encourage the vice either directly or indirectly should also be brought within the clutches of the law.

Legislation.

The re-imposition of the income-tax and the Russian press.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 13th February says that the serious mistake committed by the Government of Lord Dufferin in re-imposing the income-tax is shown by the comments made by the Russian press on the introduction of this new impost. The Russian papers ask that when the Government of India have been obliged to revive this odious tax for meeting the cost of defensive works, what would be the condition of India if her Government were to be involved in a bloody war with Russia? The progress of Russia in Central Asia has produced two evil results. The Russians have thereby been enabled to boast of their advance and the people of India are beginning to think that the conflict with Russia will be a fearful affair. The Government of India ought to watch the effect which this impression is producing on the minds of the people of India. The name of Russia should not have been brought in in connection with the re-imposition of the income-tax. This mistake will suggest to any one that the financial condition of India has reached the worst stage. Such however is very far from being the case. Large savings can be made from the present lavish expenditure, which should be applied towards meeting the cost of the frontier defence works and of the additional military force. Additional revenue also could be gained by reviving the import duties. The whole of India would have supported this step with one voice and the Russian papers would have been mortified at finding unanimity prevailing between the rulers and their subject races. Lord Dufferin's statesmanship would have been regarded by them as of a very high order and as a terrible obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of Russian designs. The creation of such an impression on the minds of the Russians would have been very beneficial to India. The strongest bulwark for the defence of this country consists in the Government and the people acting with unanimity. New taxes should be imposed in such a way as to give no cause for complaint to the people.

The re-imposition of the income-tax and Lord Dufferin.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (79) of the 7th February says that the Government of India have passed the Income-tax Bill hurriedly in utter disregard of public opinion. It has been passed into law in the same hurried manner in which Lord Lytton passed the Press Gagging Act. Nothing now remains but to grieve over this fearful burden. Instead of pleasing the people by abolishing some existing tax, the Government have saddled them with fresh taxation. Natives are very much dissatisfied with the present administration. Lord Dufferin has earned discredit instead of renown as Lord Ripon did. He

ought to speedily retire from India. Flatterers may praise his *regime* but independent men having the welfare of the rulers and the ruled at heart will condemn his administration. It is now useless to use strong words.

Complains that the Income-tax Bill was not kept sufficiently long before the public for the expression of opinion.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 7th February says:—Bills of little importance are kept before the public for months, but Bills of great importance in which all India is interested are hurried through the Viceregal Council in order to prevent the public from getting an opportunity of expressing its opinion on them. A "Stone Mehals Bill" is kept before the public for six months, but a Vernacular Press Act or an Indian Arms Act is not placed before them at all! We are, indeed, grieved to see Lord Dufferin deviating so much and so often from the path in which Lord Ripon walked. How constant and sincere was Lord Ripon's anxiety to know the people's wishes and opinions in regard to Government measures! Would he ever have passed the Income-tax Bill in hot haste? Should not the Bill have been placed before the public for its consideration for a few months? All India entreated the Government to give the public more time. But in vain. In Assam, the Punjáb and Burmah, the Bill had absolutely no publicity given to it, and in the rest of India what publicity it had was given in English alone!

Says that the Native States fully contribute their share towards the defences of India and that British capitalists who have invested in India should be made to bear a much larger share than hitherto of the cost of the frontier defences.

A correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 8th February signing himself "Patriot" writes:—On the debate on the Income-tax Bill the *Times of India* has a leader in its issue of the 19th instant wherein the writer appears to suggest that the Native States pay nothing towards the defence of the country. As this is a misrepresentation, which, if not corrected at once, may lead the public to suppose that a considerable resource is left unutilized by Government, I will furnish you with a few facts and figures, which will conclusively show that Native States already pay into the Imperial Exchequer directly or indirectly a sum of about Rs. 2,25,00,000 representing nearly 10 per sent. of their gross and nearly 50 per cent. of their net revenue. The figures are as follows:—

	Rs.
I.—Tributes paid directly as per Budget estimate for 1885-86	69,13,000
II.—Salt duty at annas 4 per head on a population of 50,000,000	1,25,00,000
III.—Portion of excise duty	30,00,000
Total ...	2,24,13,000

The first item calls for no explanation. From this source are met the large subsidies, public and secret, to the Amir and people of Afghánistan. Though these and other items of a similar nature swallow up the entire sum the contribution of the Native States is not the less real. Did it not exist, the rate of the proposed income-tax would have been higher. Regarding the second item it is necessary to explain that before the year 1870 the Native States possessed full rights over their own salt sources, both natural and artificial, and their subjects generally paid no portion of the Imperial salt duty. On the contrary, some of the States derived a large revenue from salt exported for consumption by British subjects, and these sums helped to lessen the burden borne by their own subjects under other heads. Those who have with much self-satisfaction dangled before the public the growing salt revenue during the last fifteen years have studiously concealed the fact that the increase in the salt revenue came from the extension of the tax to the Native States. The latest extension being only about seven years old, it is evident that the exhaustion of the old stocks, the suppression of illicit trade, and the rigorous enforcement of the obligations accepted under great pressure by the Native States have combined to swell the annual proceeds from the realizations of the salt-tax. The present is not a suitable juncture to criticise the negotiations which have resulted in the total extinction of the manufacture of salt in Native States, and it is therefore sufficient to point out the result of accomplished facts. The subjects of Native princes invariably pay Imperial salt duty and

these payments correspondingly limit their capacity for bearing taxation for home administration. The third item represents the duty paid on liquor and opium imported from British territory. The European press has had of late frequent opportunities of congratulating the rulers of Native States on their liberality in taking off the transit duties which added materially to their revenue. In thus resigning a long-established source of income in favour of Railway enterprize under the wing of the Imperial Government, the Native States have been invariably obliged to make good the sacrifice by enhancing the weight of taxation on home consumption. So enlightened an administrator as Sir T. Madhava Ráo even found it difficult to escape the unwelcome alternative. Concurrently with a considerable reduction of their revenue from the abolition of the manufacture of salt, the limitations placed on the cultivation of, and trade in, opium, and the abandonment of transit duties, the expenditure of Native States and especially the utterly unproductive expenditure has been growing fearfully under influences exerted from outside. To those who visit the capitals of Native princes in the wake of Viceroys, when all the finery and wealth of ancestral acquisition are laid out for exhibition, the wealth and prosperity of the Native States must appear to be very great. The sumptuously treated guests are apt to forget that this display of riches is quite out of proportion to the general condition of the people in the Native States. The Native States do not command a net revenue equal to one-fourth the profits, which the British capitalists draw from the annual revenues of India. Even assuming that the Native States paid nothing directly or indirectly into the Imperial treasury and also that a part of the territories now forming British India had not been ceded to Government as the price of the protection guaranteed to the Native States from internal and external aggression, the British capitalists holding investments in India ought to bear a far larger share of the cost of the frontier defences than can be reasonably expected from the Native States. It is not the fault of the Native States that a policy of distrust paralyzes their capacity for actively assisting in the defence of the country by bringing to its aid their vast martial energies which notwithstanding the trifling processes of half a century have not yet died out and only await a call to duty.

Takes exception to some of the provisions of the new Income-tax Act.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 7th February says:—Instead of putting the servants of private persons and companies on the same footing with the servants of Government, Government has put them on the same footing by reducing Government servants to their position. The servants of private persons and companies asked for bread and they get a stone in lieu of it. In our view all persons with incomes of 100 rupees per mensem should be exempted from the operation of the income-tax. In England incomes of less than £150 per annum are not taxed. Why then should smaller incomes be not exempted from the income-tax in this country? Again the taxing of annual incomes of Rs. 500 in the case of Natives of the country on the one hand and the exemption of annual incomes of Rs. 6,000 in the case of European military officers on the other make it a most cruel and unjust impost. Some injustice also seems to be done to legal practitioners, inasmuch as no provision has been made for deducting the professional tax which they already pay from the amount leviable upon their incomes under the Income-tax Act.

Education.

Recommends the abolition of the Army Normal Schools and makes some suggestions on the subject.

The *Pandit* (141) of the 12th February says that the instruction given in the regimental schools of the Native army is not satisfactory, as the teachers of these institutions are not themselves well-educated. History is not taught at all in these schools but it is highly desirable that students should learn the history of their own country. Formerly Howard's English series was taught. The Superintendent of the Regimental Schools of this Presidency did not do well in ordering the discontinuance of this series and substituting in its place the Royal Series. The latter books are well suited for European boys, but are not so for Native

boys, for whom school-books containing lessons on Indian subjects are highly desirable. It is left to the choice of the sepoy students whether or not they should learn geography and grammar. This arrangement should be allowed to continue. The study of grammar, geography and history should be made compulsory in the case of young students. Since the school-masters themselves do not know history, they will not be able to teach this subject. The *Pandit* suggests that the Normal Schools in the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies should be closed as the school-masters trained in these institutions are not efficient. The teachers required for regimental schools should be obtained from the Government Educational Department on condition that they must follow where their regiment is ordered to go. Of the three Superintendents of Army Schools in the three Presidencies, only one should be retained and he should be charged with the duty of inspecting all the schools. The students that are now being educated in the Normal Schools, should after completing their course, be appointed sub-inspectors of army schools. With their aid the single Superintendent will be able to perform his duties satisfactorily. The abolition of the Normal Schools and two Superintendentships will cause a saving of about forty-seven thousand rupees per annum. The new regimental school-masters ought to be paid larger salaries than are paid to the present incumbents.

Native States.

Lawlessness in Káthiáwár.

A correspondent of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (109) of the 7th February, writing from Rájkot, says that a gang of plunderers began plundering the village of Itála near Dharol on the 19th January last at about 9 P.M. The yells and shrieks of people on that dark night were terrible to hear. No family thinks itself safe. The tonga dák running from Jetpur to Rájkot was plundered between Pálri and Ribra and one man was wounded. European officers residing in Káthiáwár ought to exert themselves to put a stop to this state of things. It is necessary that measures should be taken for the protection of the lives and property of the people.

Berár Affairs.

Says that a certain Magistrate who tried a certain case gave his own evidence in the case.

The *Vaidarbh* (17) of the 6th February says:—The Nandura Riot case has been before Mr. Yassinkhán now for nearly three months. The riot took place on the 18th of October and the case has not progressed much further than the framing of charges against the accused. As the case is still *sub judice* we reserve our comments until final judgment is pronounced with regard to all the accused. But we cannot refrain from stating, what may surprise even those who know the administration of justice in the Berárs, that the trying Magistrate gave his own evidence in the case and that not only after the case for the prosecution was closed but after the pleader of the accused had made his speech. On his own evidence Mr. Yassinkhán sat as a Judge and on his own knowledge he reduced the offence of the accused from murder or culpable homicide to that of grievous hurt. If the Magistrate had any important evidence to give, it is clear he should have distinctly refused to take up the case, on the ground that his position would probably prejudice the prosecution or the defence. What surprises us most is that Colonel Menzies has up to this time delayed taking any notice of the irregularity. Perhaps he is not aware what evidence Mr. Yassinkhán has given.

Complaint regarding the powers of Mr. Hyder Ali to decide suits up to the value of Rs. 100.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (18) of the 8th February says:—The Murtizapur Court during the absence of Mr. Dandekar in Amráoti is to be presided over by Mr. Hyder Ali, who has powers to try suits up to the value of 100 rupees. Now that Court has jurisdiction to try suits up to the value of 5,000 rupees and it is very unjust and inconvenient that for a month or so there should be a regular denial of justice. We also hear that the execution-work of the Murtizapur Court has been

transferred to Mr. Dandekar for disposal, a step which will cause much trouble and inconvenience to suitors. We cannot any longer tolerate the apathy and indifference shown to the administration of justice in Berár. We very much doubt whether a union of Executive and Judicial functions is now necessary in Berár. The Resident and the Revenue Commissioner do not recognize the state of things to be abnormal. The people cannot look upon a Civil Judge at Murtizapur with insignificant powers in any other light than that a deception is being practised upon them. We have pointed out the shortcomings in the matter of executing decrees in the Ellichpur Court in our last issue and allude to the appointment of Mr. Hyder Ali in this. We now wait to see what steps the Resident is going to take to put the administration of justice on a sound footing.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th February 1886.

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(For the week ending 13th February 1886.)

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REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R.

For the Week ending 20th February 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
20	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
21	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
22	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
23	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*24	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*25	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
26	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolháp ur	Do.	275
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*28	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Weekly	250
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*38	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
41	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
42	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Weekly	250
43	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
46	„ Nityupadeshak	Bombay	Do.	700
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
*56	„ Ripon Mitră	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	200
57	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*60	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
61	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti) ...	Monthly	735
*62	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
64	„ Sholápur Vritt	Do.	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
66	„ Subodh Prakásh	Bombay	Do.	250
67	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*69	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*70	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
72	The Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Weekly	250
73	„ Vichárshil...	Málvan	Do.	300
*74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*75	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
81	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
83	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
84	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
85	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
86	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*87	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
88	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	415
89	„ A'ryă Subodharatnákar	Do.	Do.	286
90	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,300
91	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	500
92	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
93	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
*94	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Do.	200
95	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
97	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
98	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*105	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,423
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
111	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Monthly	350
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*114	„ Praja Hitapatra	Nadiád	Do.	200
115	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
116	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
117	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*124	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
125	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
126	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*129	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
130	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
131	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
132	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
133	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*134	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
135	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
136	„ Kannadă Suvarta...	Bombay	Do.	915
137	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
138	„ Vrittántă Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
139	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
	PERSIAN.			
140	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
141	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	505
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
142	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*143	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*144	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
145	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

In alluding to the Parliamentary Blue-book on Burmah, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 14th February says:—Notwithstanding all the diplomatic show of caution and fair dealing made by the Viceroy, we are led to believe that proper justice has not been done to Theebaw. We feel almost certain that had Mr. Gladstone been in power when Burmese affairs seemed to have reached their crisis, the Viceroy would not have been permitted to take those steps which he then actually took. With Lord Salisbury at the head of the British Government and Lord Randolph Churchill at the head of the India Office, the fate of Burmah and Theebaw could not have been other than it has been. From the tone and spirit of the despatches of Lords Hartington and Kimberley it would appear that they would at best have sacrificed Theebaw but would never have annexed Burmah. Had the Liberal Ministry been in power at the time of the Burmese catastrophe, the views of Lord Ripon with regard to that country would in all probability have prevailed and a Native prince would have been set up on the Burmese throne under the protection of the British Government. The short-lived Ministry of Lord Salisbury has committed the British Government to the policy of annexation and though at present Mr. Gladstone holds the reins of power, we do not think that he will at this stage have the courage to ask Lord Dufferin to retrace his steps. If, however, he will remain true to the great political principles which he has been pursuing throughout his long public life, he ought not to hesitate to prevent the total appropriation of Burmah which Lord Dufferin seems to have set his heart upon. It is true that every action of the present Viceroy of India is carefully covered by a dazzling cloud of sentimental sentences and an extreme show of regard for justice; but Mr. Gladstone should see through the pseudo-philanthropy of a master of diplomatic Irish oratory and act accordingly. We fear that Lord Dufferin has gone to Burmah only to confirm its sad lot. He will study the local circumstances and report that annexation, pure and simple, is in the present condition of the country indispensable.

Expresses a hope that Mr. Gladstone will prevent the total appropriation of Upper Burmah.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 17th February says that from a telegram published in the *Bombay Gazette* it appears that the military occupation of Upper Burmah will continue up to November next and that martial law will prevail for some time to come. This is the result of Lord Dufferin's visit to Burmah and of his personal inspection of the state of affairs there. The above statements show that the assertion made at the time when Upper Burmah was conquered that the Burmese would prefer British sway and be willing to aid the British Government in administering the country was false. It also appears that the dacoities perpetrated in Upper Burmah were not begun from a motive of plunder but from an animus against the British power. All these facts show that the Native press was justified in opposing the annexation of Upper Burmah to the British dominions. The Viceroy is styled "Governor of Burmah" in the addresses which were presented to him in Burmah. This is interpreted to mean that though Burmah will be administered by the British Government under the sway of the Viceroy of India, yet it will not form an integral part of India. If this be true, the Native public should be satisfied with the arrangements made.

Lord Dufferin's visit to Burmah and its results.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 14th February, in alluding to the Blue-book on Burmah, says:—There is ample internal evidence to show that this dispute with the Burmah Trading Company was simply a *pretext* for taking a decidedly aggressive attitude towards King Theebaw. The materials for combustion had been rekindled by the Foreign Office as far back as 24th March last, on which date Lord Dufferin, as it were, re-opened the question of Burmah in his despatch to Lord Kimberley. Lord Lytton's Government had attempted to inaugurate a grandiose policy of "scientific frontiers" on both sides of India. The witches at the Calcutta Foreign Office were no doubt actively engaged in 1879 in boiling

Reflections on the story of the annexation of Upper Burmah as described in the recently published Parliamentary Blue-book.

the cauldron for their destined victim. But the rebuff from the constitutional Lord Cranbrook frustrated their design; and soon after, the Cavagnari massacre at Cabul compelled them to abandon for a time the annexation of Upper Burmah. Lord Ripon wisely followed the non-interference policy, believing that in the long run Theebaw would be dethroned by his own people. But his retirement again prompted the restive spirits to be active. So they lost no time in resuming the thread of their secret intrigues where it was dropped during Lord Lytton's administration. In the imperialist tendencies of Lord Dufferin they found sufficiently plastic materials to set the conflagration going with what result it need not be said. We are indeed ashamed of the whole procedure and the artificial agitation brought into play by the various Chambers of Commerce, supported by the active assistance of that imperialist couple, Messrs. Colquhuon and Haas. The whole affair is simply another edition of the early history of the East India Company. They came as suppliants under the disguise of humble traders, asking for a foot of ground to build their factories. But when that foot was conceded they forcibly took an ell, till at last the suppliants posed as "conquerors" of India! What have they done in Upper Burmah? Simply this. They first cajoled the old king into giving them a foothold for commerce. Then followed the Resident. Then came so-called treaties of commerce, where all the advantages were to be on the side of the swiftest and the strongest. Then arose disputes about the interpretation of treaties, protection of British traders, abolition of monopolies, paramount British influence and other arrogant demands which the strong knows how to enforce against the weak. Finally, there were remonstrances, ultimatum, and war. And all under the blessed name of peace, commerce, civilization and international morality! Verily, the Blue-book has appeared in the nick of time to dissipate the pleasant fiction about Upper Burmah in which Lord Dufferin indulged in such grandiose periods six short weeks ago. It has proved his Nemesis. And it is to us the most astonishing fact that, slow-footed as it is, it should have overtaken his Lordship so soon—just when he is yet a year old in office. When will our rulers prove to the people the veracity of their solemn utterances and the *justice* of their actions?

Says that it was earth-hunger which prompted the British Government to invade and annex Burmah.

In a paragraph headed "How Upper Burmah was conquered and annexed" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 15th February says:—The story is told in a Parliamentry Blue-book. In spite of all the anxiety shown by Lord Dufferin and the late Secretary of State for India to prove that inevitable necessity forced the Government of India to make "war" on King Theebaw and take his country, we find nothing in the book to justify the war. A good deal is sought to be made out of the massacres by Theebaw and his queen, but such conduct cannot serve as a pretext for war. Russia is a despotic power. There are other countries where people are treated barbarously. Why does not our Government correct Russia and those countries as it has corrected Theebaw? Other excuses given for the war are the domination of French influence and the insulting treatment alleged to have been accorded by Theebaw to the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation. How did these affect India? Was the Viceroy acting "legally" in spending Indian money on a war undertaken, in the first place, outside the territories of British India, and secondly neither to meet nor repel any threatened or actual invasion of India? These are questions to which not a single fact stated in the Blue-book is calculated to return anything like a satisfactory answer. But the facts there stated make one thing clear that it was "earth-hunger" which prompted the deed.

Says that England is weakening her position in Asia by incorporating Upper Burmah into her Indian dominions.

In an article headed "The story of the fall of Burmah" the *Sind Times* (5) of the 17th February says:—The conquest and annexation of Burmah have been very easy, but neither its retention nor pacification will be quite so easy. What we fear is that England is straying too far from India and weakening her position in Asia. There is a great deal that yet remains to be done in India itself. There is such a thing as going too far and England may be going too far in attempting to extend her Asiatic dominions.

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The *Kesari* (39) of the 16th February observes that after the perusal of the Parliamentry Blue-book relating to Burmah, no impartial foreign statesman will assert that no other course was left to the British Government except annexation. The papers published in the Blue-book give only the English version of the causes which led to the interference of the British Government in the affairs of the Burmese kingdom but Theebaw's defence is not given. The *Kesari* is unable to say from the published documents that Theebaw was clearly to blame and that the English were not guilty. And even if Theebaw and his ministers were guilty, still there is nothing to show that the Burmese people had done any injury to the British power. It is not right to deprive an innocent people of their independence for the sins of their king and his ministers. Lord Dufferin has been very highly praised by the English newspapers for his Burmese policy. The *Kesari* is unable to see what Lord Dufferin has done to deserve so much encomium. The conquest and annexation of Burmah is not a great achievement. They could have been done by any ordinary Englishman. The interests of England and India require that Burmah should be kept independent and not be incorporated into the British dominions.

Says that the interests of England and India require that Burmah should not be incorporated into the British Indian territory.

In an article headed "The Burmah Blue-book" the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 14th February says:—The accounts which the Blue-book contains and the picture it presents of the treatment of the subjects by the Burmese Government are no doubt extremely harrowing and at the same time most disgusting; and if they are real, no one can hesitate in coming to the conclusion that Theebaw, or rather the authority at whose instance those massacres were perpetrated, must have been a most unhuman monster. But these massacres were not sufficient for the intervention of a foreign power with a view to annexation. They are proper reasons for the subjects of such a Government to rebel against it and to put it down by main force. No other nation has any business to interfere except on the ground of humanity. Had England interfered on that ground alone, the interference would have resulted in the dethronement of Theebaw and in placing upon the throne another prince. But when that interference results in conquest, it descends from the high pedestal of humanity into the selfish and sordid depth of wanton annexation otherwise called earth-hunger. If mere misgovernment were a good ground for intervention, then every Government would be liable to that calamity and its exemption from such aggression would depend upon its own strength to repel it. Under these circumstances there would be no safety for a weak power and the world would be enveloped in a perpetual and universal aggressiveness tempered only by the capacity of national endurance. The only other ground which would have justified England in its conquest of Burmah would have been the presence of any danger to the peace of the British Indian Empire consequent upon the massacres of the Burmese king. But of this there is no proof. There is not a single statement in the Blue-book which gives even a suspicion of such a contingency except in the letter of Mr. Bernard. But that too is mentioned with reference to the possibility of the country going under French domination.

Gives reasons for not approving of the annexation of Upper Burmah.

The *Gujaráti* (102) of the 14th February in an article headed "Happy news for India" thanks Mr. Gladstone for supporting the proposal for the appointment of a Parlimentary Committee to enquire into the administration of India and remarks that it should not be composed entirely of Government officials or members of one of the two great political parties in England. It should be made a kind of Royal Commission of Enquiry. The Commission should not depend for its existence on the fortunes of the Liberal or the Conservative party. The Commission should travel throughout India. Such well-known and experienced men as Mr. Goschen and Sir James Caird should be appointed to serve on it. The public should be informed of the manner and mode in which the Commission should set to work. The people of India are very anxious to learn of the appointment of the Royal Commission by the Liberal Ministry. [The *Yajdán Parast* (132) of the same date says that the

Says that a Royal Commission instead of a Parliamentary Committee should be appointed by the Liberal Ministry to enquire into the administration of India.

people of India have learnt with satisfaction the news that Mr. Gladstone has lent his hearty support to the proposal for the nomination of a Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the administration of India and remarks that it is useless to hope for the fulfilment of the desire of the Indian public regarding the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry from any party except the Liberal party.]

Necessity for constructing defensive works against the recurrence of famine.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 15th February points out the superiority of canals over railways as means for averting the harmful effects of famine in India and observes that the Government of India should not omit to construct new canals in their anxiety to be prepared against the advance of Russia towards this country. Although the license-tax was imposed with a view to provide funds for constructing defensive works against famines, yet no solid measures appear to have yet been taken for the purpose. It is a matter for regret that the income from the license-tax should have been diverted to purposes other than those for which it was originally levied. This state of things should have improved with the progress of time but on the contrary it has grown worse. The income-tax has now been re-imposed to supplement the revenue derived from the license-tax but the additional funds are to be used for constructing defensive works on the frontiers and in meeting the loss from exchange. The policy of appropriating a portion of the revenue derived from the new tax for defensive works may be justified but its use for meeting the loss from exchange is quite indefensible. The reckless policy of the Home Government in the matter of silver currency has caused a heavy loss to India and it is shameful that she should thus be made to lose several krors of rupees. Lord Dufferin has committed a serious mistake in re-imposing the income-tax, and if he fails to take measures for preventing the recurrence of famine, he will be making a more serious and cruel mistake. The loss to India from exchange can be avoided either by the introduction of the silver currency into England or by the latter receiving the payment of the home charges in silver. [The *Hitechchhu* (80) of the 18th February also requests Lord Dufferin to encourage the construction of canals to a greater extent than railways with a view to prevent the harmful effects of famine.]

State scholarships for Indian students and the employment of educated Natives as commissioned officers in the Native army.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 16th February thanks Government for instituting six scholarships for the benefit of Indian students with the view of their proceeding to England for perfecting their studies and says that it is desirable that the examination for awarding these scholarships should be competitive and independent of University examinations and it should be conducted in the same way as the examination for the Gilchrist scholarships. It is very desirable that some of these scholars should devote themselves to the study of technical education instead of becoming barristers, doctors and engineers. What India wants is a development of her arts and industries. But the institution of these scholarships is not sufficient. Other professions should be thrown open to educated Natives and particularly the military profession. The representatives of the foreign powers invited to witness the recent camp of exercise at Delhi justly observed that the principal defect in the Native army was the want of educated and competent Native officers. It is said that the attention of Sir Frederick Roberts was drawn to this defect. But the promotion of some illiterate Native sepoys to the position of officers in accordance with the system now prevailing will not be satisfactory. If educated Natives of respectable families were granted commissions in the Native army as officers in the same way as Europeans are granted, there would soon rise a body of excellent and brave Native officers. The English War Minister recently asked the Australian Universities to nominate one graduate for appointment as commissioned officer in the British army. He disregarded the claims of educated Natives of India in not including the Indian Universities in the same scheme, though India is more useful to England than Australia. India is able to lend

the use of her army to Great Britain in times of necessity and pays its cost. The Secretary of State for India can, however, redress this injustice by drawing up a scheme for the employment of educated Natives as commissioned officers in the Native army. Such a scheme would be advantageous to the people and the Government. The present time is most opportune for the purpose and the different political associations throughout India ought to memorialize Lord Kimberley on the subject.

Necessity of developing Indian arts and industries.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 18th February dwells on the necessity of developing the arts and industries of India with a view to improve the impoverished condition of her people and remarks that if no endeavours are immediately made in this direction, the Government and the people will both have to suffer and repentance then will be of no avail. Sensible persons and Government ought to take measures to introduce new industries in the country. This can fortunately be still done, for those Indian industries which have been crushed down by the competition of European industries can be revived. Raw materials for the purpose are found in abundance in this country and what remains to be done is simply to devise means for using them. The Government should imitate the example of Europe and America in this matter and should stimulate the spread of technical education. The countries of Europe have adopted two methods of increasing their prosperity, namely, the spread of industrial education and the imposition of protective duties, by which they have been enabled to keep out foreign commodities from their respective territories. The latter step cannot be taken by the British Government as the principal foreign merchants in India are Englishmen. Government can however enable the Natives to compete with them by giving liberal encouragement to the spread of industrial education in India.

Says that Lord Dufferin is a refined diplomatist whose utterances are not to be relied upon.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 14th February says;—So the "strong" Finance Commission, which was to be sufficiently representative of all interests concerned, as originally proposed by the Viceroy, has in reality dwindled into a small Committee of officials! There is only one non-official gentleman, and we are doubtful whether he may not be considered a quasi-official. What a happy family arrangement! From the beginning people entertained grave suspicions as to the ultimate composition of the Commission. And here they are confirmed in their suspicions. In other words, they were slow to pin their faith on the sincerity of the utterances of the Viceroy and they are now confirmed in their belief. That is the plain significance to be attached to this incident. It is clear, and we have to say it with pain, that Lord Dufferin does not mean what he says. It is fortunate that the Viceroy has been found out at this early stage of his official career. Our countrymen have been completely undeceived now. He is simply a refined diplomatist whose promises are to be taken for what they may be worth.

Makes various suggestions for improving the present unsatisfactory condition of the Indian finances.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 14th February makes the following suggestions for the consideration of the Finance Committee appointed by the Government of India:—(1) That as the population of India and the cost of living are increasing, while the education which Natives have been imbibing has excited their legitimate aspirations for obtaining a proper share in the Government of the country, it is of paramount importance that the Natives of India should be employed in greater number and in the higher grades of the Government service. (2) That the great drawback of the present system of the Government of India consists in the excessively *costly supervision* in every office. It is here that the strength of the Committee will be tested. It is certain that the costly supervising agency can be reduced by the employment of cheaper agency without in any degree impairing either the strength or the efficiency of the offices. (3) That a great deal of unnecessary details in the accounts of the different departments, which require the maintenance of large establishments in all parts of the country, should be done away with. (4) That the number of reports and returns to be prepared

by the different offices should be carefully reviewed. (5) That as the pension charges of European servants are considerably greater than the pension charges of the Natives of India, no European should be employed in appointments not specially reserved according to the Act of Parliament for the Covenanted Civil Service. (6) That all appointments in the Uncovenanted Service should in future be exclusively reserved for the Natives of India. (7) That with a view to find employment for the industrial classes and for the ultimate benefit of the country, Government should open extensive workshops in different localities in India for the manufacture of the numerous articles which the State in its various Departments and the Guaranteed Railway Companies import from the United Kingdom, and that the Government should otherwise strongly support indigenous industries. (8) That as the salaries attached to the higher grades of the services in India compare very favourably with those for similar places elsewhere in the world, they should be reduced. (9) That the higher grades of the Military Service should be widely thrown open to the Natives of India. (10) That no recruits should hereafter be obtained from England for the Covenanted and other services, the vacancies, as they arise, being filled by eligible Natives of India. (11) That in order to secure efficiency in the Natives of India, the Civil, Military and Medical Service Examinations should be held in different localities in India under the direction of the Indian Universities to which the necessary number of Colleges should be created and affiliated. For this purpose the standard in existing Indian Colleges should be raised. The University Acts should, if necessary, be revised for this purpose. (12) That the Guaranteed Railway Companies should observe economy in the same way as Government by employing Native agency and by obtaining stores in India. (13) That the office and subordinate establishments in the Judicial and Revenue Departments are most of them under-paid and require to be placed on a better footing. (14) That the Government of India should publish every year, along with its accounts, a statement of establishments, superior, subordinate and otherwise paid out of the Indian revenues by it and the other Local Governments and Administrations during the preceding year or the year for which the accounts are closed. The statement should give details of every office establishment. Such a statement will give Government and the country an idea as to how the offices are manned. The Guaranteed Railway Companies also should prepare and publish in India similar statements for the same period. (15) That all the officers indenting for English and other foreign stores should have positive instructions so to frame their estimates for which the stores are required as to do away, as far as possible, with the necessity of having to indent for English and other stores. (16) That a statement showing the quantities and values of stores of English and indigenous manufacture used and indented for by every Department of Government and the Guaranteed Railway Companies should also be published along with the financial accounts.

Suggestions to the Finance Committee.

The *Praja Hitapatra* (114) of the 17th February says that it would have been better if a larger number of Natives and non-officials had been appointed to serve on the Finance Committee and remarks that the Committee should suggest reductions in the large salaries drawn by Government officials and should propose the increased employment of Native agency. It should also propose the use of articles of Indian manufacture in Government offices to the largest extent possible. Several useless departments should be abolished. The rate of pensions should be reduced and the 55 years' rule in the case of Natives should be rescinded. No European officer should be allowed to retire on pension until he is incapacitated for work. Native skill should as far as possible be utilized in engineering works and machines should as far as possible be made in this country. [The *Yajdán Parast* (132) of the 14th February doubts whether the public expenditure will be greatly curtailed as a result of the suggestions to be made by the Finance Committee and says that the large salaries of Government officials should be greatly reduced. The salaries of the Viceroy and his suite, of the Provincial Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, High Court Judges, Collectors and other Covenanted Civil and Military officers should be first curtailed. Natives should be freely employed in high posts

on smaller salaries than those given to Europeans. As long as this is not done the financial condition of India will not improve though a hundred Finance Committees may be appointed to suggest retrenchment in expenditure.]

Takes exception to the composition of the Finance Committee and predicts that its labours will end in nothing.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 14th February, in alluding to the appointment of the Finance Committee, says:—The proposed enquiry is expected to end in smoke, because the Committee is composed entirely of official members whose real interests can never lie in advising the Government to cut down some of its administrative extravagance, and because it is to be pushed on to its close in hot haste so as to enable the Finance Minister to formulate his budget upon the basis of its results. The declarations of the Viceroy were intended to have a soothing effect upon the minds of the people so as to ward off the upheaval of a bitter opposition against the income-tax which otherwise would surely have been raised. We are sorry Lord Dufferin should have changed his mind and practically narrowed down the scope of the enquiry to a magisterial investigation with closed doors. Before giving it this limited shape, His Excellency should have endeavoured to remember that the excess of our expenditure over income was a fact admitted even by officials and that the appointment of those very people whose interest mainly consisted in maintaining the present administrative machinery was not calculated either to command the confidence of the people or to carry out the intentions of Government. Lord Dufferin is said to have earned laurels in Canada, and though we have yet to obtain a fore-taste of his administrative capacity, we would once more warn him that the circumstances of Canada entirely differ from those of India. There the channels for obtaining information about the real state of the people are more free and not clogged by extraneous circumstances as in India, and consequently the ruler of that dependency never loses touch of the people. We have no doubt that the official advisers had more or less to do with the formation of the proposed Committee, and hence we find that there is not a single independent Native member on it. It cannot be denied that the Indian public has as much interest in knowing the real condition of our finances as the officials themselves, and we cannot see why it should be made a nook and corner affair. People already know what the Army Commission did, and no man possessed of common sense will ever expect a better fate for this enquiry. Lord Dufferin's first words are still ringing in our ears, but we are sorry they seem to bear no testimony to what is passing around us. For our part we believe the present enquiry like its prototype some twenty-five years ago when Mr. Wilson was sent out as our first Finance Minister will end in nothing. The free gift of bonuses, the handsome rates of pensions as an inducement to officials to retire and such other contrivances to gratify the ever-increasing greed of the official bureaucracy, in the teeth of the fact that our frontier defences demand vast sums of money, are making right-minded people to consider whether it is not cynical or dishonest in our rulers to undertake measures of extravagance. But Government seems too blind to perceive that its prodigality is only making it lose whatever confidence Lord Ripon had gained for it. We hope his illustrious successor will see for himself that the honour of powder and glory does not take him to a line of action which ultimately made Lord Lytton's Indian career an irreparable wreck.

Says that the Finance Committee will serve no useful purpose.

The *Rást Goftár* (116) of the 14th February says that the appointment of the Finance Committee after the re-imposition of the income-tax is like putting the cart before the horse. It is necessary that representative men should be appointed on the Committee. The people are not certain that the labours of the Committee will bear fruit. Lord Dalhousie used to remark that Committees of Enquiry are like screens. They serve the purpose of quieting a controversy or agitation, but they are soon lost sight of when the events which gave rise to them have become a thing of the past. The Factory Commission ended in nothing and the result of the A'bkári Commission has not yet been made public though months have passed away since its appointment. The Famine Commission did a little good but after the nomination of the Army Commission by Lord Lytton the military expenditure went

on increasing. The report of the Finance Committee of Mr. Fawcett has only remained as a valuable document while that of the Railway Commission appointed two years ago has not been useful in introducing reforms. The experience derived from these Commissions and Committees does not lead the people to hope that much good can be expected to result from the labours of the Finance Committee. It will however help to allay the agitation against the re-imposition of the income-tax. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (79) of the same date disapproves of the constitution of the Committee and says that non-official popular men only should have been selected to serve on it. The people will regard the Committee as a mere farce.]

Appointment of the Finance Committee by the Government of India disapproved.

The *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad of the 18th February says that Lord Dufferin seems to bave used a stroke of diplomacy in nominating the Finance Committee which is likely to do more harm than good. Some people think that the object in appointing the Committee is to frustrate the nomination of the proposed Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the administration of India. If, however, the latter be appointed, it will be able to incorporate the report of the Finance Committee with its own instead of having to come to India to take evidence and thus it will prove injurious to the interests of this country. It is to be regretted that the members of the Committee are European Government officials except one. Will the European members of the Committee dare to suggest a reduction in the pay of covenanted civil servants and military officers? Such a proposal cannot be expected to proceed from them, as they themselves would thereby become sufferers. A large number of well-known and independent Natives ought to have been selected to serve on the Committee. The people of India look upon the Committee as a farce. Lord Dufferin has hitherto done no good to this country and the appointment of this Committee will increase the list of his evil actions. The different political associations in India ought to memorialize Parliament for the nomination of a Royal Commission to enquire into the administration of India independently of the Finance Committee. On such a Commission eminent Natives from the different presidencies should be invited to serve and the Commission itself should travel in different parts in order to take evidence.

Makes suggestions with respect to the composition of the Finance Committee recently appointed by Government for making retrenchments in public expenditure.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 15th February in an article headed the "Finance Committee" says:—As the Committee is now constituted, the voice of the European official element will be all powerful, while the advocates of retrenchment will be in a hopeless minority. To do such an unpleasant work as that of proposing reductions in salaries, the majority of the Committee must be composed of non-official members, and the different provinces must be adequately represented. Another objection to the present constitution of the Committee is that its deliberations are to be carried on at Simla. The location of the Committee at Simla will make it quite impossible for any non-official to serve on it. Few people can afford to leave their own work and spend four months at such a far away place as Simla. Besides the members however eminent they may be will be powerless to make any very satisfactory proposals unless they are assisted by the outside public. If the Committee remains at Simla and carries on its deliberations with its own light, the chances are that the result of the deliberations will be as futile as that of the Simla Army Commission. The report of the Committee will either be a confirmation of the wisdom of the present system or will propose changes which will not be acceptable to Government. Thus will a considerable amount of public time and money be frittered away, and a golden opportunity for making reforms will be lost. If such an end is to be avoided, the Committee must travel about the country, take evidence, admit the press and the public into its confidence, accept the light of criticism from all quarters, and carry on its deliberations at a central and convenient place. In fact we see no reason why the precedent of the Education Commission should not be followed in the present instance. The work of the Finance Committee will be more difficult, laborious and unpleasant than that of the Education Commission, and the Committee should therefore be at least as numerous and as representative as the

Commission was. As in the case of the Education Commission there ought to be local Committees dealing with the special features of their respective provinces. Evidence ought to be taken at different centres and the opinions of competent critics should be solicited. If the whole evidence is then digested and discussed by the members of the Committee, a satisfactory scheme of reduction might be arrived at. The Committee, as it is now framed, will be wanting in local knowledge, independence and strength. If it is to do any practical good it must be strengthened by the appointment of some non-officials from each of the provinces. Men like the Honourable Mr. Dádábhái Navroji and Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar from Bombay, Rája Sir T. Mádhavráo and Diván Báhádur R. Raghunáthráo from Madras, and similar men from the other provinces of India will not fail to give the Committee material assistance if they are honoured with confidence by the Government. If there is wisdom in the counsel of many, it is extremely desirable that the Committee should be more numerous. If the object of the Committee is to touch the pockets of the officials, we ask if it is wise to require officials themselves to decide how it should be done. If, lastly, Government is serious in desiring to make retrenchments, it must proceed in a way which will ensure a thorough discussion of the subject, and a decision free from every bias or prejudice.

Constitution of the Finance Committee disapproved.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 15th February observes that there is no necessity for the Finance Committee when a Parliamentary Committee is to be appointed to enquire into the administration of India. As a large number of Bengal officials are nominated to sit on the Committee, it is feared that they will pay more attention to the retrenchment of expenditure in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and will not suggest curtailment of the lavish expenditure of the Supreme Government. The expense of the Government of India has much increased during Lord Dufferin's *regime*, while the hands of the Provincial Governments are tied down by the resolution on the retrenchment of expenditure. The Committee should suggest large economies in the home charges. Public associations throughout India should protest against the constitution of the Committee. What was the necessity for selecting Mr. Justice Cunningham and inconveniencing the Calcutta High Court when competent gentlemen could be found in large numbers to serve on the Committee? Lord Dufferin can easily add five or six independent gentlemen to it. If His Lordship is willing to have the public duly represented on the Committee, he should ask the leading political associations in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to send one representative of each to serve on the Finance Committee. Such a step would prove highly satisfactory. The Viceroy should have asked Mr. Sorábji Frámji Patel, a well-known merchant of this city, to accept a seat on the Committee when the Honourable Mr. Forbes Adam declined the offer made to him by Government. The same paper of the 17th February approves of the suggestions made by the *Times of India* of the 16th instant for retrenchment in expenditure and observes that the lavish military expenditure ought to be greatly curtailed. But looking to the constitution of the Committee any proposals tending to the curtailment of expenditure are not likely to proceed from it. If the number of independent members and specially of the Native members were increased, some good would certainly result.

Says that the Finance Committee should be strengthened by a large infusion of the non-official element and makes other suggestions for improving its constitution.

The *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 14th February says :—As announced during the debate on the Income-tax Bill, the Government of India has appointed a Committee to enquire into the imperial and provincial expenditure of the country. But the selection of the members of that Committee will, we are afraid, not fail to give rise to a general feeling of disappointment. A Committee composed almost exclusively of Government officials was hardly the thing to be desired, though for its limited range the present selections would appear to be unexceptionable. Again Simla is not the place where such a body should exclusively carry on its investigations. We think the present Committee should be strengthened by a large infusion of the non-official element and it should be instructed to go about the country instituting enquiries and examining witnesses. No enquiry into the imperial and provin-

cial expenditure can be complete which is not carried on in each of the provinces themselves and by the aid of non-official gentlemen free from class prejudices and class bias. As to the individual officers named on the Commission we have already said that their choice is exceedingly good. The nomination of the Honourable M. G. Ránade is particularly satisfactory as being that of a gentleman best qualified to represent the Native view of the administration in the body of the Commissioners.

Comments in connection with the appointment of the Finance Committee by the Government of India.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 16th February says that the Native press is doubtful whether the result of the deliberations of the Finance Committee appointed by the Government of India will give satisfaction, because it is chiefly composed of officials. What the Native papers want is that the proportion of official and non-official gentlemen nominated to serve on the Committee should be equal and that the Native element should be well represented on it. The Committee should conduct its enquiries with open doors and facilities should be provided for independent witnesses to come forward to give evidence. It is necessary that public associations should memorialize Government on the subject. The *Samáchár* suggests that Messrs. Dádábhái Navroji and Robert Knight, Editor of the Calcutta *Statesman*, should be added to the Committee. The nomination of these gentlemen on the Committee will give satisfaction to the entire Native public of India. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (109) of the 14th February says that the selection of only one Native to serve on the Committee is unsatisfactory. It would have been well if the Honourable Mr. Dádábhái Navroji had been appointed to serve on the Committee. The *Gujaráti* (102) of the same date suggests that each of the presidency towns should have a representative on the Committee and that it should hold its sittings in some central locality. The non-official members of the Committee should receive some pecuniary allowance, since the official members are paid for their services by Government.]

Recommends Government to appoint non-official Natives to serve on the Committee.

The *Kannadá Suvarte* (136) of the 19th February says:—With the exception of the few bigots whose faith in the infallibility of Government is simply abnormal, Natives and Anglo-Indians alike do not look forward to the work of the Finance Committee with any hope. This unanimity of feeling is, we believe, to be credited to the imposition of the income-tax, which is destined ere long to win over many converts to financial reform and economy of administration. The Resolution of the Government of India throws some further light on material points as to the scope of the Committee. In addition to the eight "general members" already nominated, who, with one exception, are all officials, it appears that one or at most two local members are, on the recommendation of the Local Governments, to sit with them when they visit each locality and correspond with them at other times. This will to a certain extent give power to Local Governments to remedy the defects in the constitution of the Committee. Since these additional members will not have to leave their stations, Government will clearly have a large field to choose them from, and it is to be hoped that this advantage will be availed of by the authorities. We do not say that the local members should always be Natives, but where competent Natives are available, they should be appointed. Bombay at least need not go far to seek for able financiers, and the Honourable Mr. Dádábhái Navroji and Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar Yájnik are just the men to satisfy public expectations. At any rate, the local members should invariably be non-officials of known ability. The questions which the Committee have been asked to consider embrace a wide field of inquiry in connection with the financial condition of the country. It is not to enter into the large questions involving the military policy of Government which can be satisfactorily dealt with by nothing short of a Royal Commission. But even if the programme struck out for the Committee is adhered to, and carried out in a spirit of impartiality and thoroughness, it will have done ample service to the cause of reform. The Committee "is to carry on its labours in close communication with the Financial Department." It is difficult to understand the full import of this announcement, but we hope that the Committee will

not be hampered with useless restrictions and that its deliberations will be made as free and efficient and as thorough as the importance of the question under inquiry and the number of human beings whose well-being hangs in the balance imperatively demand. Though there are many ways still open to Government by which they can make the Committee a success, we do not see any reason why the different associations of India should not succeed in inducing the Viceroy in Council to appoint additional non-official general members. Commissions have not always been fruitful of results, but it is mere mockery to appoint a make-believe Committee, composed of members drawn from a class which habitually regards with jealousy all talk of financial reform and which does not suffer curtailment of expenditure to approach within a hundred miles of wherever its own interests lie. It is neither customary nor convenient to appoint Commissions every day, but now that one has been appointed, the public should strive its utmost to see that it is free from those imperfections which at present exist both in its composition and its scope and which must materially mar its success. When we remember the cheering and apparently earnest words with which the Viceroy spoke of the Finance Commission in his speech on the Income-tax Bill, and now see the manner in which he has put them into practice, the only impression left on the mind is that Lord Dufferin is a master of diplomatic language, and that in his heart he never wished that the Finance Committee should really be what it ought to be. We are glad that the Bombay Presidency Association, busy and alert on all occasions, has taken steps to memorialize Government on the subject, and if the other associations of the country follow suit, there may still be some hope that Government may be brought round to take a just view of their obligations in the matter. A non-official appointed at the last moment is infinitely better than no non-official, and public agitation on the subject therefore should not be given up.

Says that the appointment of Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik to serve on the Finance Committee in conjunction with Ráo Báhádur Ránade would have removed all cause for dissatisfaction on this side of India.

The *Kesari* (39) of the 16th February, in alluding to the appointment of the Finance Committee by the Government of India, observes that its composition is defective. The nomination of Ráo Báhádur Ránade to serve on the Committee will be received with universal satisfaction but it is not likely that he will be able to accomplish anything singly. If Ráo Sáheb Mandlik had been appointed to serve on the Committee in conjunction with Mr. Ránade, there would have been no cause for dissatisfaction on this side of India. The *Kesari* thinks that Ráo Báhádur Ránade owes his appointment to the discerning judgment of Lord Reay.

Does not approve of the removal of the Commissary General's Office to Poona on the ground of expense.

The *Shetakaryáncha Kaivári* (15) of the 19th February says:—History repeats itself. There is a very thick rumour in the air that the Commissary General's Office which was brought down here from Poona in 1877 is to be again removed to that station shortly. The rumour is apparently incredible, but if it be confirmed, this circumstance alone will prove to the people of India the most flagrant manner in which the interests of the tax-payers are ignored. We believe that the office was originally located in Bombay and was removed to Poona in 1866 owing to the paucity of public buildings for its accommodation at that time, but its removal from Bombay having caused Government serious inconvenience, especially during the despatch of military expeditions, it was decided to locate it permanently here. Last year the subject of its retransfer to Poona was mooted and a portion of the office and the whole records were removed to a hired building in Poona, but the proverb that there is many a slip between the cup and the lip proved too true in this case. The whole arrangement was reversed on the arrival of a new officer, and the expediency of its permanent location in Bombay was re-affirmed by Government, but no officer was held responsible for the wanton outlay incurred for conveying records to and for the rent and repairs of the hired building at Poona. The reports of many officers in such matters are prompted by interested motives, some being desirous of asserting their presence in close proximity to the head-quarters, some longing for the

pleasure and delight of the cool climate of the capital of the Deccan. We trust that some inquisitive and kind member of Parliament will raise a question on the subject in the House of Commons. We would not have passed any comments on the matter, insignificant as it is, but the fact that such instances of wilful extravagance unfortunately abound in and underlie the financial administration of India. We trust the Government will not sanction the reversion of the decision it has passed on two previous occasions on the subject.

Requests Government to suppress books containing indecent language.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 15th February in an article headed "Immoral publications" observes that new farces are published almost every month. They usually caricature some solitary instance of some particular vice prevailing in the Hindu community and in doing this indecent language is frequently used with the object of exciting laughter or creating amusement. Numerous editions of such publications have been issued within a short time and have been extensively circulated among the people. The existence of these books must have been brought to the notice of the authorities by the Reporter on the Native Press, and it is therefore strange that nothing as yet has been done to suppress them. It does not become Government to be indifferent to anything which tends to spread immorality among the people. The *Indu Prakásh* trusts that decisive measures will be taken to suppress these publications, which are doing so much to lower the moral tone of the community.

Requests Government to supply Tapádárs with quinine and ammonia for gratuitous distribation to the poor in Sind.

The *Muin-ul-Islám* (144) of the 22nd January says:—Government used formerly to supply the Tapádárs with quinine and ammonia for gratuitous distribution to the poor and needy and this used to be considered a great boon. But the practice has now been put a stop to and great disappointment has been the result. We trust Government will graciously renew the practice for the good of the people.

Requests the attention of the District Magistrate and the police to the prevalence of crime in Hála.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (145) of the 30th January, writing from Hála, says:—Crime has so greatly increased in Hála that it requires the attention of the District Magistrate and police officers. Only a month a ago a Sikh by name Kandhárising as well as a young woman named Tilav were murdered in the village of Jhandi Pir. This has caused a panic amongst the inhabitants of Hála which ought to be removed as soon as possible.

Lawlessness in the Dholka Táluka.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad of the 18th February, writing from Badarkha of the Dholka Táluka, says that four idols and other articles of the value of about Rs. 200 were stolen from the Shráwak temple in the village on the 30th ultimo. There is no arrangement for keeping watch at night and the poor Banias have to employ watchmen, for bad people sometimes set fire to houses. The people set down these fires to accidents in the reports they make to the police officers with a view to avoid trouble and through the fear of officials. A watchman in the service of a Bania was going his rounds at night when some bad persons set fire to his bed and clothes. The police ought to make arrangements for night patrols. Robberies have frequently taken place in the villages of Wáyana and Watáman. It is said that the houses of Banias were also set fire to in the village of Chhápara and in Sánand. The police ought to be more energetic.

Education.

Says that a School of Art is very much needed in Sind.

The *Sind Sudhár* (145) of the 23rd January says:—We (Sindhis) are very ready to criticise the proceedings of Government. But ought we not to feel ashamed of ourselves when we leave undone things we can do and ought to do? We should follow the example of the "Poona Sárvajanik Sabha" in encourag-

ing Native arts and industries. We should use such foreign products only as our own country cannot possibly produce. The articles of European manufacture may be very pretty to look at but they are seldom durable and are frequently useless. By encouraging Native industry we not only preserve Native arts from annihilation but afford Native artisans a ready means of subsistence. What we badly want is a "School of Art" to be of real service to our province. There is at Manchester a "Night School of Art" which has done much good to the people of the place. A similar school in Sind would wonderfully improve this out-of-the-way province.

Complains that the masters of the vernacular schools in the town of Ratnágiri have not received their pay since November.

The *Satyá Shodhak* (59) of the 15th February complains that the masters in the vernacular schools in the town of Ratnágiri have not received their pay since November last. Some of the vernacular masters receive exceedingly small allowances, and hence it is not easy for them to maintain themselves and their families unless their salaries are regularly and punctually paid. The *Satyá Shodhak* trusts that the Municipal authorities and Government will take measures to see that the allowances of poor and ill-paid vernacular schoolmasters are paid to them regularly every month.

Grant-in-aid to evening schools in Broach.

The *Broach Vartamán* (92) of the 15th February complains that the grant-in-aid to some of the evening schools in that town has not yet been paid, though the examination was held six months ago. The teachers have petitioned the authorities concerned on the subject several times but no attention has been paid to their petitions. The grant should be speedily paid, otherwise the teachers will be disheartened in their work.

Municipalities.

A suggestion to the Bombay Municipality.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 20th February, in referring to the recent fire at Panjrapole, says that it is necessary that the local Municipality should take measures to prevent the location of stables and the storage of hay for the use of cattle in thickly-populated quarters. The Municipality should erect sheds for the use of cattle in sequestered spots. The Municipality will not run any risk in so doing as it will be able to recoup itself from the income derived from the rent of the sheds.

Native States.

Lawlessness in the Porbandar State.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 17th February, writing from Porbandar, says that the Mers have been harassing the people for a long time past and now the Sindhis have taken to plundering. The villages of Amar and Bároch are situated near Kandorna and are subject to the Junágad State. Cases of plunder have occurred in these two villages and the persons plundered near the limits of Kandorna suspect that the Sindhi outlaws are concerned in them. The wife of one Rámshankar Vakil was very recently robbed on the public road of ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,200. No clue to this robbery has yet been found.

Alleged ill-treatment of a Hindu widow named Rambha in Mángrol.

A correspondent of the same newspaper of the 18th February complains of the ill-treatment of a widow named Rambha by the Mángrol Darbár. One Rámchand Ghela died in Mángrol some time ago. By his last will he left all his property, which consisted of Government promissory notes and shares, to his wife Rambha, who was granted probate by the Bombay High Court for administering the estate. She returned to Mángrol about 20 days ago. A week after her return to Mángrol Mr. Gavrishankar Umiáshankar, the Kárbhári, called at Rambhá's house and informed her that she would have to pay the necessary dues to the Darbár as the property left by her husband had become "betarmál" (unclaimed property), she having no male issue. Rambha

replied that she did not know what "betarmál" meant and that the practice of "betarmál" cannot be enforced as long as she was alive. The Kárbhári threatened her by saying that the Darbár dues will be taken by force from her by issuing an attachment against her if she did not settle the matter within four days. Six days after this Mr. Gavrishankar accompanied by Virchand Mulchand, Ambárám Khushál and two Mahomedan sepoys visited Rambhá's house and asked her to give him the keys of her boxes. On her refusal to hand over the keys to him, he rushed into the house with the sepoys, went over the different parts, and locked and sealed the boxes and rooms and then left. Before leaving he uttered many threats to Rambha. Mr. Gavrishankar returned the next day accompanied by Ranchhod Devchand, Dhársi Liládhar, two sepoys and two blacksmiths. The locks were broken and the articles in the boxes were taken out. Rambha and her old mother were turned out of the house and she therefore does not know what took place inside. The house is now locked up from outside and the sepoys keep watch over it. Rambha is not allowed to go in. She and her mother are now obliged to stop in the house of her brother.

Transit duties in Jámnagar.

A correspondent of the same newspaper, writing from Jámnagar, complains of the levy of transit duties in that State at the rate of 8 per cent., which is very heavy. In some parts of the State the duty is even levied on wearing apparel. This is unjust. If the duties were reduced to 3 per cent. as has been done by the Porbandar Darbár, the people would be greatly benefited.

G. W. KURKARAY,

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

23rd February 1886.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

C. R.
12784
INDIA OFFICE
29 MAR 1886

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R.

For the Week ending 27th February 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*20	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*30	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
39	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*40	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
41	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
44	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Weekly	250

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nityupadeshak	Bombay	Do.	700
49	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*50	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*54	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
*58	„ Ripon Mitrá	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti) ...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shivájí[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
67	„ Subodh Prakásh	Bombay	Do.	250
68	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayá	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
74	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*75	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*76	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
77	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*78	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	475
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
86	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
87	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*88	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
89	„ A'ryá Subodhak	Surat	Do.	415
90	„ A'ryá Subodharatnákar	Do.	Do.	286
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,300
92	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
93	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
94	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	100
*97	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
98	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
99	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
100	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
101	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
102	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
105	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
106	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
107	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*108	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,423
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*114	„ Madhur Vachan	Do.	Monthly	200
115	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
116	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
117	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*118	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
*119	The Praja Máta	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
120	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
121	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
122	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
124	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
125	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
126	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
127	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
128	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*129	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
130	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
131	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
132	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
133	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*134	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly... ...	200
135	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
136	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
137	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*139	„ Havyak Subodhă..	Bombay	Do.	100
*140	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
141	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
142	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Do.	915
143	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
144	„ Vrittántă Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
145	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*146	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
147	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
148	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	936
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
149	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*150	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*151	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
152	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Says that the present degraded condition of India is attributable to the want of patriotism among Natives.

The *Shetakarydncha Kaivári* (15) of the 26th February, in an article headed "The Political Status of the Natives of India," says:—The near approach of Russia almost to the doors of India has materially altered the position of Natives, and as a war with that colossal power is on the cards and is considered to be inevitable there can be no more opportune time than the present for Natives to adopt measures with a view to strengthen their present relations with the British Government. This should be the key-note of the policy of Natives in all their attempts for reformation and improvement of their political status. Reciprocal confidence and sympathy between the Natives and their rulers will counteract the effects of the distinction of race, colour and religion that now exists between them and thus create a unity which will be a source of strength to the British in the impending struggle. The impending war, whatever its issue may be, will involve the Natives in untold and indescribable miseries and calamities and denude India of the remnant of its wealth. It is not so much the ultimate result as the consequences and the concomitant evils of a war with Russia that are to be dreaded. Since the numerous petitions to the Viceroy for permission to Natives to enlist themselves in the volunteer corps have been entirely disregarded, they have no other alternative but to appeal to the Queen and Parliament not only for the repeal of the Arms Act but also for fulfilling the solemn promises and declarations made in the Proclamation of November 1858. This most desirable object cannot be attained without the most vehement agitation on the part of Natives, and so long as that agitation is carried on in the most constitutional and lawful manner no unpleasant consequences to the agitators need be feared. The most essential qualities that the agitators should possess are energy, perseverance and patriotism—qualities which are most conspicuous by their absence among Natives. It is a most deplorable circumstance that scores and hundreds of able, educated, influential Native gentlemen cannot accomplish what single individuals like Mr. Parnell have done for their country. The degradation of India is entirely attributable to the want of patriotism, energy and perseverance on the part of Natives, but we feel confident that they will now recognise the necessity of shaking off their natural indolence and supine indifference to their national interests.

Comments in connection with the proposed appointment of a Parliamentary Committee of enquiry into the administration of India.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 22nd February says that from telegraphic intelligence it appears that Her Majesty's Government intends to propose a joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act of 1858. The announcement regarding the appointment of a joint Committee of enquiry is important and it is desirable that no Anglo-Indian who is now a member of Parliament should be selected to serve on it. The Committee will not only enquire into the present administration of India but also into the constitution of the Indian Government, which is antiquated and not suited to the present advanced state of the education of Natives. The Committee ought to suggest improvements in it and also the increased employment of Native agency. [The *Praja Hitapatrá* (118) of the 24th February says that independent, learned and unprejudiced men ought to be nominated to serve on the proposed Parliamentary Committee, which should be authorised to enquire into the management of every department of Government. The promoters of the National Congress recently held in Bombay and public associations ought to send two or three delegates from India to England to lay before the Committee the grievances and wants of the inhabitants of this country. These delegates should submit for the consideration of the Committee proposals for the reformation of the Civil Service and questions regarding army expenditure, land revenue, impediments to trade, ábkári taxation and other cognate matters. A detailed account of the representations made by them to the Committee should be published in the newspapers for general information. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the 22nd February suggests that a

Royal Commission ought to be nominated instead of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the administration of India, and advises the people of India to hold public meetings for the purpose of attaining this object.]

Says that it is downright tyranny to throw on starving India the cost of the annexation of Upper Burmah.

The *Sind Sudhár* (152) of the 6th February says:—What a blind hobby Government are riding! It is perfectly clear that it is an unfortunate and awful thing for us that Burmah should be annexed to India. If the English Government wants to extend its dominions it should do so at its own expense. Poor starving India can barely pay its own expenses. To throw upon it the burden of supporting other countries which are of no use to it but on the contrary are sources of loss, trouble and anxiety is the veriest tyranny. Mr. Gladstone, the Liberal Prime Minister, is now in power, and as he was against this annexation we trust he will now let in some light on the subject.

Strongly disapproves of the throwing of the cost of the Burmese expedition on India.

The *Subodh Prakásh* (67) of the 24th February strongly disapproves of the cost of the Burmese expedition being thrown on India. It says that every impartial person must admit that the expenses of this war should be borne by England. The Burmese expedition was undertaken at the instance of the British Burmah Trading Company, which has no connection with India, and hence it is unaccountable why the Indian tax-payer should be saddled with the burden of the cost of this war. The Government of India has recently appointed a Finance Committee to suggest reductions in the expenditure of Government and at such a juncture it is most unjust to throw on the people additional burdens. The annexation of Upper Burmah will benefit Europeans only and hence it is fair that England should bear the cost of that transaction. It is to be regretted that the Indian people should be unjustly treated under the Liberal ministry of Mr. Gladstone. The natives of India should bring their grievances to the notice of the English ministry and should take such measures as may be necessary for obtaining justice.

Disapproval of India being made to pay the cost of the Burmese war and the question of her liability to defray the expenses of foreign wars.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 24th February says that the passing of the proposition of the Under Secretary of State for India in Parliament that India should defray the cost of the recent war with Burmah is unwelcome news for this country and shows the utter disregard of the interests of India by that august body. It is not at all surprising that Sir U. Kay Shuttleworth should have defended the policy of the war with Burmah in his speech. It is however surprising that he should have upheld the policy of annexing Burmah to the British dominions. His speech dissipates the hope which the Natives entertained that the Liberal ministry would pursue a different policy regarding Upper Burmah. The estimated cost of the war is 30 lákhs of rupees. This is a heavy burden on India, but there is no guarantee that the present estimate will not be exceeded. Dr. Hunter deserves thanks for moving an amendment against the proposition. It is the misfortune of India that it was not passed. The same paper of the 25th February is surprised to find that the debate in Parliament on the subject of the payment of the cost of the uncalled for war with Burmah should have been of an extremely perfunctory character. There was less excuse for this war than for the Afghan war. Great injustice has been done to India in saddling her with the cost of the Burmese war, with which she had nothing to do. Though Mr. Gladstone has for a long time past promised the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the administration of India, he has not yet fulfilled that promise. One of the principal questions to be brought before the proposed Parliamentary Committee of enquiry should be how far India should be made to defray the cost of foreign expeditions. Leading citizens throughout India should demand the settlement of this question once for all on an equitable basis. Otherwise there will be no limit to the liability of this country to pay for the expenses of foreign wars. The people of India ought also to move the Home Government to fix India's share of the cost of the Burmese expedition. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the 24th February disapproves of India being required to pay the cost of the war

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with Burmah and remarks that no hopes can now be entertained of Burmah being governed as a Crown colony, as no mention appears to have been made regarding it in the debate in Parliament on the payment of the expenses of the war. It is however satisfactory that Dr. Hunter proposed an amendment against the proposal of the Under Secretary of State for India that India should pay the cost of the Burmese war and that it was supported by one-fourth of the entire number of members present on the occasion. This fact shows that Indian interests are being gradually attended to in Parliament. As was to be expected, the House of Lords passed the proposition for the payment of the cost of the war by India without entering into a debate on it. The Lords have of course not to pay it from the treasury of their country, and moreover India is far removed from England.]

Cost of the Burmese war and the highhanded policy of the Home Government in making India pay it.

The *Rást Goftár* (121) of the 21st February says that India has at last been made to pay for the conquest of Burmah. The people of India doubted from the very beginning that the income-tax was not reimposed merely for meeting the cost of the military preparations and fortifications on the Afghan frontier. Those Liberals who attacked the Conservative ministry for going to war with Burmah without previously asking the sanction of Parliament have now after coming to office brought in a proposal for making India pay the cost of that war. There is now none left in Parliament to advocate the cause of India. There is no doubt that India will be made to defray the cost of a war which has been disapproved by the entire population and which was undertaken in the interests of England alone and for opening up new markets for her goods. It is extremely desirable that Burmah should not be incorporated with the British Indian territories. [The *Gujaráti* (105) of the same date says that the Conservatives and Liberals both freely make use of the Indian exchequer. England had to protect her own interests in Burmah and not those of India, and hence the use of Indian money for that purpose is quite unjust and arbitrary. Such a highhanded Imperial policy has been hitherto pursued by Conservatives and Liberals alike and India has had to suffer. The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 25th February disapproves of the policy of making India bear the burden of the cost of the Burmese war and asks before whom should India go to complain against this policy of England? Until the natives of India act like the people of Ireland for securing their rights they will not succeed. But where is the power for acting thus? When the so-called just British public is not ashamed to act unjustly for the sake of its own interest, poor India has no resource left but to suffer quietly. A thousand pities for her unfortunate lot!]

Disapproves of India being made to bear the cost of the expedition to Burmah.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 21st February says:—With all the unwillingness of the people of India, they must bear the cost of the expedition to Upper Burmah undertaken by the despotic Government of the country in spite of the strongest popular protest and without any tangible moral or legal justification. What that cost will amount to in the end is not easy to guess now. The Viceroy and his advisers thought that five lákhs per mensem for a few months would be all that they would be required to provide. But from the way the expedition has hitherto fared it cannot be very far from truth to suppose that the present estimate will be considerably exceeded by the actual outlay. The country again, notwithstanding all the bland assurances about its easy and complete conquest and the natives receiving their conquerors with open arms, appears to be in a state of extreme turbulence and disorder so as to render it simply impossible for the Viceroy to establish civil government in it. It is therefore to be left under the control of the military authorities. It is very likely that the Burmese will give some trouble to the British before the latter are able to reduce them to harmlessness. And the amount of money required for holding the country, for putting down the dacoits, for restoring order and preserving the public peace will be very great. It is indeed a subject of deep regret that the poor unrepresented people of this country should have to bear all the hardships of such a state of uncertainty in which they have been involved notwithstanding their better judgment and open protest on the subject of the military expedition to Burmah. The only recourse now left to

them is to be patient and to try to seek for such constitutional relief as their gracious sovereign and her present advisers may be pleased to grant after a careful consideration of their case. It is to obtain such relief that the efforts of the natural leaders of the people should be strenuously directed. [The *Káside Mumbai* (113) of the 22nd February disapproves of India being made to defray the cost of the Burmese war, and says that if she is to pay it, the administration of Burmah should be in the hands of the Viceroy and the revenues of that country should be amalgamated with those derived from India. The surplus that may remain after meeting the expenditure of India and Burmah should be credited to the Home Government.]

Protest against India being made to pay the entire cost of the Burmese war.

The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 25th February says that Lord Dufferin is a trained diplomatist. Like the continental powers he has increased the Indian army and saddled India with heavy burdens. He has paid no attention to domestic reforms. His policy has been one of *khat-pat*. He went to war with Burmah after making preparations for an Afghan war, which however was averted. Poor India is now made to pay the cost of the Burmese war, and it will be surprising if the present estimate of £300,000 is not exceeded hereafter. There is now no one in Parliament to speak on behalf of the inhabitants of this country, Mr. Fawcett's place as an advocate of India having remained unoccupied. England has left untouched the pockets of her people by throwing on mute India the expenses of the Burmese war. Parliament could not have thrown the entire cost of the war on India without the consent of Lord Dufferin. When the people of India protested against the entire cost of the Afghan war being thrown on India England paid some share of it, but on the present occasion the whole charge of the Burmese expedition has been cast on India although the operations took place outside her frontier. The different Chambers of Commerce in England encouraged Government to undertake the Burmese war and the people of England will be greatly benefited by the opening of new markets for their goods. Political associations in India ought to protest against India being compelled to defray the cost of wars undertaken at the bidding of the Home Government. It is doubtful whether they would succeed in the work, but it is essential that protests should be entered against such arbitary conduct. [The *Ripon Reporter* (122) of the 24th February says that it is unjust and tyrannical that India should be saddled with the cost of the Burmese war. The interests of this country have been shamefully disregarded by Parliament. If things are allowed to go on in this way, when will the public debt of India be reduced? The Indian Government ought to protect their treasury from such raids being made on it by members of Parliament. It is unjust to take three lákhs of rupees from the Indian treasury for paying gratuity to the army engaged in the Burmese war operations.]

Strongly denounces the spending of Indian revenues in bringing about the annexation of Upper Burmah.

The *Kannada Suvarte* (142) of the 26th February says:—In the debate on the Queen's speech Mr. Gladstone seemed much troubled by doubts whether it was correct to annex a country on the ground of a civil wrong inflicted by its ruler on a British subject, but with his return to power all such scruples have been laid aside and the preacher of "peace, retrenchment and reform" is seen not only defending the annexation of Burmah but also saddling India with the cost of the transaction. Were it not that £300,000 is a large sum to lose for the half-starved and down-trodden ryots of India we should have looked at the whole transaction as an amusing illustration of how a frail cabinet casts principle and precedent aside and resorts to every act of meanness to spare the tender feelings of the British tax-payer, on whom it depends for its existence. But that India should be made to find the money each time that it may please the English Government to declare war against weak potentates is no laughing matter. The resolution which Parliament has just come to, while it lays down a dangerous precedent, overrides good precedents which it should have followed and strengthened. It means that the British Government when it can safely do so is to march our troops against any monarch against whom any subject of the British Crown may have a grievance and that India is always to place her purse at its disposal for the defrayal of the cost. No consideration of possible advantages to British

commerce can be a justification for high-handed proceedings like this. The public meeting which is to be held early next month for the purpose of memorialising Government in connection with the Finance Committee cannot do better than declare its opinion on this matter also.

Considers the appropriation of Upper Burmah by the British Government a most unjustifiable measure.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 21st February, in an article headed "The unjustifiable seizure of Upper Burmah," says:—The Government of India had been anxious to improve its commercial relations with the king of Burmah for years past. On the one hand it wanted to do away with or modify the practice of the sale of certain monopolies which were alleged to be harassing to British traders. On the other hand it secretly intended to use material force to gain that end. What a sinister way of establishing commercial relations! But there was also another secret object. While the British Government desired to have a controlling hand in the commercial affairs of Upper Burmah, it actually wanted to prevent the king from importing arms. Has anybody ever heard of a one-sided contract being made by two independent powers? Was not the king a really independent sovereign in his territory? Was he to be prevented from arming his soldiers for internal defence or against external attack? What right had the British Government to restrain an independent prince from importing arms? Was it to cripple him altogether, so that it might more successfully achieve its long intended design of acquiring Upper Burmah by force? Could any rational being admit that under such terms the Burmese king would conclude any commercial treaty at all? Surely he was not a vassal or feudatory of the British Government to be thus trifled with. And yet this jesuitical Government of India affects to pose before the public as the Government of forbearance! Would the smallest independent State in Europe have ever considered for a moment a treaty the basis of which was to obtain for itself all the advantages and at the same time to prevent the other contracting party from importing arms for purposes of internal security and national defence? Whose demand was unjust—that of the British or of the Burmese king? And was not the latter perfectly right in refusing to sign a treaty one of the objects of which was to cut off his hands and feet?

Annexation of Upper Burmah with the British dominions condemned.

The *Ripon Reporter* (122) of the 26th February says that the Viceroy has started from Rangoon on his return journey to Calcutta. When Lord Dufferin contemplated visiting Burmah the people of India hoped that he would after personal inspection of the state of the country express his opinion that no great benefit would be gained by annexing it to the British dominions. But this hope has not been realized. The Native press of India from the very beginning pronounced the war with Burmah as unjust and unnecessary, but the dictates of conscience have been disregarded where self-interest was concerned. This has been done with so much shamelessness that it has been openly stated in public speeches and writings that Burmah should be kept in the hands of the British for promoting British commerce. Since responsible and high officers have expressed themselves in this way and thought proper to annex Burmah, may God protect India from such pious men bent upon serving their own interests! The British *Ráj* was hitherto regarded as the very image of impartial justice, but its fame for impartiality and justice now appears on the decline.

Says that Lord Dufferin's Government did not keep the British public correctly informed about the actual state of affairs in Upper Burmah.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 22nd February, in a paragraph headed "Martial Law in Upper Burmah," says:—When Upper Burmah fell into the hands of Lord Dufferin's Government the British public were informed that the Burmese themselves were gratified at Theebaw's downfall. When a little later symptoms of rebellion and discontent became apparent they were called "dacoities," and now Lord Dufferin has the unpleasant fact forced on him that neither statement tallied with truth. So the result is the Burmese are to be left until November next to the mercies of martial law, General Prendergast administering the country with an army of 16,000 men in the meanwhile. A more striking instance of how wars are made at the expense of the Indian tax-payer and how the British public is not correctly

informed it would perhaps be difficult to find. Some one in the House of Commons should ask if this is the way in which England is going to maintain her prestige abroad.

Executions in Upper Burmah.

The *Dnyán Chakshu* (7) of the 24th February in a long article briefly describes the executions of Burmese insurgents ordered by the Provost Marshal and of the military executions of the dacoits and lays the entire blame of the transaction on the shoulders of Government, which is severely censured for allowing the massacre of human beings to take place in the name of martial law. The extensive destruction of human life in Upper Burmah since its occupation by the British forces is denounced as most unbecoming a Christian nation.

Says that the immorality practised in Burmah will ultimately affect the morals of the inhabitants of India.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 20th February says:—The annexation of Upper Burmah presents one danger which has not yet been publicly discussed and which of course can never turn the scale against annexation. Burmese morality will not bear the light of day. Female liberty is there equivalent to female license and the temptation afforded to foreigners is so strong and so easy of gratification that very few people go to Burmah and come back without being able to bear personal testimony to the immoral character of the women. In Rangoon concubinage is practised openly and largely, both by the European residents and other foreigners. Some one recommended intermarriages between Europeans and the Burmese women, but no one there thinks of marriage when the marriage tie is not at all found to be necessary. People who have been to Rangoon say that a new comer can easily get women to keep house for him on his own terms. In fact they do not even wait to be invited, but will find out any new arrival themselves. A man may keep a mistress and part with her at any time he chooses. She goes away quietly whenever told to depart and finds another man to keep her. People visiting Rangoon have been scandalised with the state of affairs there. And now when the whole of Burmah is going to be under British rule, the question will arise whether immorality will be on the increase or decrease in the country. People from India will find the country open to them up to Ava and Mandalay and even Bhamo. Up to this time we know what has been the result of the contact with the vitiated atmosphere of Burmah. People who might otherwise have led pure lives have been easily led into vice in Burmah and it is now to be feared that the importation of women of ill fame from Burmah into Indian cities will become an established trade. Evil spreads so much more rapidly than good that we may well fear that Burmah will become a fountain-head of vice and will supply the Indian market freely.

Congratulates Lord Dufferin on the appointment of the Finance Committee and makes suggestions to it.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 21st February, in alluding to the appointment of the Finance Committee by the Government of India, says:—We, who would be the first to enter our protest against any unnecessary attempt towards increasing the national expenditure, clearly see that the expenditure on the army is not adequate. Whether it should be further increased from imperial sources or from those of the subsidiary states is a different question, but it is one which cannot be neglected any more. We know that the best of our patriots have dealt with the question pertaining to national revenues and national expenditure in almost a childish manner. Their motives have however been unexceptionable. It is only superficial observers that have raised a hue and cry throughout the country that the income-tax is a wanton attempt to tyrannize over the people, that the increase in the European and Native armies is most uncalled for and that the appointment of the Finance Committee is a farce and a delusion. Our patriots should bring forward specific instances of waste of public funds and should practically demonstrate how that waste could be prevented. They should go on hammering upon such specific instances and should applaud every effort to strengthen our military defences. The Finance Committee is too small and weak. We admit that it is not a fully representative Committee. Probably its object is limited and summary. It may simply prove an offshoot of the

much more important Parliamentary Committee of enquiry into the administration of India. It may be instrumental in effecting certain urgent reforms with comparative ease and without exciting friction and resentment. The president of the Committee is a very able and experienced administrator and it is difficult to see why some member of the Government of India has not been nominated to serve on it. An eminent economist and financier like Mr. Hope would have achieved wonders. An early declaration from the Committee inviting public men and associatiohs to give a statement of definite items in which reductions could be carried out without deranging the machinery of the provincial Governments would be very useful. It is extremely desirable that the Committee should give every facility to the press and the public to witness its proceedings. Each province should be allowed to send a competent delegate to attend on the Committee and to publish its proceedings. It would not be out of place for Government themselves to invite public associations to attend the meetings of the Committee. For this purpose the Committee must hold its sittings in important places in India. There need be no delay in carrying out the reductions on which unanimity prevails. We wish every success to the labours of the Committee.

Suggestions to the Finance Committee nominated by the Government of India.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the 27th February disapproves of the constitution of the Finance Committee and observes that the five sources of danger to the Government revenues set forth by Lord Ripon in a despatch to Lord Kimberley are very important. If strong measures are not taken to curtail expenditure, the income-tax will not only have to be made a permanent impost but the rate of taxation will have to be doubled. The depreciation in the value of silver threatens to increase, while for some years past affairs on the north-west frontier have been in a critical condition. Public expenditure has been steadily increasing instead of decreasing. It is necessary that arrangements should be made for the payment of pensions to retired Indian officials in rupees instead of in pounds with a view to reduce the loss from exchange. No alteration can be made in the existing pension charges, but there is no reason why in future pensions to Europeans should not be made payable in rupees. The salaries of Government officials should also be curtailed. India is unfortunate in many respects when compared with the other territorial possessions of England. In the colonies of Great Britain the civil service age limit is 24 years, the people are allowed to return members to their legislative councils and the pay of covenanted civilians is nearly one-third less than that of Indian civilians. The *Times of India* rightly questions the advisability of paying to the latter greater allowances than are given to civilians in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. It is surprising that the salaries of the same kind of officers in various parts of India should be different and that some high posts should exist in some parts while they are not to be found elsewhere. The *Jáme* quotes instances from the leading article of the *Times of India* of the 25th February in support of its statement and remarks that if the Finance Committee acts with zeal it will be able to propose reductions to the extent of several lákhs of rupees in the public expenditure of the country.

Says that sub-committees should be appointed in each province to assist the Finance Committee.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of 21st February, in alluding to the appointment of the Finance Committee, observes that provincial sub-committees should be appointed to assist in the deliberations of the Finance Committee. These provincial sub-committees should take the evidence of local experts. Without such assistance the labour of the Finance Committee will prove fruitless. Each provincial sub-committee should consist of at least four members, half of whom should be Natives and one non-official. Of the two European members, one should be a non-official and the official gentleman should be selected from among the services for his experience and impartiality.

Takes exception to the instructions of the Government of India to the Finance Committee.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 21st February says:—The misgiving which the composition of the Finance Committee caused is completed by the spirit of the instructions which have been issued defining the scope of its labours, and there can be no doubt as to the paltry results which may be expected from its investigations. In the report of

the Viceroy's speech on the Income Tax Bill it was stated that a "strong" Commission would be appointed to enquire into the finances of the country and that such instructions would be issued to the Commission as would effectually secure a healthy and sound condition of the exchequer. But how poor is the fulfilment of this big promise! Instead of a strong and independent Commission we have a close Committee of officials whose natural bias must be towards extravagance and against economy, while the instructions issued for their guidance confine them within such a narrow compass that it is a question whether the game is at all worth the candle. In the first place, the expenditure of the military and railway departments is declared beyond the sphere of the Committee. Secondly, the Committee is debarred from prying into any of those civil and administrative departments, the strength and cost of which have been carefully considered by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. What then is it permitted to do? It is to find out why the saving in some of the minor departments is not so great as might be expected. Surely, the departments concerned are not worth the salt they consume if they cannot find this out without the aid of this solemn mockery of a Committee. The next function of the Committee is to consider the share of England in the military expenditure. This is no doubt a good point. We think our only substantial relief must come from a fairer adjustment of the financial relations of India with England. But a Committee of Anglo-Indian officials is not the authority from which any reasonable suggestions can emanate. It is beyond their calibre and department, while the fact of their having considered the question may rather come in the way of its fuller and satisfactory disposal by the English Commission of enquiry. The inclusion of this point within the scope of the Committee's labours is likely to prejudice rather than benefit India. The question of stores is one so entirely within the power of the Government of India that it is a surprise it should have been set down for enquiry by the Committee. Let Lord Ripon's resolutions to substitute articles of local manufacture for imported stores be honestly and vigorously carried out and in a short time nothing will be left to be done in that direction. But so long as this course is not followed twenty Commissions of enquiry will effect but little. The last and the most important item of economy indicated by the Government of India to the Committee is an attack on the provincial allotments of the local Governments. It is here that the greatest harm to the Native population is to be feared and the intelligence as well as the justice and fairness of the Committee will be put to the test. It should be remembered that the India Office had attempted in 1883 to impair the efficiency of provincial administrations by attacking the large surpluses they had fairly accumulated and expended. We are however thankful to Lord Ripon and his colleagues in Council that they manfully defended provincial finance and repelled the attack made on it.

Says that the Finance Committee should be strong and representative, otherwise its labours will turn out useless.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 22nd February, in an article headed "The Finance Committee," says:—The resolution shows that Government is fully aroused to the gravity of the situation and is thoroughly convinced that some scheme of retrenchment in public expenditure is necessary to prevent financial embarrassment. How far any real retrenchment will be made it is not yet possible to say, but it is clear that any well-considered scheme will not fail to receive proper attention. The time at present fixed for the Committee to make its report seems very short. It is said in the resolution that the report of the Committee should be submitted to Government early in the ensuing cold weather. This limit will give the Committee scarcely a year, and it will hardly find time enough to travel about the country to take evidence, to digest it and to frame its report. The Education Commission took nearly two years to finish its work and the present Committee will require no less time if it is to do its work satisfactorily. In fact the one thing necessary above all others is that the work of the Committee should not be done perfunctorily. If the Committee does not finish its labours within the time now allowed, the limit must be extended. In the present state of the finances time is no doubt of great value, but thoroughness of work is not less valuable. As to the scope of the Committee's operations the resolution is not very clear. The strength of all departments of administration,

civil and military, the distribution of home charges and military expenditure between the Government of India and the Government of England, the allotments for public works and for other administrative purposes, the adjustment of provincial and imperial budgets, and in fact all matters relating to financial administration will be subject to revision by the Committee. There are however certain limitations placed on the enquiry. It is to be feared that the limitations will greatly hamper the work of the Committee and impair its usefulness. Thus the expenditure on public works undertaken for the prevention of famine or for purposes of defence is not to be examined. Arrangements recently made in consultation with the Secretary of State in respect of the strength of certain departments are not to be disturbed. So also the ground travelled by the Army Commission is not to be gone over again. These limitations will render the work of the Committee nugatory and will defeat the object aimed at. The Committee should have full power to examine every detail of financial administration and the scope of its enquiry should be wide. In order that full justice may be done to the enquiry, Government should make the Committee sufficiently strong and representative and must give it full powers of enquiry, ample opportunity for collecting information and enough time to digest it and to report on it. It is after years of solicitation and complaint on the part of the people and of deliberation on the part of Government that the present Committee has been appointed, and we trust Government will see that it is not made nugatory by the weakness or insufficiency of its personnel. We are glad to see the Presidency Association has promptly resolved to call a public meeting to protest against the present constitution of the Committee, and we hope Government will respond to that protest by making the necessary improvements. As it is, the Committee is purely official and cannot be expected to show any good results. [The *Shubh Suchak* (66) of the 19th February expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Says that the majority of members of the Finance Committee should be non-officials and the different provinces should be adequately represented on it.

The *Din Bandhu* (6) of 21st February, in an article headed "The Finance Committee," says:—Any impartial person will see that the Committee as at present constituted is not a representative one. If the work of the Committee is to be carried on with a strict eye to justice and economy it should be supplemented by the representatives of all interests and provinces. The Committee is composed mainly of officials, who will not possess the moral courage to recommend retrenchment in their own salaries. The majority of the members of the Committee should be non-officials and all the provinces should be adequately represented. We trust Government will ask men like Mr. Dádábhái Nowroji and Sir T. Mádhavráo to assist in the labours of the Finance Committee. The appointment of Ráo Bahádur Ránade to serve on the Committee is unexceptionable.

Says that the labours of the Finance Committee will prove abortive on account of its limited programme.

The *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 21st February says:—If the appointment of the Finance Committee is not a mere contrivance intended to stifle criticism and yet to secure a continuance of the existing order of things, it is impossible to make out what is going to be done from the Resolution of the Government of India which contains the instructions to the Committee. While professing the greatest anxiety possible to secure economy in the public expenditure, the resolution in question states that the Committee is not to travel over the ground which the Military Commission has examined, nor in the case of other departments is it to propose any material modifications in the arrangements which have in recent years been carried out after mature deliberation under the sanction of the Secretary of State; whilst it limits its positive duties to suggesting ways in which to give effect to reforms and economies which have already received the sanction of Government. A Committee with such a limited programme in most matters is little better than a sham. It deserves to be noted however that on the subject of the home charges the Government have left the discretion of the Committee absolutely unhampered and that is precisely the place where the Indian Government is absolutely at the mercy of the Secretary of State and of the English

War Department, so that whether any reductions are ultimately effected or not, Lord Dufferin is sure to lose no credit with anybody. Such is the way in which the diplomatist Viceroy seeks to disarm public criticism and to maintain himself in the good graces of the civil and military bureaucracy by which he is surrounded.

Constitution of the Finance Committee disapproved.

The *Arunodayá* (19) of the 21st February, in alluding to the appointment of the Finance Committee, observes that the Committee with one exception is composed of European members and hence there is little likelihood of the grievances of Natives receiving a proper hearing. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the cost of the European agency employed in the government of the country has been steadily increasing for years and its burden has now become absolutely fearful. Several selfish Europeans may not relish the above statement, but it is undoubtedly true that the number of Europeans employed by Government has been rapidly augmenting in every department although there has been no corresponding increase in the work of those departments. The Europeans must wish for the continuance of the present heavy expenditure, because the heavy taxation which it necessitates does not fall on them. It is therefore extremely unlikely that the European members of the Committee would propose a reduction in the public burdens. The president of the Committee might have been an official, but more than half the members of the Committee should have been non-officials and half of the total number of members at least should have been Natives. If the Committee had been formed in the manner above suggested and if qualified Natives had been appointed to serve on it there would have been some chance of the labours of the Committee bearing fruit. The present Committee will prove useless.

Comments in connection with the Finance Committee appointed by the Government of India.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 21st February says that a great outcry has been raised against the Finance Committee appointed by the Government of India. The people treat its appointment with scorn and believe that Lord Dufferin wishes to delude them. The inhabitants of Allahabad have done a praiseworthy act in expressing their disapproval of the nomination of the Committee in a public meeting held for the purpose. Other towns ought to follow the example set by Allahabad. How can it be expected that the Government officials nominated to serve on the Committee will express their views with independence? If half the number of the members of the Committee had been non-officials no outcry would have been raised. Lord Dufferin is really unfortunate, for the oppressive and odious income-tax has been re-imposed in his *regime* and now the Finance Committee appointed by him is meeting with contempt. The people recall with gratitude the name of the illustrious Lord Ripon at the present juncture, but India is not destined to have another ruler like him. [The *Gujaráti* (105) of the same date remarks that the present policy of Government is very extraordinary. The income-tax has been re-imposed before the appointment of the Finance Committee, which should have been nominated before it was decided to revive the impost. It cannot be expected that the burden of taxation will be reduced after the public expenditure has been allowed to increase abnormally. The savings that will result from carrying out the suggestions to be made by the Committee will go towards meeting the increased military expenditure, which is required for preparing against the advance of Russia towards this country. A great saving can be effected by curtailing the salaries of Government officials and the expenditure of the Viceroy, provincial Governors and their suites as pointed out by the *Times of India*. But it is to be feared that subordinate departments only will suffer.]

Makes suggestions with reference to the reduction of public expenditure.

The *Sind Sudhár* (152) of the 6th February says:—No reason has been given for levying the income-tax. If the public expenses have exceeded the public revenues, the former ought to be curtailed. Some of the high offices ought to be abolished and the salaries of others reduced, Natives being employed instead of Europeans.

Remarks in connection with the creation of six scholarships to enable Indian students to prosecute their studies in England.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 21st February says:—The recent resolution of the Government of India announcing the creation of six scholarships of the annual value of £200 each is not likely to excite any very great feelings of enthusiasm or gratitude. They mockingly talk of giving "encouragement" to the youth of the country desirous of finishing their studies in England. Encouragement forsooth! When the people have been crying for years past for bread, the paternal Government after an indefinite period of incubation hatches a scheme to satisfy their cry, which virtually amounts to offering them stones. This is paternal kindness with a vengeance and worthy of the worst traditions for which the Government of India has been so long known. It would have been more honourable and just to have announced that the maximum age of candidates for the competitive Civil Service had been restored to 21 and that examinations would be simultaneously held in future in England and in India. Such an announcement would have been more to the purpose at this juncture. The people might have believed in the sincerity of their rulers to encourage the youth of the country, because such an announcement would have offered the best guarantee for satisfying their reasonable aspirations to enter the higher branches of the service in the administration. At the best these new-fangled scholarships will prove a waste of public funds and for that matter need not have been created at all. We would believe in the Government when it offers something really genuine, something which would raise its character for righteousness and which would at the same time fairly satisfy the aspirations of the new India that is coming into vigorous existence.

State scholarships for Indian students proceeding to England and suggestions in connection with them.

The *Rást Goftár* (121) of the 21st February is glad at the institution of six scholarships by the Government of India to enable Indian students to proceed to England for finishing their education and remarks that it is a matter for regret that two scholarships only should be given by turns to the different presidencies every year. It is difficult to understand why it should be made a condition that the holders of these scholarships should prosecute their studies at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. It is true that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge impart solid education to their students, but what particular advantage is there in making these students study at some special seat of learning instead of allowing them to qualify themselves for any of the liberal professions? These State scholarships are not available for those who wish to study for the bar, engineering, army medical service or for employment in the agricultural or forest department. It is to be feared that Prof. Monier Williams, who has exerted his influence in the institution of these scholarships, has to a great extent succeeded in serving his own interests, for the scholarships appear to be meant for increasing the number of Native students in the Oxford Indian Institute established by him. These State scholarships ought to fulfil a better object, which can be done by increasing their number and by carrying out the object with which they were started in 1868. It is still to be hoped that the Government will make some alterations with respect to the conditions on which the scholarships are to be awarded and held. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112) of the 21st February says that a competitive examination should be held for awarding the newly created State scholarships, and observes that it would have been better if these scholarships had been awarded with the view that the successful holders should qualify themselves for some branch of trade or industry. Industrial education is a great desideratum in this country. The *Yajdán Parast* (137) of the same date says that leading Native citizens and reformers ought to imitate the example set to them by Government and found scholarships on a larger and wider basis.]

Approves of the creation of scholarships to enable Native students to study in England.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 21st February says that Government have done well in renewing the Victoria sholarships, but the object in view will not be attained unless some modifications are introduced with respect to the tenure on which those scholarships are to be held. Again the number of scholarships is strangely inadequate. There ought to be at least one scholarship annually at the disposal of each Indian

University. It would be better if a kind of preliminary examination were held in India in order to test whether the candidate chosen would be able to profit by instruction in England. According to the resolution the selected candidates have no option but to join the University of Oxford or of Cambridge. This restriction should be removed.

Says that the Indian scholars who distinguish themselves at Oxford or Cambridge should be appointed professors in Indian colleges.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 21st February expresses its gratitude to Government for sanctioning the scheme of scholarships for enabling young Indian students to go to England for the purpose of prosecuting their studies, but observes that no prospects of suitable employment are held out to them after their return to India. Under the conditions on which the scholarships are to be awarded the successful scholars will not be able to compete for the Indian Civil Service. The *Native Opinion* recommends that the Indian scholars who distinguish themselves at Oxford or Cambridge should on their return be employed as professors in the Indian colleges intended for high education.

Difference in treatment of the disturbers of the public peace in England and India.

The *Arunodayá* (19) of the 21st February alludes to the destruction of property caused by the recent riots in London and to the summonses issued to the rioters by the magistrate, and observes that if similar disturbances had occurred in India the disturbers of the public peace would have been treated in an infinitely harsher manner than the rioters in London have been and the excessively severe measures of the public authorities would have been considered perfectly legal. This difference in the treatment of the population in England and India shows the extent of the difference observable in the system of government pursued in England and India. A thing which when done by an Englishman is considered right or innocent is spoken of as disloyal when done by a native of India. The rulers of India are alien in race from the inhabitants of India and hence it is natural that they should view with suspicion the doings of Natives. When the effects of foreign rule are considered in all its aspects, a foreign government must appear to be wanting in a variety of ways.

Uniformity in the weights and measures prevailing in India suggested.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112) of the 21st February points out the inconvenience suffered by the people through the want of an uniform system of weights and measures in India, dwells on the advisability of making them uniform, and says that the different Chambers of Commerce and Native merchants ought to move in the matter. The District Collectors and Political Agents ought to use their influence in carrying out this worthy object. No great obstacle will be met with in the work, nor need there be any fear about pecuniary loss.

Requests Lord Reay to fill up the vacancy that will probably occur in the High Court bench by appointing a Native barrister to it.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the 25th February refers to Mr. Hart, Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, who will probably be appointed to act for Mr. Justice Bayley proceeding to England on six months' leave, and observes that Mr. Hart's fitness for the acting appointment is unquestionable. Another vacancy is to occur shortly on account of Sir William Wedderburn's departure on leave for a few months. It is to be hoped that Lord Reay will nominate a Native barrister to officiate as a Judge in the local High Court. No Native barrister has hitherto been appointed to a seat on the High Court bench, though several Native barristers have proved their fitness for it. The people hope that Lord Reay will not fail to recognise the claims of Native barristers for seats on the High Court bench. The vacancy caused in the Small Causes Court through the transfer of Mr. Hart to the High Court should be filled up by nominating Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái to act as Fourth Judge, who has superior claims to that post than any other claimant.

Approval of the judgment pronounced by the Bombay High Court in the case of Revubái who was charged with stealing her husband's property and suggestions to the Bombay Government for preventing police oppression.

The same newspaper of the 23rd February refers to the reversal of sentence and acquittal of Revubái and five other prisoners by the Bombay High Court on an appeal against the decision of Mr. Tágore, Sessions Judge of Sholápur-Bijápur, before whom Revubái was charged with stealing her husband's property and the other prisoners with receiving stolen property and abetment of theft, and observes that the judgment pronounced by the Appellate Court will strengthen the public in its bad opinion of the mofussil police. Revubái's case points out the necessity of the High Court exercising supervision over subordinate courts and the oppression exercised by the mofussil police. Though the law requires that the police should place a person before a magistrate within 24 hours after his arrest, Revubái and the other prisoners charged along with her were kept in police custody for 5 days previous to their being brought before a magistrate. This is not the first case of police oppression. Though the High Court and District Sessions Judges have frequently complained of such oppression the Government have not yet taken sufficient remedial measures. The Appellate Court has brought the conduct of Syed Ahmed, the senior police constable concerned in the case, to the notice of Government and has thereby given a fresh opportunity to Government to enquire into the complaint regarding the exercise of *zoolum* by the police. A large portion of Native police officers consists of illiterate men who either ill-treat innocent persons through ignorance of law or with a view to gain promotion, reward or thanks from their superiors. The remedy is clear enough. Government should freely employ educated men in the Native police force on larger salaries. Such a measure will not only effectually stop the complaints about police oppression, but will bring more tact and skill to the detection of crime. Police manuals written in a simple style in the different vernaculars dwelling on the several duties of policemen and petty police officers and the punishment for dereliction of such duties should also be issued by Government. It is to be hoped that Lord Reay will not fail to pay attention to these suggestions. It is not necessary to inform His Lordship that the mofussil police sometimes proves a source of danger and consternation to the people. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 23rd and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 24th February approve of the judgment given by the Appellate Court and request the Bombay Government to take notice of the conduct of the Native police constable implicated in the affair. The *Akhbár* adds that the Málesing case at Surat and numerous other cases have shown that the district police exercises oppression on poor people. Government should employ educated men in the police force and should publish a police manual describing the duties of policemen and police officers. The *Suryá Prakásh* (83) of the 27th February suggests that a record should be kept of the preliminary enquiries made by the police in the detection of crime with a view to prevent the abuse of the powers given to it by law for the purpose. The Bombay Government ought to issue a resolution in connection with Revubái's case and to regulate the powers enjoyed by police officers.]

Requests Government to suppress the publication of farces which have a tendency to injure the morals of the people.

In an article headed "Will the proper authorities look to this?" the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 25th February says:—We are extremely sorry that Government seems to have remained indifferent to the suggestions made by us regarding the farce published in the *Vágvilás*, a magazine printed in the *Vidyáságar* press in Bombay. We specially drew the attention of the Government in our Maráthi columns of the fourth number of 1886. The farce in question purposes to represent the evil consequences rusulting from the introduction of female education. But the words which the professedly educated characters are made to give expression to are very repulsive and blasphemous. Magazines like these are generally read by the less advanced class of the community, whose minds are likely to be poisoned by the perusal of filthy and loathsome sentiments emanating from those who profess to instruct them. No reasonable person would ever object to a reasonable and argumentative discussion and we would be the last to advise Government to take steps in cases of fair argument. But in cases like the

present the liberty of the press has degenerated into license. The object of publishing pamphlets like the *Vágvilás* is to ridicule everything. We sincerely hope that Government will take early steps to put a check on the publication of indecent matter. In our opinion moral injury is more serious than physical injury. We cannot understand how Government can be indifferent to a state of things which is slowly but surely sapping the foundations of the moral development of Indian people.

Necessity of providing accommodation for paying patients in public hospitals.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the 27th February approves of the movement for providing beds in the European General Hospital for sick patients who are able to pay for their keep and remarks that a similar provision should be made in connection with the hospital for Natives. Such a measure will prove very beneficial to persons of ordinary incomes. It is a long-standing complaint that several European doctors attached to public hospitals prevent ordinarily well off people from taking benefit of them, thinking that they are too well off. As European doctors are not well acquainted with the condition of Natives, many persons with ordinary incomes are unjustly prevented from resorting to hospitals for medical help.

Complains of the disparity in the emoluments of the members of the class of Hospital Assistants as compared with those of Apothecaries.

The *Shetakaryáncha Kaivári* (15) of the 26th February, in an article headed "The grievances of Hospital Assistants," says :—In no department of the public service is there such vast and invidious distinction observed as there is between the emoluments of the members of the Hospital Assistant class and those of the Apothecary class. The highest salary to which the latter are eligible is Rs. 750 whereas the former can rise to Rs. 85 only, though the course of studies which the members of both the classes have to undergo is identical. Comment on these rates of salaries is unnecessary. Sheer necessity and the absence of any other opening impel medical students to enter the subordinate medical service as Native medical pupils, but it is a matter for surprise that the Christian and humane British Government should ignore the principles of justice and equity. Previous to 1884 the position and emoluments of the members of the Apothecary class were far superior to those of the Hospital Assistants, but in that year they were considerably improved; on the other hand, except in one or two respects the revision of salaries of the Hospital Assistants has been in the contrary direction. A few additional appointments of senior Hospital Assistants have been created in all the presidencies, but though the appointments have been announced long since in Bengal and Madras, those in this presidency have not yet been published. We trust Government will call upon the head of the Medical Department to account for this unusual and unnecessary delay.

Complains of the want of play-grounds in Bombay.

The *Rást Goftár* (121) of the 21st February says that the encroachment made by European players of polo on the Esplanade play-ground has nearly driven out from it thousands of Native youths who used to play cricket there. The Native students have not only been inconvenienced thereby, but they frequently have to run the risk of injury to their person since the same plot of ground has been set apart for playing polo and cricket. On Tuesday last a Pársi youth named Jehángir Pestanji met with an accident while running after a cricket ball by coming in sharp contact with the pony ridden by Lieutenant Pease, who was playing at polo. The lad had to be conveyed to hospital. Though this youth has escaped with only a slight injury, there is no saying that some cricketer may not some day meet with a serious accident. It is to be regretted that no spacious play-ground has been reserved for the use of the rising generation of Natives.

The approaching Holi festival and suggestions to the Bombay police in connection therewith.

The *Gujaráti* (105) of the 21st February complains of the prevalence of immorality and of the great rush which is made by males and females to the temples of Vaishnav Maháráj's in Bombay during the Holi festival in order to get at the Maháráj's, and says that the police ought to put a stop to this state of things. The Maháráj's

use syringes, which they fill with water mixed with red powder and then squirt off the liquid on their worshippers. When persons selling indecent pictures are prosecuted and punished, why should not the police interfere in this matter and prevent immorality? The *Gujaráti* is prepared to prove that the practices prevaling in the temples of the Mahárájás are of a very objectionable character and that they tend to immorality. It is unaccountable that the Commissioner of Police and the Public Prosecutor should not take up this question. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 26th February says that during four or five days of the Holi festival people gather in large numbers in the Mumbádevi tank and utter indecent verses and words. Some Borahs, Mahomedans and Pársis also go there as spectators. The police ought to prevent this practice during the approaching Holi festival.]

Legislation.

Says that Government only nominally invite the expression of public opinion on Government Bills.

The *Sind Sudhár* (152) of the 6th February says:—Government have passed the Income-tax Bill in hot haste. It appears that Government only nominally invite public opinion on their legislation. In reality they reserve to themselves absolute power in this respect. The members of the Sind Sabha sent in a representation to the Viceroy suggesting some changes in the Income-tax Bill, but it seems the Bill has been passed before the receipt of this representation.

Education.

Says that Government should establish schools for imparting technical education to Natives.

The *Shetakaryáncha Kaivári* (15) of the 26th February, in an article headed "The material condition of the Natives of India," says:—That the condition of the natives of India is gradually assuming an alarming aspect cannot be denied. Though the spread of education is far from being proportionate to the population, yet the number of candidates passed out of the schools and colleges annually greatly preponderates over the vacancies to be filled up in Government and mercantile offices. In the absence of schools for technical education and for want of scope for utilising that education, hundreds of youths are obliged to eke out a most miserable existence; in fact the lives of many Native youths are a burden to them and the struggle for existence is fearful. This state of things is due to the policy of Government in neglecting to make provision for technical education and in monopolising all the industries and arts by the pernicious system of purchasing in England every article required for Government use instead of fostering and affording every facility to the local industries and arts.

Alleged injustice to the Head-mistress of the Maganbhái Karamchand Girls' School at Ahmedabad.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 25th February says that about two months ago the Committee of the Maganbhái Karamchand Girls' School in that town informed Bái Rukshmani, the Head-mistress of the school, that Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., would visit the school on that day at 4-30 P. M. As Mr. Sheppard did not come to the school at the appointed hour, the school was closed at about 5-15, the Head-mistress being under the impression that Mr. Sheppard would not visit the school at that late hour. Mr. Sheppard however came immediately after the children were sent away. He was annoyed at the girls being allowed to disperse to their homes and therefore ordered the transfer of Bái Rukshmani to some other place and reduced her pay by Rs. 5. It is to be regretted that Mr. Sheppard should have behaved in this arbitrary fashion. Mr. Sheppard is frank and kind, but he is fond of flattery. He sometimes gets angry with those who do not respectfully *salám* him and is said to ill-treat peons.

Railways.

Says that the G. I. P. Railway Company does not pay proper attention to the wants and comfort of its third class passengers.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 21st February says:—The G. I. P. Railway Company has raised a magnificent monument of its enterprise at a cost of a quarter million sterling, the whole of which it will in the course of a few years be able to recoup from its traffic. We take this opportunity of suggesting to the Company the extreme desirability of providing superior carriages for its second and third

class passengers. It is a standing complaint against this Company that it is almost contemptuous in its attitude towards third class passengers, from whom the largest portion of its earnings are derived. The niggardly treatment offered to them in point of comfort, convenience and accommodation is notorious. What miserable boxes, misnamed carriages, it provides for the accommodation of third class passengers! How little it attends to their creature comforts! May we not reasonably ask how many of the 27 lákhs of rupees sunk in the terminus palace might have been better laid out in the improvement of third class carriages and in providing better accommodation and convenience at all stations? The Company acts on the absurd principle that those who are not in want are to be most comfortably provided, while those most in want are to be treated like beggars. It is to be wished the G. I. P. Railway Company would turn over a new leaf and improve its third class carriages. The complaint under this head is a long standing one. The Native press has time out of mind drawn public attention to it, but in vain. The Company is omnipotent at head-quarters and in league with the India Office bureaucracy. No wonder that it defies the public. But there is a limit to public patience and forbearance. The same force of public opinion which has compelled it to widen the Byculla bridge and erect an overbridge at Nesbit Road will soon compel it to pay proper attention to the wants and convenience of third class passengers travelling on its line.

Want of water at Sita railway station.

The *Sind Sudhár* (152) of the 6th February says:—Merchants exporting grain from the Sita railway station have built a sort of village near the station. But there is no well for them to get water from. Not only they but passengers alighting at this station also are inconvenienced for want of water. The supply of this want would be considered a great boon. During the inundation water forces its way down the Bhagna Canal near Sita, and passengers and beasts of burden having to cross this canal do so with difficulty. A bridge across the canal is badly wanted.

Municipalities.

Says that the Karáchi Municipality should take steps to improve the conservancy of the city instead of frittering away money on a Health Officer.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 20th February says:—The idea of appointing a Health Officer for Karáchi is not only extravagant but it is extremely premature. It is exactly like putting the cart before the horse. The salary that would be given to a Health Officer can be much better utilized in improving the conservancy of the city. A system of drainage, the pavement and widening of streets, the construction of public latrines and urinaries—such and similar other measures should engage the attention of the municipality. It is very funny to talk of a Health Officer before doing many things that can be done without the assistance of any Health Officer.

Native States.

Difficulty experienced by the people of Jotána subject to the Katosan State in the supply of water to the village.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 25th February, writing from the village of Jotána subject to the Thákor of Katosan, says that by virtue of an order issued by the Political Agent the people of Jotána contributed Rs. 1,200 for digging two wells for supplying themselves with water. The *thánedár* had these wells dug, but before they could be completed the administration of the village had to be made over to the Thákor. The people have to suffer great inconvenience owing to the want of water and the money subscribed by the people for the purpose is lying idle with a Bania. The Thákor ought to complete the construction of these wells. He ought also to have the tanners' ponds removed to a great distance from their present site with a view to the preservation of public health.

Berár Affairs.

In an article headed "Language of Judicial Records," the *Vaidarbh* (17) of the 20th February says:—Many Native judicial officers of the subordinate courts in Berár are in the habit of recording the evidence they hear in the English language, which is not their mother-tongue and also not the legal language of the court. It would manifestly be a great advantage if the proceedings of the lower courts were written in a language which the appellate courts could read without difficulty. But to secure this benefit it is necessary that the Judges of lower courts should possess great facility in expressing their thoughts in the English language. Do the Native Judges who write the depositions of witnesses in English possess such facility? Judges like Messrs. Shrikrishna Narhar, Purshottam Ráo, Nizámuddin, Ganesh Shrikrishna and a few others perhaps know English sufficiently well to express their thoughts readily in that language. But the rest have a very imperfect knowledge of that language. Several Judges who write proceedings in English are unable to understand even the cases which are cited before them from the Indian Law Reports. In almost every case witnesses have occasion to speak on minute details of life. To take down these details in appropriate and concise English requires a mastery over that language which very few of the Judges who now write their proceedings in English can be said to possess. Then why do they use the English language in their proceedings? Very often the motive must be either vanity or ignorance. The whole system of appellate courts is built upon the assumption that the records of the courts of first instance are very carefully kept and fully contain all the material facts which the witnesses deposed. If the District Magistrates and the Judicial Commissioner attended the courts of the subordinate Judges when on tours of inspection, they would easily see for themselves the truth of the complaint we have made. The Judicial Commissioner has in various circulars pointed out how essential it is for the just exercise of the powers of appellate courts that the records of the lower courts should be complete and truthful. What he and the District Judges have now to do is to see by personally attending the subordinate courts in what manner the Judges of these courts prepare their records and whether they are qualified to use the English language in their proceedings.

Says that with certain exceptions the Judges in the subordinate courts in Berár are not competent to take down the proceedings in the English language on account of their imperfect knowledge of that language.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd March 1886.

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INDIA OFFICE
29 MAR 1886

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 6th March 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	,, Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	,, Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	,, School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	,, Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	,, Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	,, Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	,, Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	,, Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	,, Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	,, Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	,, Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	,, Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	,, Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	,, Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	,, Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	,, Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*20	,, A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	,, A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	,, Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	,, Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	,, Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	,, Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	,, Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	,, Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	,, Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	,, Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*30	,, Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	,, Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
32	,, Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	,, Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
34	,, Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	,, Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*36	,, Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
37	,, Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	,, Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
39	,, Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*40	,, Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
41	,, Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
42	,, Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	,, Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
44	,, Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Weekly	250

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nityupadeshak	Bombay	Do.	700
49	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*50	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*54	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
*58	„ Ripon Mitrá	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti) ...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
67	„ Subodh Prakásh	Bombay	Do.	250
68	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayá	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
74	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*75	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*76	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
77	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*78	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	475
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
86	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
87	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*88	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
89	„ A'ryá Subodharatnákar	Surat	Do.	286
90	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,300
91	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
93	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	100
*96	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
97	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
98	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
99	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
100	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratna	Surat	Do.	300
101	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
102	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
103	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
104	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*107	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,423
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Do.	Monthly	1,000
114	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*117	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200

1 Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	400
119	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
121	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
123	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
125	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
126	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
127	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*128	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
129	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
130	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
131	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
132	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*133	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
134	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
135	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
136	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
137	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*138	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
139	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
*140	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
141	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
142	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
143	„ Vrittántă Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
144	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*145	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
146	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
147	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	936
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
148	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*149	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*150	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
151	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Advises public associations to send petitions to Parliament for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the working of the Indian administration.

The *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 28th February says:—The new Under Secretary for India has already announced the intention of his Government to propose a joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act of 1858. A Parliamentary Committee of enquiry however, though highly desirable in itself, has its duration regulated by that of the Parliament which appoints it, and as the present Parliament has to all outward appearance a very short lease of life before it, the chances are that the intended Committee may be dissolved before it has had time to complete its deliberations. This circumstance renders it highly desirable that an investigation like that which is contemplated should be entrusted to a Royal Commission, which is not subject to any such risk. Then again the enquiry is intended to be confined to the working of the Government of India Act of 1858. What is wanted, however, is a thorough investigation of Indian affairs generally since the date of the direct assumption of the government of the country by the Crown. We learn that a petition praying for such a Commission will shortly be sent from Bombay and that a public meeting of the inhabitants will be held to adopt it. The people of the mofussil also appear to feel the necessity for such an investigation, and we have no doubt that in the other presidencies the desire is equally strong. If so it is highly expedient that the whole country from one end to the other should join in sending petitions to Parliament for the purpose.

Suggestion regarding the appointment of the proposed Parliamentary Committee of enquiry into the administration of India.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 28th February alludes to the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee of enquiry into the administration of India and observes that it would be better if Anglo-Indians like Mr. Maclean, Sir James Fergusson and Sir Richard Temple were not nominated to serve on it. Independent men like Dr. Hunter, Messrs. John Bright, Digby and O'Donnell should be selected to serve on the Committee. It would be more beneficial if a Royal Commission of enquiry were nominated instead of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the administration of India. The Commission should receive instructions to travel throughout India and to take evidence. The public associations in different parts of the country ought to speedily call public meetings and memorialize the Home Government on the subject. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 3rd March is glad that the people of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sátára, Sholápur, Belgaum, Kárwár and Alibág have held public meetings to ask for the appointment of a Royal Commission of enquiry into the administration of India and express disapproval of the constitution of the Finance Committee nominated by the Government of India and remarks that those Anglo-Indian writers who try to show that Native political associations are unimportant inasmuch as they do not represent Native public opinion will find themselves deceived by the public meetings recently held in different parts of India.]

Considers it highly unjust that the cost of the Burmese war should be thrown on India.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 28th February, in an article headed "The fate of Upper Burmah and its moral," says:—The Under Secretary of State for India brings forward a motion that the expenses of the Burmese war should be borne by India and the House of Commons gladly consents to the motion. There is a radical defect in the constitution under which we live and it is high time that this lamentable state of things should cease. Wars are undertaken without our consent and it is unjust in the highest degree to tax us for meeting their expenses. Whether the Government in power is Liberal or Conservative, we are sure to be the sufferers in money matters. The only remedy is to insist that India should be governed in India and not by a Council in England and that our people should have more executive power in their hands. The Indian Council is a great stumbling block in our way and the sooner it is done away with the better. Lord Randolph Churchill wanted to abolish it. The Council is composed of retired Anglo-Indian

officials whose chief aim appears to be to retard and stunt the growth of the liberties of Natives. The natives of India have really no extensive power in their hands. No Native has ever been appointed to a seat in the Executive Council. This is certainly much to be deplored. All offices of responsibility and power are shut against us and we have no real share in the government of the country. The proclamation of 1858 is in almost all respects a mere dead letter. We think that the war with Burmah and the annexation of the country are two most unjustifiable measures. To burden India with the expenses of the war is a still greater injustice. To prevent the continuance of this unsatisfactory state of things some practical steps must be taken before long.

Strongly disapproves of the policy of throwing on India the cost of the Burmese expedition.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 1st March, in a paragraph headed "The cost of the Burmese War," says:—The resolution of Parliament to charge the cost of the Burmese war to the Indian revenue is highly iniquitous. The whole Indian press has protested against it. It is for no interest of India that the war was waged, and yet poor India is to be saddled with its cost. The only justification pleaded for the war was the bad conduct of Theebaw and the danger to the interests of British subjects of Lower Burmah. If there is to be any equity in the apportionment of cost, it ought to be paid first out of the private estate of Theebaw, secondly out of the revenues of Lower Burmah alone, and thirdly out of the revenues of the conquered country. But there is no justification whatever for throwing the cost on India. But it is said everything is fair in love and war, and also it would seem in the treatment of a weaker dependency by a strong country. [All the Maráthi newspapers of this week strongly disapprove of the policy of throwing on India the expenses of the Burmese war and of the annexation of Burmah.]

Strongly disapproves of throwing on the Indian tax-payers the cost of the Burmese expedition.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 4th March says that it is strange that the British Government should turn a deaf ear to the complaints of Natives notwithstanding their perfect loyalty to the paramount power. It is most unjust to saddle India with the cost of the Burmese expedition, which was undertaken solely in the interest of the English and by which a large territory has been acquired for the British nation. The expense of suppressing the munity of 1857 was thrown on India notwithstanding the fact that the masses stood aloof from the mutineers; but the cost of quelling the rebellion in Canada was paid by the English people. The inhabitants of India behave in a most humble and loyal manner towards their rulers and hence they do not deserve the treatment which they get in the matter of the expenditure of foreign wars. The *Dnyán Prakásh* is doubtful of the utility of loyalty. The meek inhabitants of India will never think of throwing off their allegiance to their rulers, but the latter should not carry matters to extremities. It is to be hoped that in future the British Government will not act unjustly as it has done in the matter of the expenses of the recent Burmese war.

Strongly disapproves of the policy of saddling India with the entire cost of the Burmese expedition.

The *Arunodayá* (19) of the 28th February observes that the Burmese war was not undertaken in the interest of the people of India and therefore it is most unjust to throw its cost on them. In the case of the Afghan war a portion of the expenses was paid by the English people and it is therefore unaccountable that India should be saddled with the whole of the expenditure of the Burmese expedition. However since Parliament has deliberately determined to meet the expenses of the Burmese expedition from the Indian revenues, the inhabitants of India should stir themselves up and show a little of their former activity. They should leave no stone unturned to prevent the rulers of India from sacrificing the Indian revenues. The inhabitants of India should in a loyal spirit ask for a Parliament in India whose authority in financial matters should be supreme. They should follow the example of the Irish people. If the natives of India remain in a state of despondency there is no telling how much more expenditure they may be asked to meet.

The *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 23th February says that the Under Secretary of State for India proposed in the House of Commons that this country should bear the cost of the Burmese expedition, as if the war was liked and advocated by Natives. It is a well-known fact that Burmah has been conquered by the British for the benefit of England and her merchants. This fact has been ignored and poor India has been forced to pay the cost of the war. India did not expect that she would be thus unjustly dealt with by the Liberal ministry of Mr. Gladstone. Natives were for some time inclined in favour of the Liberal party, but this conduct shows that the solicitude for the welfare of India is manifested only when out of power by the two great political parties in England in order to serve their own ends. It appears that the income tax has been reimposed with a view to meet the cost of the Burmese war. The interests of India have been shamelessly disregarded by the ministry of Mr. Gladstone in the matter of the payment of the cost of this war. [Most of the Gujaráti papers of this week complain of India being made to bear the entire cost of the war with Burmah, the conquest of which is much more advantageous to the British than to the Indian public.]

Disapproves of India being made to bear the cost of the Burmese war.

The *Praja Matá* (118) of the 27th February says that Lord Dufferin has returned from his visit to Mandalay. The speeches made by him while in Burmah must have gratified the Burmese, but they will not satisfy the people of India. Lord Dufferin has come to this country to empty its treasury. Since his arrival here he has undertaken expeditions which will ruin the finances. The Ráwal Pindi Darbár, the camp of exercise at Delhi, the payment of 30 lákhs of rupees as the cost of the Burmese war, the re-imposition of the income-tax, the construction of frontier defence works at a cost of ten krors and the increased military expenditure have all happened during his *regime*. He has still three years during which he will have the destinies of the Indian people in his hands, but no one can tell what he may do in that period. What wrong is there if the people of India were therefore to wish that he should speedily retire from the country?

Lord Dufferin's administration of India disapproved.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 3rd March observes that the addresses presented by the natives of Madras to Lord Dufferin on his visit to that city abound with praiseworthy suggestions regarding the political affairs of India. The great merit of these addresses was that they dealt with the wants and wishes of the people instead of being restricted, as in olden days, to congratulations and praises. This is an innovation from which the Indian authorities ought to learn a lesson. It is a matter for regret that Lord Dufferin should stand in great need of such a lesson. Lord Dufferin was known to be an experienced and clever statesman and diplomatist and it was expected that he would respect Native public opinion. But he has on the contrary already incurred the displeasure of Natives by some of his acts. The increase in the military expenditure of India, the undue haste with which the odious Income-tax Bill was passed into law, the great preponderance of the official element in the Finance Committee and the payment of the cost of the Burmese war from the Indian treasury—these and various other acts have disappointed the people. The Government of Lord Dufferin has committed a great mistake in thinking that the Native public would not raise its voice against his policy. The natives of Madras have effectually pointed this out in their addresses to him. The people in other parts of India are also making movements to express publicly their disapproval of Lord Dufferin's administration and a strong outcry will be raised within a few weeks or months from all sides against the policy pursued by Lord Dufferin. He can effectually stop all this by changing his policy, but looking to his reply to the addresses presented to him at Madras this hope cannot be confidently entertained.

Comments on Lord Dufferin's reply to the addresses presented to him at Madras.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 3rd March says that the reply given by Lord Dufferin to the addresses presented to him at Madras is disappointing. The principal wants and wishes of the people were well set forth in these addresses, but instead of clearly replying to them he has indulged in sweet words calculated to please the

Says that Lord Dufferin's reply to the addresses presented to him at Madras is disappointing.

natives of Madras. Lord Dufferin was known to be a clever diplomatist and a sweet talker before he arrived in India. The days however are gone by when the people of India would have been satisfied merely with the expression of pleasant sentiments, and they are now tired of perpetually hearing them. It is to be regretted that Lord Dufferin should not have dwelt in his reply on the various questions touched in the addresses, as these are old matters, some of them having already been decided by him. It is now necessary that provincial Governors and the Viceroy should take the people into their confidence and deal openly with their wants and aspirations. Of what use are addresses if the Viceroy does not declare his policy and deal frankly with the different subjects mentioned in them? The same paper of the 4th March says that the refusal of the Viceroy to add non-official members to the Finance Committee shows what the result of its labours will be. He would be doing a graceful act if he were to cancel the resolution about the appointment of the Finance Committee. His reply regarding the enrolment of Natives as volunteers is not at all surprising, for it was never expected that he would allow them to become volunteers after the experience they have hitherto had of his policy. All hopes are now concentrated upon the appointment of the Parliamentary Committee of enquiry into the administration of India. The people should agitate for the nomination of a Royal Commission instead of a Parliamentary Committee.

Expresses disappointment with the reply of Lord Dufferin about the enrolment of Natives as volunteers.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 5th March says that the statement made by Lord Dufferin in his reply to the addresses presented to him at Madras regarding the enrolment of Natives as volunteers is very disappointing. The reasons given for not allowing Natives to enlist as volunteers are altogether untenable. The request made by Natives was so very reasonable and just that there could be no strong ground for not granting it. Lord Dufferin declared that there were many obstacles in the way of granting the concession. He has not disclosed what these obstacles were and hence the people have no means of forming an opinion about them. The obstacles however cannot be such as are insurmountable. Every new scheme meets with obstacles in the beginning, but for this reason it ought not to be discarded. Natives did not expect that they would be treated in this offhand manner. They will interpret the refusal of Government to allow them to become volunteers as emanating from distrust. It is a matter for regret that distrust should be engendered between the Government and its subjects at a time when mutual confidence should increase. The people have now no hope of securing this privilege so long as Lord Dufferin is at the helm of affairs. They ought to abandon all idea of getting any new privileges from him.

Infant marriages among the Hindus and Government interference to stop that custom disapproved.

The same newspaper approves of the reply given by Lord Dufferin to a deputation of Hindu gentlemen headed by Sir T. Mádhav Ráo which requested the assistance of Government in the matter of putting a stop to the practice of infant marriages and remarks that the reply will give little satisfaction to the members of the deputation and reformers wishing to secure Government aid in carrying out social reforms, although Lord Dufferin expressed himself personally opposed to the custom of infant marriages. The reformers should work to attain their noble object independently of Government. Moreover it is not likely that Government interference will prove beneficial. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the same date also approves of the Viceroy's reply and doubts the efficacy of Government interference in putting a stop to infant marriages. It says that with the spread of education infant marriages have almost ceased among the Pársi community within two decades. This fact shows that Government interference is not needed to stop this custom among the Hindus. Those who wish for Government interference are doing harm by setting a bad precedent.]

Says that the most influential of the Hindu community should form an association with the object of abolishing the custom of early marriage.

The *Shetakaryáncha Kaivári* (15) of the 5th March, in an article headed "Social Reform," says:—That charity begins at home is a trite saying the value of which is not appreciated even by men of erudition. The fact of ourselves being so blind to the radical defects, imperfections and drawbacks which exist in different societies of the Hindu community does not indicate any

earnestness, anxiety and concern for our own welfare. This in itself forms the most cogent argument for our British rulers to ignore our representations, memorials and petitions to them for the redress of our grievances and wrongs. The system of early marriage and caste prejudices have been the main and the most powerful causes of destroying the martial spirit of the people of India. If we are really in earnest and expect improvement in our political condition, it is absolutely necessary for us to show to our rulers that we are so by the spontaneous introduction of social reforms in our community. The prohibition of early marriage will effect half the cure for the evils of enforced widowhood. The fact that Natives should seek the assistance of Government in carrying out reforms affecting their social manners and customs within the sacred precincts of their household is really lamentable and manifests effeminacy and flagrant want of moral courage on their part. If the Hindus are convinced of the necessity of prohibiting infant marriages in their community, the most effectual way of carrying their intention into execution is to adopt practical measures. Educated, intelligent and influential gentlemen among them should with the tacit consent of the members of their respective castes prescribe rules for their guidance and proscribe from the caste those reluctant to abide by the rules.

Says that the Supreme Government should economise in its own expenditure and in schemes of imperial policy and not restrict the expenditure of local Governments.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 28th February, in alluding to the resolution of instructions issued to the Finance Committee, says:—It is clear that the policy of Lord Dufferin is to shift the burden on the shoulders of the local Governments, who in their turn will pass it on to municipal and local boards under a variety of pretexts and excuses when their own allowances are cut down by the Supreme Government. Yet when we are praying for economy in the public expenditure, we are told that an advancing and civilized system of administration must lead to additional expenditure. If there is any sense or sincerity in this declaration, surely it is the expenditure of local Governments that must increase. But it is just here that Lord Dufferin seeks for economy. A wise policy ought to lead to economy in the cost of the Supreme Government, and if objects of imperial policy, political and commercial, make it necessary to carry out large schemes outside the Indian frontiers, the means ought to be furnished by those who call for the schemes and who benefit by them. A Viceroy who thinks it is his duty to be the instrument of effecting such a purpose is at least bound in justice to the starving millions placed under his charge to insist that the burden is laid on the right shoulders. India cannot lay too much stress on this aspect of the question and watch too closely any settlement of the question which may be in progress.

Says that Natives do not expect much good to result from the labours of the Finance Committee appointed by the Government of India.

The *Yajdán Parast* (136) of the 28th February says that the people regard with indifference the appointment of the Finance Committee owing to the great preponderance of the official element in it. The Committee as it is at present constituted will not do much good. This is shown by the public meetings held in the principal towns to protest against its constitution. Lord Dufferin has by some of his acts shown that he does not care for Native public opinion. Natives do not expect much good to result from the labours of the Committee. They should however speedily memorialize the Home Government to appoint a Royal Commission instead of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the administration of this country. A Royal Commission would be better able to deal with the wants and grievances of India than the proposed Parliamentary Committee.

Strongly condemns the revival of the income-tax.

The *Kushful Akhbár* (144) of the 25th February, in an article headed "The agitation of the public produced by the imposition of the Income-tax," complains that the Income-tax Act was passed in great haste and without a chance being given to the public to express its views upon it. The legislators did not consider what amount of trouble and difficulty would be brought upon the poor people by the revival of the income-tax. The owners of houses in Bombay

are bent upon increasing the rents of their houses, the burden of which is sure to fall upon the shoulders of the poor. It is evident that it is the Government which has been the means of bringing this calamity upon the poor. Government does not know how poor people pass their days. In the first place the rise in prices of articles of consumption has made it difficult for them to live. The prices of things have doubled within the last ten years. Moreover, the increase in the rent of houses has brought on additional ruin upon poor people. An enquiry into the condition of the poor classes by means of a commission will bring to light how wretchedly they are accommodated in comparison with rich men, the brilliant walls of whose decorated and well furnished buildings dazzle the eyes of beholders. But the authorities are in the dark about their (the poor's) condition. India is no longer a rich country and she cannot afford to gratify the wishes of Government by undertaking the burden of unnecessary expenses. Although the Income-tax Bill has been passed into law and its provisions are being carried into effect with a certain degree of strictness, it is not yet too late for the cry of a general dislike to it to reach the patient ears of Government. Therefore the leaders of different communities and public associations should not remain silent.

Requests Government to appoint a committee to enquire into the manner and mode in which materials were purchased and paid for at the Delhi Camp of Exercise.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 28th February says :—The big *tamásha* at the Delhi Camp of Exercise is finished and the commanders of the two armies must have won the encomiums of their superiors. But who is to give compensation for the heavy losses which the villagers round about Delhi have suffered during the course of the proceedings? There is yet hope that some compensation will be given since the *Pioneer* and the *Indian Daily News* have raised their voice in the matter. We have no doubt that the story of the devastation will now be considered trustworthy. But for these two Anglo-Indian journals the complaints of the Native press on this score might have been regarded as seditious. But are there no army regulations regulating the purchase of materials and their immediate payment? The Commander-in-Chief was all along in the camp, and it is therefore strange that these complaints should not have reached his ears so as to check the vigorous conduct of his subordinates in the despoilment of the scanty means of the poor villagers. If under the very nose of the highest military authority in the land poor people could be so mercilessly treated, what hope is there for better treatment when these very subordinates are let loose upon the people in their respective districts? We think the Supreme Government ought to appoint a committee to enquire into these matters and bring the offenders, whether European or Native, official or non-official, to summary justice.

Says that the recommendation of the A'bkári Commission to reduce the tax on toddy trees to Rs. 10 per tree is very reasonable.

The *Sind Sudhár* (151) of the 13th February says :—The A'bkári Commission in Bombay has let in a little light on the subject under its consideration. Its proposal that each toddy-tree should be charged Rs. 10 only is quite reasonable, and we trust Government will soon pass orders confirming the views of the Commission in this respect. The tax now levied on toddy-trees is so very heavy that persons dealing in toddy have given up their occupation. The labouring classes, who for the purpose of strengthening themselves for their work were in the habit of taking a glass of toddy after paying an anna or a half for it, are now generally obliged to resort to the use of spirituous liquors—a most disastrous and baneful change.

Requests European officials not to connive at the conduct of their peons who levy blackmail on visitors.

The same newspaper says :—Even Native Government servants of all grades are compelled to secure the good-will of the peons before they can be allowed into the presence of high European officials of Government. These peons if not satisfied raise various objections and refuse admittance. They say "The sáheb is busy" or "has no leisure" or "the sáheb has gone out" or "has ordered that no one be let in." This difficulty in obtaining admittance is experienced not only by Government servants but also by Jághirdárs, Zamindárs and others. It is only by paying

a rupee or two to these surly porters that one can obtain an audience easily. Mukhtyárkars, head munshis and tapádárs pay them some fixed annual sums and defray all the charges of their messing whenever they visit their respective tálukas in attendance upon the officials during tour. In spite of the low salary of Rs. 7 or 8 which these peons are paid, some of them are said to have saved thousands. Two of these peons again are generally known to have gained so much influence by their illegal threats that they are bold enough to shake hands with Mukhtyárkars and sit on a cot or chair near them. Respectable persons of Sind consider it below their position to complain against such menial servants. Some European officials connive at this conduct of their peons. They should not do so, but they should advise their respectable Native visitors not to hesitate to bring to their notice any irregularity or insolence on the part of their peons.

Complaint against the levy of a toll on a *katcha* road in the Surat district.

A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 6th March says that on the numerous roads which have been constructed in the Surat district no tolls were hitherto levied from persons using them. Mr. Mulock, the Collector, has now imposed a toll on the Vadolakim-Kathodra road. This road is a *katcha* one and has never been metalled. The ryots and poor pedestrians bitterly complain against the levy of the toll and wish it to be stopped. Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., and the Government ought to speedily enquire into the matter and prevent the levy of new tolls in the Surat district.

Requests the police authorities in Bombay to take steps to prosecute the author of the book called "Abhinava-taruni-vidyá-prahasana."

The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 28th February expresses surprise that the police authorities in Bombay have as yet taken no steps to prosecute the author of a book called "Abhinava-taruni-vidyá-prahasana." The *Din Bandhu* thinks that the book in question contains indecent expressions and ought not to be allowed to circulate among the people. It is afraid that the immoral character of the publication has not been brought to the notice of Government by the Reporter on the Native Press.

Requests the authorities concerned to increase the number of police constables at Lárkhána.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (151) of the 13th February, writing from Lárkhána, says:—The crime of theft is very common here now-a-days. About a month ago the house of Munshi Mulchand Tapádár was broken into and property amounting to about Rs. 700 was stolen. Nothing at all has as yet been found out about this matter. Again on the 7th instant a short time after sunset a box containing ornaments worth about Rs. 1,200 was stolen from the shop of a goldsmith, who had left his shop only for a short time, having locked it with care. This theft, committed at a time when the neighbouring shops were open, amounts almost to a highway robbery. The town police force of Lárkhána consists of a few constables only. Four times the number of constables are required for the satisfactory protection of the town. The Superintendent of Police is requested to make suitable arrangements so that people may be able to go to sleep at night without fear.

Education.

Want of technical schools in the Bombay Presidency.

The *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 28th February quotes an extract from the speech delivered by the Honourable Mr. Peile at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Scottish Orphanage at Máhim on the subject of technical education and says that Mr. Peile took this opportunity to make further comments on the matter after his address at the recent convocation of the local University. It is not possible that the large number of educated youths who are turned out from schools and colleges every year should be able to find employment. The proper field for them is that of industrial occupations, but much remains to be done in this respect by the Government and the Educational Department. As the Honourable Mr. Peile takes so much interest in the spread of technical education, it is to be hoped that he will do the needful for the establishment of technical schools in this presidency.

The *Satyá Shodhak* (61) of the 28th February states that it is now nearly five months since the second class public service certificate examination (Maráthi sixth standard) was held in Ratnágiri and yet the result has not been made public. The delay made in publishing the names of successful candidates is most unaccountable and has already caused and will cause serious inconvenience.

Complains of the delay made in publishing the result of the sixth standard public service certificate examination.

Railways.

The *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 28th February complains of the want of an overbridge over the railway level-crossing at Falkland Road, Bombay, and says that the inconvenience and trouble caused to the people is greater than at the Chowpáti level-crossing. Carriages pass over the latter in large numbers in the morning and evening only and there is no great influx of pedestrians on that road. But the Falkland Road level-crossing is used at all hours by carts and hack conveyances and thousands of pedestrians pass over it during the day owing to the location of several spinning and weaving mills in the vicinity. Sometimes the gates at this level-crossing are closed for about 20 minutes at a time when a line of carriages is waiting to pass over it. The municipality, the police and the bench of the Justices of the Peace ought to have this public nuisance remedied by having an overbridge erected over the level-crossing.

Want of an overbridge over the railway level-crossing at Falkland Road, Bombay.

Native States.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 28th February says that the administration of the Láthi State is at present carried on under the supervision of the British Government owing to the minority of the prince. Mismanagement is said to have prevailed in the State for some years past. Encroachments have been made upon the borders of the State by the surrounding people, but no attention has hitherto been paid to them. Mr. Chhotálál Umedrám, the manager of the State, is to blame in the matter. The district officer ought to pay attention to the state of affairs in Láthi.

Affairs in the Láthi State.

Berár Affairs.

The *Vaidarbh* (17) of the 27th February says:—The income-tax will prove to be a great blessing if it will open the eyes of our rulers to the great inconvenience of indulging in mad schemes of conquest and annexation. Now that taxation is brought home to the Anglo-Indian community, who till now enjoyed comparative immunity from all financial burdens, the chances are that they will join with the Indians in demanding reduction of expenditure. In our opinion the income-tax is the most equitable of all taxes and it ought to be the last to be done away with. The outcry against it is not so much of the people generally as of the privileged classes.

Says that the income-tax will prove a great blessing if its revival will open the eyes of the rulers of India to the inconvenience of indulging in mad schemes of conquest.

The same newspaper says:—It is really impossible to say whether our administration will ever be placed on a sound basis. The appointment of young and inexperienced men to high judicial and magisterial appointments has become quite common. The desire now appears to be to bring the Police Department into the same disrepute in which the Judicial Department has been brought against the wishes of the Judicial Commissioner. A raw young man would hardly be deemed a fit person to be appointed an Inspector of Police. And yet this is what has happened. Mr. Kishanlál, the Police Inspector of Budnera, has gone on one year's leave, and instead of appointing an experienced and qualified chief constable to act for him, a young gentleman named Mr. Frank has been appointed in his place. There are many

Does not approve of the appointment of Mr. Frank as Inspector of Police.

chief constables who have been highly spoken of by their Superintendents and even by the Inspector General. Why have they been passed over? It is difficult to conceive how Colonel Lane could have appointed an inexperienced youth to the responsible post of Inspector.

Complaint against the Amráoti police about the stoppage of music on the night of 27th February.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (13) of the 1st March says:—This is our marriage season and for most of the ceremonies in connection with marriage the accompaniment of music of some sort is absolutely necessary. On Saturday night last at Amráoti at about 9 P.M. the police suddenly stopped all music in the streets. There was no previous intimation to the public by notification or tom-tom. Now the question is whether the police had any power to stop music and under what law. We have taken pains to refer to the Police Act, but we find no provision in it by which the police could justify their action. Section 30 of the said Act provides only for the regulation of public processions in the streets. Besides from the enquiries we have instituted it does not appear that the police were empowered by the municipality to take action in this matter. This interference of the police has caused great annoyance to the people. The public do not know why the police should have taken these unwarrantable proceedings. We hope the higher authorities will institute enquiries and satisfy the public on this important matter.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th March 1886.

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(For the week ending 6th March 1886.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

C. R.
1035
INDIA OFFICE
6 APR 1886

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 13th March 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*20	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*30	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
39	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*40	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
41	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Weekly	250

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nityupadeshak	Bombay	Do.	700
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
51	„ Pandhari Vaíbhav	Do.	Do.	100
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
*55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
*58	„ Ripon Mitră	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti) ...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
67	„ Subodh Prakásh	Bombay	Do.	250
68	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
74	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*75	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*76	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
77	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*78	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
86	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
87	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*88	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
89	„ A'ryă Subodharatnákar	Surat	Do.	286
90	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,300
91	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
93	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	100
*96	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
97	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
99	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
100	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
101	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
102	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
103	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
104	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*107	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,423
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Do.	Monthly	1,000
114	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*117	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	400
119	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
121	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
123	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
125	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
126	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
127	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*128	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
129	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
130	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
131	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
132	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*133	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
134	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
135	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
136	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
137	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*138	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
139	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
*140	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
141	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
142	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
143	„ Vrittántă Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
144	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*145	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
146	The Mufarrẹhul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
147	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	936
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
148	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*149	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*150	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
151	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Says that an enquiry into the administration of India should be made by a Royal Commission and not by a Parliamentary Committee and gives reasons.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 10th March, in an article headed "Royal Commission *versus* Parliamentary Committee," says:—If it is asked why we ask for a Royal Commission instead of a Parliamentary Committee, we reply that a Parliamentary Committee is a more frail institution than a Royal Commission. It will be entirely dependent upon Parliament for its existence. It will have to divide its attention between Parliament and its novel work. Again a Parliamentary Committee will not be free from the prejudices of party and will have to confine the sphere of its investigations to the precincts of the House of Commons, whereas a Royal Commission can hold its sittings anywhere. Moreover no local investigation can be made or local evidence taken by a Parliamentary Committee. A Royal Commission appointed by the Crown can come over to India and make local investigations. A Parliamentary Committee will have principally to confine its enquiries to the official statements placed before it by the Government of India. But it is necessary that the non-official element should be accorded a hearing, because it is mainly at the instance of the non-official classes that the proposed enquiry is to be held. In an enquiry which will be held professedly for the benefit of the people, it is but just that some representatives of the people should be allowed a share. Indian representatives, who would be an acquisition anywhere, are not difficult to find. In demanding a Royal Commission in the place of a Parliamentary Committee we are solely guided by the desire that the proposed enquiry should be effectual, that it should be as searching as possible, and that it should extend in as many directions as possible. We only desire that the name of justice may not be invoked in vain. We have the example of the last Parliamentary Committee before us and we therefore ask for a Royal Commission. If the principle has been conceded that the Government of India stands in need of being placed under the microscope, let that instrument be as powerful as possible and let the light be as clear as possible. Let the enquiry be full and earnest and let it be under the direct authority of the Crown and the sanction of Parliament.

Disapproval of the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee of enquiry into the administration of India and comments in connection with it.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 13th March is sorry to learn of the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act of 1858 and observes that the people of India want a Royal Commission to be nominated for the purpose. The Commission should have some Natives on it and it should travel to India to take evidence. Natives should now vigorously and speedily ask the Home Government to appoint such a Commission. They should not be disspirited by the nomination of the Parliamentary Committee. Lord Kimberley said in the House of Lords that Her Majesty's Government did not believe that the system of government in India founded in 1858 had broken down, but were of opinion that some details are susceptible of improvement. It must however be remarked that the system has almost failed and that it not only stands in need of improvement but complete change. Instances need not be cited in support of this opinion. The dissatisfaction shown by the people of India, their numerous complaints and grievances and the increased public debt and expenditure of this country—all these are clear signs that a complete change in the government is needed. The people of India will not endorse Lord Kimberley's statement that England might well be proud of the Indian Civil Service. With certain honourable exceptions the members of the Indian Civil Service have not proved successful administrators and given satisfaction to the people. They have been sadly wanting in the discharge of their duty towards the people, though they may have been of use in the administration of the land. The chief complaint of Natives is against them and their work and the constitution of the Civil Service must be thoroughly reformed. The consideration by the Committee of the question of the employment of Natives in the Civil Service and the age at which candidates should be admitted is very important. The necessity for freely

admitting Natives into the Civil Service of their country and for increasing the Civil Service age limit is clear. Unfortunately Lord Kimberley had himself opposed the raising of the limit of age for the Civil Service examination during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon. All these changes depend upon the appointment of a Royal Commission of enquiry and Natives should do their utmost to get it nominated.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the same date says that the news regarding the appointment of a Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament to enquire into the working of the Government of India is disappointing. It is now the duty of the people of India to show their sense of disapproval of the appointment of the Parliamentary Committee by holding public meetings and by asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission instead. Lord Kimberley stated that Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that the system of government in India founded in 1858 had not broken down and that only some details in that system must be susceptible of improvement. The *Jáme* endorses this opinion and remarks that certain important reforms ought to be speedily commenced. The employment of Natives in the Indian Civil Service and the Civil Service age limit are important questions, but more important than these are the questions regarding the increased share to be given to Natives in the administration of the country, their increased employment in Government service, the reform of the Legislative Councils and the exercise of some slight control over the public finances by the people. If these important matters are not enquired into by the Committee its appointment will not give satisfaction. For this very reason it is necessary that a Royal Commission should be appointed instead of a Parliamentary Committee of enquiry.

Lord Dufferin's administration of India disapproved.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111) of the 7th March, in an article headed "Lord Dufferin's sweet words," says that Lord Dufferin's visit to Burmah and Madras has not yielded any solid results. Though he has been here for the last 15 months he has done nothing to advance the interests of the country and its people. Natives expected that he would follow in the footsteps of Lord Ripon, but instead of that expectation being realised, they are already displeased with him and cannot hope for any good from him in the future. Though the advance of Russia towards the Afghan frontier occupied some portion of his time in the beginning of his administration, he has had ample leisure to devote himself to useful work and he would have had greater leisure if the Government had not plunged into the war with Burmah. The serious aspect of affairs at the commencement of Lord Dufferin's *regime* is nothing when compared with that at the beginning of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty, and still the latter managed things in such a way as to win the hearts of Natives. Another great merit in Lord Ripon was that he carried out what he said, while Lord Dufferin merely contents himself with using exaggerated language. His reply to the addresses presented to him in Burmah and at Madras abound in nothing but pleasant sentiments. What the people of India now want is solid progress. Lord Dufferin has lost many opportunities of advancing the interests of Natives. It now behoves His Lordship to give up the use of sweet words and to devote the remaining portion of his tenure of office to the carrying out of really useful and beneficial works. He will be able to please the Native population only by following this course.

Expresses disappointment with the administration of Lord Dufferin.

The *Yajdán Parast* (136) of the 7th March, in an article headed "A sad disappointment," says that Lord Dufferin is daily increasing in unpopularity. His opposition to the interests and privileges of Natives has made his name unpopular among them and particularly so after the Burmese war. The constitution of the Finance Committee appointed by him has given rise to a strong outcry against it throughout India. Notwithstanding this he does not wish to change it and thinks it proper to disregard the demand made by Natives in connection with it. He has moreover openly stated that the prayer of the natives of India for the appointment of a Royal Commission instead of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the administration of this country cannot be complied with. His declaration on this subject and that of the enlist-

ment of Natives as volunteers will displease Natives and increase his unpopularity. [The *Gujaráti* (104) of the 7th, the *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (84) of the 10th and the *Broach Samáchár* (92) of the 11th March also express disappointment with the policy pursued by Lord Dufferin.]

Disapproves of Lord Dufferin's reply to the address from the Mahájan Sabha on the subject of the enlistment of Natives as volunteers.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 11th March, in criticising the Viceroy's reply to the address from the Mahájan Sabha of Madras, observes that Lord Dufferin's public utterances are usually so cautiously worded that it is no easy thing to get at his real opinions from them. On the subject of the formation of Native volunteer corps and on the constitution of the Finance Committee he has however been pretty explicit. Natives are not to be allowed to enlist as volunteers because the British Government has no faith in their loyalty. It must now be allowed that the statements made in the Legislative Councils and at public Darbárs about the perfect loyalty of Natives are not to be relied upon. Nobody ever asked that the entire Native population should be admitted into volunteer corps, but it was only suggested that this privilege should be conceded with certain reservations. It is therefore astonishing that Government should be so chary in making this limited concession. That distrust begets distrust is a well known adage of which the rulers of India cannot be ignorant. The British Government has made the inhabitants of India feeble in order to perpetuate its rule in this country, but in the end the enervation of the entire population will prove disastrous to the British power. The British Government should not fail to reflect what its condition would be if the Russians were to invade India in hordes. The Indian population will not then be able to afford help. Lord Dufferin has not considered in all its aspects the question of allowing Natives to enlist themselves as volunteers. The intensity of the feeling of loyalty will diminish in proportion as Natives are treated as strangers and this may ultimately lead to consequences disastrous to the British power. It is not likely that Lord Dufferin's administration will be successful.

Enrolment of Natives as volunteers and the reply of the Viceroy to the address from the Mahájan Sabha on the same subject disapproved.

The *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 7th March, in alluding to the reply of the Viceroy to the Mahájan Sabha on the formation of Native volunteer corps, says:—We are grateful to know that the offer was spoken of in sympathetic terms and are far from sorry to learn that both sides of the question were laid before Her Majesty's Government. We are however afraid that when the enrolment of a large number of Native volunteer regiments is held up as a thing difficult to manage and not worth the trouble, the sympathy and the consideration given to the question cannot be deemed as having done us any good or brought the question nearer solution, and yet the question must be solved sooner or later. For we trust we shall not be told that while the ignorant Native is trained and hired and armed as a fighting man, the educated and respectable classes cannot be permitted to be members of the country militia. Why should the ghosts of a large number of Native volunteer regiments be conjured into existence at once and held up as a scare-crow to the home authorities? Like all other reforms in the Indian administration, why should not this one have its beginning, and why until the scheme is tried should the numbers not be kept down by regulations and tests calculated to obviate all possible difficulties? What is it that qualifies and even renders welcome the Eurasians and Native Christians and disqualifies the rest of the Natives? Why again are Europeans of all countries and even West Indians welcomed and why are the natives of India alone to be regarded as unfit or inconvenient? Is this a statesman's way of disposing of the subject? We must however withhold comment till the official despatch is published.

Comments on Lord Dufferin's reply to the addresses presented to him at Madras.

The *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 7th March says that Lord Dufferin was known to be a clever and effective speaker before he came to India. It was also known that his speeches often failed to please his hearers. His reply to the addresses presented to him at Madras is disappointing, though he charmed the people by his eloquence and by using pleasant expressions regarding

their aspirations. He openly declared in his speech that Natives could not be allowed to enlist as volunteers. He extolled them for demanding permission to enlist as volunteers and praised their loyalty, but after all he refused to extend the privilege to them. He however did not state the obstacles which are regarded as insurmountable. The reason given by him for not making a declaration on the subject of the admission of Natives into volunteer corps is not satisfactory.

Final annexation of Upper Burmah to India disapproved.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 13th March says that the final resolution of Government to annex Upper Burmah to India will add in some way to the disappointment already experienced by the people of India in this matter. Though the demands of the latter in connection with Burmah were reasonable and just they have been disregarded. The people of India disapproved of the war with Burmah from the very beginning. They wanted that a Burmese prince should be put on the throne of Burmah after it was conquered by the British, but that wish was not gratified and it was annexed to the British dominions. They then asked that it should be governed as a Crown colony like Ceylon, but that demand also was not complied with. All these facts show that Indian public opinion has been very much disregarded. When public opinion is thus discarded it is useless even to talk of it. Several Europeans say that public opinion does not exist in India. They are mistaken in so thinking. Public opinion in this country is very strong and sensible, but very little weight is attached to it. All the fears of the people regarding the future of Burmah have now come to pass, inasmuch as it has been finally annexed to India, the latter being made to defray the cost of the Burmese war. India will have henceforth to meet the deficits in the revenues of the conquered country, and the question arises as to the way in which they will have to be met. During the current year a deficit of from half a kror to one kror of rupees will probably have to be met and a large sum will very likely have to be provided for during the next two years. The scale of the income-tax and other taxes will perhaps have to be raised. The state of affairs is very distressing for poor India and it is necessary that some remedial measures should be adopted without delay.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 8th March says that Burmah has now been finally annexed to India against the wishes of the Indian people and the Viceroy has been burdened with new responsibilities, though he has not had time to attend to domestic reforms and to take measures for increasing the prosperity of the people during the 15 months that he has been in the country. There is no help now and the people of India must submit as loyal citizens to the decision arrived at by Government. Their only hope is that Lord Dufferin will now vigorously apply himself to domestic reforms like his immediate predecessor. The proclamation issued by Mr. Bernard regarding the annexation of Upper Burmah with India is an important and valuable document. The merciful disposition of the British Government is clearly seen in it. The amnesty promised in it will have a very good effect on the half-civilized Burmese. If the necessary reforms in Burmah are duly carried out as contemplated, the Burmese will retake to peaceful pursuits of life and will be more happy and contented than they have been under the sway of their own princes.

Complains of the observance of distinction in the payment of gratuity to European and Native soldiers engaged in the Burmese war.

The *Pandit* (147) of the 12th March says:—A gratuity of three lákhs of rupees is to be given to the troops engaged in the Burmese war. Each British soldier is to receive Rupees 24, while the Indian sepoy will get only half that amount. What is the reason of this distinction? Is it because the one belongs to the nationality of the rulers and the other to that of the ruled? Such distinctions are no doubt gratifying to the rulers but can never be said to be just. How is it possible when such distinctions are persistently kept up between the British and the Indian sepoy that the latter will not feel aggrieved? Again as usual the camp followers are not to receive anything. Poor men! Though they have not to bear the brunt of the fight, yet they are frequently attacked by the enemy, and being unarmed are generally massacred. The whole fighting machinery depends on these men, and though they do not fight with weapons in their hands, yet they have to undergo the

same hard toil and dangers to which the armed soldiers are subjected. To put their claims aside in the payment of gratuity is to ignore their usefulness. [The *Jagadádarsh* (35) of the 7th March in alluding to the same subject considers it most unjust that the Native sepoys should be allowed far less gratuity than is allowed to European soldiers.]

Censures Government for not taking the advice of Natives with regard to the increase in the military expenditure.

The *Sind Sudhár* (151) of the 20th February says :—Lord Dufferin and Sir Auckland Colvin held out hopes that they would appoint a commission to enquire into the expenses of the administration of India. They have now appointed only a committee for the purpose. This committee will not take the opinions of people as a commission would have done. The ostensible object of the committee is to see whether it is possible to curtail the expenses of the Indian Government in India and in England. If the members of the Finance Committee are really in earnest about reducing expenditure, they will have to begin with their own friends and relations and account for the way in which 15 krors of Indian treasure are spent annually on home charges. The action of Government in declining to take the advice of Natives with regard to the increase in the military expenditure is not right. There are many Todar Mals at the present day who would guide the counsels of our modern Akbar into the right lines if they were only consulted as they ought to be.

Says that the European army in India should not be increased till the recently appointed Finance Committee has made its report.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 8th March, in an article on "Indian Army expenditure," observes that the Indian Government is perfectly justified in increasing the Indian army on account of the Russian scare, but there is no reason why the number of European troops should alone be augmented. A European soldier is ten times more costly than a Native soldier and it is therefore undesirable on the score of expense to make new additions to the European portion of the forces. Besides it must not be forgotten that the armies of Native princes can be easily utilised for the general defence of the empire. The *Indu Prakásh* is of opinion that the strength of the European army in India should not be increased until the recently appointed Finance Committee has made its report,

Recommends that every Native sepoy should be presented every year with two pairs of ammunition boots.

In alluding to the incident on the occasion of the Viceroy's march past at the Delhi camp of exercise, wherein the sepoy's Native boots stuck in the mud caused by heavy rain and many sepoys had to fall off from the ranks on that account, the *Pandit* (147) of the 12th March observes that ammunition boots suit the sepoys very well; but the price of these boots is higher than the monthly pay received by a sepoy, and therefore to make him pay for the ammunition boots is equivalent to depriving him of all means of subsistence. Government ought to present every sepoy with two pairs of ammunition boots every year. The European soldier enjoys many privileges none of which are granted to the unfortunate sepoy, who may be well favoured with a pair of strong boots as a protection to his feet.

Says that charitable institutions should be exempted from the operation of the Income-tax Act.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 13th March says that the managers of several charitable institutions are about to memorialize the Government of India, asking it to exempt them from the income-tax. It is improper that the income of charitable institutions should be made amenable to taxation, for it is the first duty of Government to help those who are supported from these institutions. The Income-tax Act has been so framed that charitable institutions can be brought under its operation and it is therefore necessary that a memorial should be sent to Government on the subject. It behoves Government to comply with the prayer of the memorialists. As the income of these institutions is chiefly obtained from the interest which accrues from their accumulated funds, it should not be made amenable to taxation. It cannot be believed that Government will persist in levying an income-tax on the incomes of charitable institutions.

Sufferings of the population in the neighbourhood of the Delhi camp of exercise.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 7th March says:—The late camp of exercise at Delhi was a mere show and military pantomime, but yet it now appears that the population of the surrounding districts felt it as the invasion of a hostile force. It is alleged that labourers and carts were impressed and provisions taken without any payment being made. The camp followers, it is said, let loose their cattle to feed on the standing crops. These offenders, it is added, were punished with flogging, but no compensation has been made to the sufferers. Either civil government in the North-West Provinces must be a farce or military discipline must have been lax. If Lord Ripon had been Viceroy, an enquiry would have been promptly instituted and the ascertained wrongs redressed. It behoves Lord Dufferin to look closely into these allegations. It will not be wise to ignore them.

Advocates the settlement of the land tax in perpetuity.

In an article headed "The Land Tax," the *Shetakaryáncha Kaiwári* (15) of the 12th March says:—Of all the important fiscal measures introduced by the British Government in India the permanent settlement of the land revenue in Bengal will stand as a monument of British statesmanship and administrative capacity. It is to be regretted that no Governor-General since Lord Cornwallis should have made an effort to introduce similar reforms throughout India. The precarious nature of the land tenure, the uncertainty of assessment and the taxation of improvements made by landholders in all the provinces where permanent settlement has not been established have pauperised and impoverished the cultivators. It is therefore no wonder that millions of cultivators fall an easy prey to the ravages of famine. And yet it is strange that our British rulers, who make high-sounding and solemn declarations on public occasions about their solicitude and concern for the welfare of the people, should not have taken up the question of the fixity of the land tax seriously into consideration.

Says that the Indian artisans sent to England should be taught to make English goods.

The *Sind Sudhár* (151) of the 20th February says:—The exact benefit India is likely to derive from the trouble and expense involved in sending Indian articles to the London Exhibition is not apparent. India will in one way become a loser thereby, for the English, as usual, will study the way of making the articles and will with machinery manufacture them cheaply and undersell the Indian workmen as they did in the case of our women's petticoats, which are now made of inferior English stuff. The least Government might do would be to teach the Indian artisans sent to England the way to make English goods.

Complains of the expenditure of a large sum of money on the purchase of oil paintings for Government House by the Bombay Government.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 7th March says:—It is much to be regretted that those who pay the taxes are not allowed to know how it is proposed to spend their money. Their so-called representatives are not allowed to discuss the ways and means of the Provincial Governments, nor are they allowed the privilege of asking the Executive Government why a particular item of expenditure was or was not incurred. Such a state of things means complete irresponsibility. The statement of provincial income and expenditure which has been published in the last issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette* sufficiently illustrates the results of the irresponsible position of the executive. The expenditure of a tolerably large sum for oil-paintings for Government House will speak for itself. There are besides this a few more items of expenditure which show that the time has come when expenditure should be strictly controlled not by those who have not to put their hands into their pockets, but by those who have to starve themselves for a couple of days in a month. [The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (84) of the 10th March complains that Rs. 29,000 have been spent by the Bombay Government for the purchase of oil-paintings for Government House at Parel and Ganesh Khind and remarks that it cannot be understood why this item is put down under the head of "General Administration." It is no wonder that people should complain of the burden of taxation. Some time ago the Governor of Madras wanted to purchase a silk

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curtain for Government House at Ootacamund out of the public revenues, but the people protested against it and Parliament upheld the action of the people. The cost of the oil-paintings should in a similar way be defrayed by the Governor. It is only fair that Governors, who are highly paid, should gratify their tastes at their own expense.]

Requests Government to appoint a commission to enquire into the tyrannical practices of the Forest Department in Kánara.

The *Havyak Subodh* (138) of the 9th March says that some days ago several meetings of ryots were held at Sirsi to petition Government against the tyranny of the Forest Department. Colonel Peyton and Mr. Woodrow of the Forest Department and Mr. Wiltshire, Assistant Collector, came specially to Sirsi on 18th February with the object of preventing the holding of the said meetings. It is said that some patels and kulkarnis who attended in spite of the warning given to them were suspended and that the Conservator of Forests went to each house and shop in person and advised the people not to attend such meetings and that if they attended the consequences would be injurious to them. The *Havyak Subodh* censures the officials for intimidating those who were going to attend the meetings and advises Government to appoint a commission, as has been done in the case of the Thána District, for the purpose of enquiring into the complaints against the tyranny of the Forest Department.

Requests the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army to exercise control over the commanding officers of Native regiments in the matter of summary courts-martial.

The *Pandit* (147) of the 5th March observes that General Hardinge, the late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, was a just and merciful officer, but there was some mismanagement during his administration. In his time the commanding officers of regiments held numerous summary courts-martial and sent to prison many poor sepoys for trifling faults or summarily dismissed many Native officers from the service. A certain Native regiment has become notorious in the matter of summary courts-martial. One of its sepoys, who was of eighteen years' standing in the service and was innocent, has been sent to prison. General Arbuthnot, the new Commander-in Chief, ought to exercise due control on the commanding officers of regiments in the matter of summary courts-martial as well as on the Adjutant General and the Military Secretary. Now-a-days the European officers do a great many things to please each other. Whenever one of them is displeased with a Native officer or a sepoy, the former with the assistance of his European brother officers dismisses the latter from the service.

Does not approve of the decision of the appeal court in the criminal case of *Empress* versus *Revubái.*

The *Shetakaryáncha Kaivári* (15) of the 12th March, in an article headed "British Justice and Hindu Socialism," says:—A case of the utmost importance to Hindu society was decided last month by the Appellate Side of the High Court of Bombay. A woman, who left the protection of her husband, robbed him of about two thousand rupees. She was tried by Mr. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sholápur, was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Mr. Tagore being a native of India and being thoroughly conversant with British law and English social manners and customs, which are to a great extent at variance with those of the Natives, respects the latter and bases his decisions on them. We have for years past watched his decisions in a number of cases affecting Hindu manners and customs, and we are happy to say that we have had no occasion to impugn the soundness of his judgments. In the case alluded to the woman appealed to the High Court against Mr. Tagore's decision, and that tribunal reversed it, pronounced the woman not guilty and acquitted her. A more flagrant miscarriage of justice cannot be conceived. Though we are not versed in law we are sure that the educated natives of India will coincide with us in the opinion that the decision of Mr. Tagore was perfectly just and quite in consonance with Hindu manners and customs. If a son can be brought within the clutches of law for a similar offence, it does not accord with reason that the wife should be exempted from similar liability. It is a well-known fact that according to Hindu law the son has a superior right to the property of his father than the wife of the latter, and yet the Judges, who are pro-

fessedly guided by Hindu law in all cases affecting the religious and social manners and customs of the Hindus, have laid down an authoritative decision the other way. This decision, coupled with that of Mr. Justice Pinhey in a recent case of restitution of conjugal rights, will tend considerably to cause disruptions and dissensions in Hindu families. We trust that the respondent in the case mentioned above will move the Full Bench to reverse the decision of the Appellate Court and to uphold that of the court below. [The *Kalpataru* (38) of the 7th March in alluding to the same subject approves of the decision of Mr. Tagore and censures the High Court for reversing it.]

Advocates the establishment of arbitration courts throughout British India in order to reduce the cost of civil litigation.

The same newspaper, in an article headed "Courts of Justice," says:—Of all the institutions established by the British Government in India the civil courts of justice are not only most costly but contribute in no small degree to the ruin of many a family. Considering the extremely litigious character of the natives of India it is no wonder that justice has been made so expensive and almost prohibitive to the poorer classes. It is however inconceivable that the educated and the leading Natives should remain inactive in this matter, which contributes in no small degree to the impoverishment of the people. The educated portion of Natives are alive to this fact, but their habitual indifference and apathy in this as in all other matters affecting the vital interests of the nation militates against the introduction of remedial measures. The establishment of courts of arbitration, or of first instance as they are called in some of the nations on the continent of Europe, will be a most salutary reform and will tend most effectually to remove the abuses that at present exist in the administration of justice. Pleaders and advocates form a large portion of the educated classes. Since the establishment of arbitration courts would seriously affect their pecuniary interests, they naturally evince indifference to the abuses alluded to and refrain from making agitation in the matter. We trust that public associations will take up the matter and make a combined effort to cause arbitration courts to be established throughout India.

Complains of the tyranny practised on provision-sellers and others by the servants of Government officers while moving on tours.

The *Sind Sudhár* (151) of the 20th February says:—A good deal of mischief is played in Sind by butlers of officers on tour. The officers themselves are not so much to blame on this account. They direct their butlers to pay the Tapadárs regularly for the provisions supplied by them and to get receipts. But the butler only sends for the Tapadár at the last moment, just as the camp is moving, and calls upon him to pass the required receipt, but does not pay him according to it, although he takes care to put the amount in his sáheb's account. Just look at the loss occasioned to the sáheb, the ryot and the Tapadár while the butler's pocket is filled! If the butler is not satisfied with the conduct of the Tapadár or Zamindár, he will reject the supplies or will send word to the Tapadár to produce ten seers of milk the next morning at 6 o'clock for the sáheb's cream. The poor Tapadár, unable to meet this demand in a small village, becomes bewildered and lies awake all night. He is ready to do all he can, but cannot secure the good will of the butler until he squares with him by paying a rupee or two in cash. Members of office establishments of officers open accounts with a Bania wherever they halt during tour. They live very extravagantly on these occasions and purchase things from the Bania which could not usually form part of their messing. They do not pay the Bania when they leave the station, but the Government servants of the place settle the account with the Bania and pay him all the money due to him. The private servants of the Munshis are helped by Munshis themselves to get pocket-money from Mukhtyárkars, Zamindárs, Head Munshis, Tapadárs and Pound Munshis. It is therefore that we cannot get a servant though we offer him Rs. 7 a month; but any servant will gladly accompany a Munshi going on tour if offered only Rs. 4 by him, because he expects to get "varso" (extra income). Another piece of tyranny experienced by people during tour is that the cots, mats and "chatties" given to peons for temporary use at the sacrifice of the comfort of the owners are never returned and not a trace of them can be found after the camp is broken up. All that we have said above applies equally

to the tours of forest officers. We hope that by means of these publications Government officials will be led to adopt measures to check the irregularities of their subordinates, to put an end to the complaints of the people at large and to stop bribery of all kinds.

Agricultural shows and the necessity of holding them in different parts of Gujarát.

The *Gujaráti* (104) of the 7th March refers to the agricultural show recently held in Wadhwán and says that the province of Káthiáwár will be much benefited by such shows in which Major Nutt, Assistant Political Agent, Káthiáwár, takes so much interest. The labours of Major Nutt for improving agriculture in Káthiáwár are deserving of praise. It is essential that agricultural shows should be held in different parts of this presidency. One was held in Nadiád last year, but the Surat and Broach districts have been unfortunate in this respect for a long time. Arrangements should now be made for holding these shows in those districts in future. Similar shows will also be useful in the Baroda State and it is to be hoped that the Diván, Khán Báhádur Sháhbudin, will take the matter up. [The *Gujarát Mitra* (80) of the same date thanks Major Nutt for organising the show and says that agricultural shows should be held every year in different towns. Every District Collector ought to hold such shows in his district.]

Advocates the appointment of a Pársi as Oriental Translator to Government.

The *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 7th March, in a lengthy article headed "The Pársis and the Oriental Translatorship to Government", strongly advocates the appointment of a Pársi to the post of Oriental Translator to Government and points out the injustice and insult that would be done to the Pársi community by passing over the claims of the Pársi candidates for nomination to that post. It says that it stated in one of its recent issues that Khán Sáheb Navroji Dorábji Khandáláwála would be nominated Oriental Translator in place of Mr. Pandit, but Government, it is said, have since been entertaining a doubt regarding the fitness of educated Pársis to fill that post. It is all the same whether this important appointment is given to a Pársi or to a Hindu, but the *Rást* thinks that it is its duty to enter a protest against its not being given to a deserving candidate simply because he happens to be a Pársi. It will be a great mistake and injustice if it is believed that men worthy to hold the Translatorship could only be found among the educated class of Hindus and not among the Pársis. The Pársi candidates for appointment to the post of Oriental Translator are quite worthy to fill it by virtue of their long service, the perfect confidence reposed in them by Government, their education and their great influence and acquaintance with the people. There is no reason why the claims of such persons should be set aside simply because of their nationality. The *Rást* then enters into the different duties which the Oriental Translator to Government has to perform, points out the fitness of Pársi gentlemen to satisfactorily discharge those duties, and remarks that a Pársi Oriental Translator would be the least likely to be drawn into *khatpat* regarding Native States whenever it may arise. For about 40 years the post of Oriental Translator has been held by Hindus and this is one reason why it should now be conferred on a Pársi. If there had been no Pársi candidates for the appointment or if they were unworthy to be nominated to it, the *Rást* would not have recommended Government to give it to a Pársi. If however the Translatorship is not to be given to Pársis on account of their race, then injustice would be done not only to the Pársi candidates but to the Pársi community. The insult to the latter will be greater than the injustice of giving a monopoly of this high appointment to Hindus. It will be tantamount to punishing the most loyal community in India.

Expresses gratitude to Government for granting a pension of Rs. 100 per mensem to the widow of the late Kero Lakshman Chhatre and hopes that Government will be pleased to give some help to the widow of the late Dádoba Pándurang.

The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 7th March says:—We are glad to learn that the widow of the late much lamented Kero Lakshman Chhatre has been granted a pension of Rs. 100 per mensem by Government. This is as it should be. The late Mr. Chhatre was a man of exceptional abilities and the recognition of his services only reflects honour upon Government. But what is the public doing for him? Has its zeal cooled now? We knew from the papers and from other sources that something in the shape of a substantial memorial was going

to be done, but nothing seems to have been done practically. However we hope that the memory of the much esteemed Chhatre will be perpetuated in a manner worthy of Poona and all Mahárashtra. But this reminds us of the case of another eminent gentleman who did a great deal in improving the Maráthi language and in sowing new and healthy ideas on social and religious questions—we mean the late Ráo Báhádur Dádoba Pándurang. The collective efforts of this gentleman, not only in the educational but in the religious and social progress of his countrymen, are worthy of recognition by Government and by the people for whom he did so much. His grammar of the Maráthi language is considered a standard book in the Educational Department, for which he has rightly earned the title of Pánini of the Maráthi language. His books on religious and social questions are still the guides in our Samájas. His services to Government under the Board of Education and as Deputy Collector and Magistrate during the troublesome times of the mutiny require adequate recognition. We are not aware whether Government has done anything for the aged widow and the large family of the late Dádoba Pándurang. We shall be glad to see some help accorded to his family. [Several Maráthi papers express their gratitude to Government for acknowledging the services of the late Kero Lakshman Chhatre by giving a pension to his wife.]

Expresses surprise that the sepoys of the Beluch regiment should be allowed to roam in the town of Hyderabad.

The *Sind Sudhár* (151) of the 20th February says:—The Beluch regiment sepoys have once more entered the town of Hyderabad. They wander about the bazárs like vagabonds and even enter private alleys. If they happen to see respectable women passing by, they begin to use indecent language. They care for no one. This should at once be put a stop to. Arrangements were formerly made to check these atrocious visits of the sepoys to the town, but why these arrangements have now been discontinued we do not know.

Requests the attention of the Police Inspector to the nest of gamblers in Hyderabad.

The same newspaper says:—In a certain part of Chandiramani street in Hyderabad a number of notorious gamblers meet every day and gamble the whole day long. The residents of the street are in a constant state of fear lest these gamblers should rob their houses or steal the ornaments of their children. The little boys too are induced to associate with these gamblers and thus become spoiled. The Town Inspector of Police is requested to give his attention to this state of affairs.

Frequent occurrence of robberies in Thána and a warning to the police.

The *Arunodayá* (19) of the 7th March in its local news states that thefts and robberies have occurred very frequently of late in the city of Thána. About a fortnight ago a robbery happened in Thána in which property to the extent of Rs. 1,500 or so was lost. No trace of the robbers has been yet found. On the 2nd of March and the two succeeding days thefts were committed, but the perpetrators have not been discovered. It is said that the dress of a policeman was carried away by thieves. The robbery which was committed on the 3rd instant was of considerable amount and the number of robbers who took part in it was also considerable. The police should take measures to prevent such occurrences. [The *Suryodayá* (69) of the 8th March and a correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 11th March allude to the same subject and make similar complaints.]

Requests the police authorities in Poona to take measures to prevent the utterance of filthy language on the public roads.

The *Shiváji* (64) of the 5th March says that during the "Shimga" the people are given to uttering filthy and indecent language. Just now indecent language is frequently heard in the public streets in Poona. The authorities concerned should issue strict instructions to the police to prevent the utterance of filthy words in public thoroughfares.

Legislation.

The new Bombay Municipal Draft Bill and a warning to Lord Reay.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 8th March refers to the conclusion of the debate at a recent meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the subject of the new Municipal Draft Bill and says that the Bill as it at present stands is full of defects and far from acceptable to the people. The embodiment of the suggestions made by the Corporation in the Bill itself will improve it to some extent. It is to be hoped that Lord Reay will not fail to give his attention to the remarks made at the discussions in the Corporation and to the Native public opinion as expressed in the Native papers and to modify the Bill accordingly. His Lordship ought to know that his popularity or unpopularity will greatly depend on this Bill. Natives attach much importance to local self-government and are very anxious to enjoy their rights in connection with it. Lord Ripon became popular because he was chiefly instrumental in extending the boon of local self-government to Natives and Sir James Fergusson incurred odium by opposing it. Lord Reay has won the good opinion of Natives as a liberal and just Governor and his name will be as much loved as that of Lord Ripon if he will only grant to the people the rights which they claim. If he pursues a short-sighted policy like that of Sir James Fergusson, the Natives will be displeased and he will lose their affection. The *Samáchár* has confidence in the wisdom and large-heartedness of Lord Reay. It is to be hoped that he will act in accordance with public opinion in the matter of the new Municipal Draft Bill.

Education.

Mission schools and the action of the Supreme Government in connection with them disapproved.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 11th March disapproves of the resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the memorial addressed to them by the Rev. R. A. Squires, Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, Bombay, and certain other missionaries with respect to the action taken by the Bombay Government in the matter of the opening of a new English school at Manmád and remarks that it is necessary that the people should enter a strong protest against it. The Supreme Government have by this resolution adopted a dangerous principle by virtue of which missionaries will acquire a monopoly of imparting secondary education with compulsory religious training in the mofussil. The missionaries with their usual zeal and perseverance will be able to speedily open English schools for imparting secondary education in places where they may be wanted and thus prevent either local boards or Government from establishing such schools there. They will compel the local boards to aid such schools. Is not this unjust? Are not Government laying themselves open to the charge of unconsciously encouraging the spread of Christian religious teaching among Natives in their zeal to aid educational institutions undertaken by private enterprise? The Supreme Government have no such object in view and will not therefore fail to reconsider their decision if the matter be properly represented to them. At the time of the holding of the Education Commission the people strongly objected to the transfer of colleges and high schools from Government control to private enterprise, for they feared that the missionaries would thereby be enabled to take them under their own management. Several witnesses from this presidency gave evidence before the Education Commission to the same effect and their fear now turns out to be based on good grounds. If Natives wish to forsake their religions and to become converts to Christianity or to be without any religion, they may then safely sit idle and treat with indifference the resolution of the Government of India.

Railways.

Overcrowding in the carriages of the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway on the occasion of the recent Wadhwán Agricultural Show.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 7th March complains of the overcrowding of passengers in the carriages of the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway on the occasion of the agricultural show recently held at Wadhwán. Extra carriages ought to have been attached to the ordinary trains or special trains ought to have been run. Many pas-

sengers were left behind at the various stations and third class passengers were crowded together in second and first class carriages, thus putting those who had paid higher fares to inconvenience. All this does not speak well for the management of the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway.

Municipalities.

Complains of the inconvenience caused by the letting of a portion of the sandy bed of the Mutha river for planting melons.

The *Shiváji* (64) of the 5th March complains that by letting a portion of the sandy bed of the river Mutha for planting and growing water-melons for a trifling rent the municipality has caused serious inconvenience to the public. The place let out is very close to the burning-ground assigned to Bráhmans and also in the neighbourhood of the spot used by people for washing their clothes and watering their cattle. The water-melon plantation is surrounded by thorny bushes, the thorns from which injure passers-by as well as cattle.

Native States.

Levy of a toll in the Sáthamba State against the orders of the Political Agent.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 11th March writing from Sáthamba under the Mahi Kántha Agency, observes that the Sáthamba Darbár continues to levy toll on conveyances though the Political Agent has ordered that it should be stopped.

Scarcity of water in Mahuva.

A correspondent of the *Ripon Reporter* (121) of the 9th March, writing from Mahuva, says that the Bhávnagar Darbár has formed a plantation over an area of 8 miles in the forests of Mahuva. As the water of the river Málan is used for watering this plantation, the people suffer great inconvenience owing to the scanty supply of water. There is only one tank in the town, and though orders have been received for digging and utilising it as a reservoir, nothing has yet been done. It is to be hoped that the work will soon be taken in hand by the authorities concerned. The Bhávnagar Darbár ought to enquire into the misconduct of the local police.

Berár Affairs.

Does not approve of the Viceroy's reply to the address from the Mahájan Sabha on the subject of the admission of Natives into volunteer corps.

The *Vaidarbh* (17) of the 6th March, in an article headed "The Volunteer Movement," says:—If there was any ray of hope left that the Government of India would one day do justice to the offers made by the people of India to enrol themselves as volunteers, the Viceroy has put an extinguisher on it in his speech the other day at Madras. It was supposed generally that Lord Dufferin was personally inclined to assist the movement. His speech now removes all doubts on the subject. Freed from the rhetorical flourishes in which it is shrouded, the Viceroy's reply to the offer of the Indians comes to this that you are a conquered race, that we cannot trust you with arms, and if ever we do so it will be necessary to keep a strict watch over you. With such a disheartening reply the talk about the acknowledgment of the generous and loyal sentiments evinced cannot be considered otherwise than mere verbiage. If the offers were generous and loyal and if they were sincerely believed to be so, why should there be this suspicion and distrust? If the motives which inspired our offers were patriotic and if they were appreciated, how could any impediments arise in the way of a satisfactory establishment of regiments of Native volunteers? It is clear that Government do not believe in the loyalty and patriotism which inspired the Native community to offer its services. They believe that our professions are not sincere. Their acknowledgments therefore are equally insincere. It is worthy of note how even the most sagacious mind could be worked by surrounding influences to stultify itself. No one who has any correct knowledge of the views, aspira-

tions and aims of the classes by which the offer to form themselves into volunteer corps was made could for a moment doubt their loyalty to British rule. Their loyalty is based not on mere sentiment but on far-sighted prudence. They are the persons who have everything to lose and little to gain by a change. Revolution or war would sweep them away, deprive them of their property and the position which they enjoy. The wealthy and educated classes have their interests indissolubly bound up with the maintenance of British rule. When they criticise the actions of Government officials and the measures of Government and expose their weaknesses and faults they do so because they wish for the continuance of the existing *regime* on a sound and healthy basis. If they were disloyal or seditious they would certainly not take pains to move the Government to reform their administration. These things, which ought to be plain to every dispassionate mind, have utterly been lost sight of by the generality of Anglo-Indians. It is somewhat disappointing that even Lord Dufferin should have fallen a victim to the spell which anti-Indians have thrown round every Governor and Viceroy.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th March 1886.

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(For the week ending 13th March 1886.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERAR

For the Week ending 20th March 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*20	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*30	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
39	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*40	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
41	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
44	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Weekly	250

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nityupadeshak	Bombay	Do.	700
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
*55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
*58	„ Ripon Mitră	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
67	„ Subodh Prakásh	Bombay	Do.	250
68	„ Suryakánt...	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
74	„ Vichárshil...	Málvan	Do.	300
*75	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*76	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
77	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*78	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
86	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
87	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*88	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
89	„ A'ryă Subodharatnákar	Surat	Do.	286
90	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,300
91	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
93	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*96	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
97	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
99	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
100	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
101	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
102	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
103	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
104	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*107	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,423
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Do.	Monthly	1,000
114	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*117	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	400
119	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
121	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
123	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
125	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
126	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
127	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*128	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
129	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
130	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
131	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
132	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*133	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
134	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
135	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
136	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
137	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*138	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
139	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
*140	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
141	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
142	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
143	„ Vrittántă Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
144	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*145	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
146	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
147	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	936
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
148	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*149	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*150	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
151	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Disapproval of the policy of Lord Dufferin and advice to His Lordship to take a hint from the dissatisfaction expressed against it by the Native public.

The *Ripon Reporter* (121) of the 16th March quotes an extract from the *Surábhi*, a weekly paper published in Bengal, in which the policy pursued by Lord Dufferin is very strongly criticised and in which His Lordship is compared to a vessel full of poison but having milk at the surface, and says that the Viceroy should now beware. The Native papers continue to express their disapproval of his policy. The natives of Madras presented addresses to him while in that city. Strictly speaking they were not addresses of welcome, but a warning to the Viceroy. The natives of Madras made various suggestions for improving the administration, but Lord Dufferin disregarded them all. Natives have now become aware of the evasive nature of the replies which he gives to addresses and have begun to distrust him. Natives did not take part in the reception ceremony at Calcutta on the return of the Viceroy to that city, though great preparations were made on the occasion. The Viceroy should take a hint from this incident. He is much mistaken if he thinks that Natives do not know that his sugar-coated pills contain poisonous medicine. They will no longer swallow such injurious pills. He should not allow the glory won in other administrative posts to suffer eclipse by the acts of his Indian Viceroyalty.

Advises the people of India to establish associations for advocating their rights and privileges.

The *Gujaráti* (104) of the 14th March, in an article headed "What should India do now?" expresses disapproval of the policy pursued by Lord Dufferin and observes that after the important reply given by His Lordship to the addresses from the people of Madras the question arises what the people of India should now do. The Indian public should not now expect Lord Dufferin to follow a policy similar to that of Lord Ripon in the administration of this country. The Viceroy has disappointed the expectations formed of him by the people of India and it is feared that this disappointment will gradually increase. Until the home authorities show readiness to grant fresh privileges to the people of India, the Viceroy for the time being will not venture to take action in the matter. The people should therefore endeavour to bring their grievances to the notice of the British people, who should be told that a grave error is being committed in not trusting the natives of India. Associations should with this object be established in England and in India and the people should work with one combined effort. The Indian associations should send delegates to England in order to represent their cause in Parliament and should labour strenuously for securing those privileges which England has given to the inhabitants of Canada, Australia, Ceylon and Ireland. Are the Irish, who have become headstrong in advocating their rights, to succeed in their endeavours, while India, which humbly prays for new privileges, is to get nothing? India should persistently labour for its rights and then not only Anglo-Indians but the people of England also will help them. [The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 18th March expresses similar sentiments and advises Natives to reside in England for commercial and other purposes and try to secure seats in the British Parliament. The Native princes and the people of India should work together for securing their common object and they will surely succeed in the end.]

Suggestions regarding the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the administration of India.

The *Praja Hitapatrá* (117) of the 17th March, in referring to the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the working of the Government of India, says that it is good that Native witnesses from India are to be sent to England to give evidence before the Committee. The Ministry of Mr. Gladstone has rejected the prayer of the different political associations in this country for the nomination of a Royal Commission instead of a Parliamentary Committee. It is however necessary that the hands of the members of the Committee should not be tied down. They should be authorised to enquire into all matters connected with the administration of India and should be supplied with the necessary papers and information.

The different political associations in India should send competent gentlemen to give evidence before the Committee in addition to the witnesses whom the Government of India may select for the purpose. If the Committee cannot travel to India, at least one of its members should do so. He should not only visit large cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, but should go into the districts and villages. The Committee should also be required to submit its report within a certain fixed period. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 16th March does not approve of the nomination of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the administration of India and remarks that it would be some consolation to the people of India if the proportion of independent Native gentlemen selected as witnesses was greater than that of Government officials.]

Selection of the members of the House of Lords to serve on the Parliamentary Committee of enquiry into the administration of India approved.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 19th March says that the list of members of the House of Lords appointed to serve on the Parliamentary Committee of enquiry into the administration of India is on the whole satisfactory. The names of Lords Ripon and Northbrook will inspire confidence among the people of this country. The selection of Lord Iddesleigh and Viscount Cranbrook is good, as they did justice to this country during their respective tenures of office. The Duke of Buckingham showed good feeling for Natives when he was Governor of Madras and the latter entertain great expectations of him. There is no reason for dissatisfaction with the nomination of the Duke of Norfolk, who appears however to have had no acquaintance with Indian affairs. It is well to have on the Committee a few individuals without Indian experience because the judgment which they may pronounce on the Indian administration will be thoroughly impartial and unbiassed. The nominations of Lord Derby and Lord Napier of Magdala on the Committee are also satisfactory. Lord Lytton, though unpopular in India, will not, it is believed, do injustice to it. The *Jáme* doubts whether the members of the Committee will set themselves vigorously to work. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the same date approve of the selection of members of the House of Lords to serve on the Parliamentary Committee of enquiry into the administration of India. The *Samáchár* however expresses dissatisfaction with the appointment of Lord Lytton as a member of the Committee.]

Is strongly of opinion that a Royal Commission should be appointed to enquire into the working of the Government of India instead of a Parliamentary Committee.

The *Pandit* (147) of the 19th March says :—The Indians did not wish for a Parliamentary Committee but for a Royal Commission. But the Home Government has ruled that they shall have that for which they did not ask, and that is so because precedents are to be followed. The dogged persistency of the Government in refusing that which the people wish is not gratifying to a just mind. What can twenty members of the House of Commons with ten of the House of Lords do when actually labouring under the thumbscrew of the Indian Council and carrying on enquiries out of India? The Finance Committee in India and the Parliamentary Committee in England are a simple farce and the Government by not acceding to the wishes of the people is not following a wise policy. Unless an independent enquiry is made into the Indian administration the existing grievances of the people will not be redressed and measures done by halves to remove them will prove ineffectual. [Some of the Gujaráti papers of this week are also dissatisfied with the nomination of a Parliamentary Committee instead of a Royal Commission to enquire into the working of the Government of India and assert that great reforms are needed in the administration of the country.]

Says that the Indian budget should be laid before the Viceregal Legislative Council for discussion.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 16th March regrets that the forthcoming Indian budget is not to be placed before the Viceregal Legislative Council for discussion, and after pointing out the advantages of submitting it to the Council instead of publishing it in the form of a minute in the *Gazette of India*, observes that it may safely be

inferred from the fact that it is not to be presented to the Council that the Finance Minister and the Government are afraid to do so. Government however need not entertain any fear regarding the rejection of the budget by the Viceregal Council, however objectionable some of its provisions may be, inasmuch as the official members of the Council can easily outvote the non-official members. The result of the debate on the Income-Tax Bill clearly demonstrates this fact. The Finance Minister will be encouraged in his work by the praises which may be bestowed in the Council on his skill in framing the budget and the suggestions and remarks which may be made in the course of the debate may prove of inestimable value in framing future budgets. The Indian budget is annually submitted to Parliament and it is therefore surprising that it should not be presented to the Viceregal Council in India itself. The British public would never be satisfied with the mere publication of the English budget after the prorogation of Parliament, but would insist upon its being brought up for debate. This omission ought to be brought to the notice of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Government of India.

Exemption of British Burmah from the payment of the income-tax disapproved.

The same newspaper of the 15th March disapproves of the exemption of the inhabitants of British Burmah from the payment of the income-tax for a period of one year and remarks that this exemption is a fresh proof of how India is sometimes unjustly dealt with and how she has sometimes to suffer on account of the despotic form of her government. Though this form of government is for certain reasons suitable to India, it cannot at the same time be denied that it stands in need of considerable reform. The Viceroys who have been selected from the diplomatic service have not done much good to this country. Lord Dufferin is a clever diplomatist, but the fears entertained by experienced men regarding him have unfortunately turned out correct. The way in which he is making use of the Indian treasury is alarming. The war preparations against the advance of Russia towards India, the Ráwal Pindi Darbár, the increase in military expenditure, the cost of the Burmese war and the camp of exercise at Delhi—all these have cost a very large amount of money. And still the inhabitants of Burmah are not to pay the income-tax for one year. India has not been more prosperous than Burmah. Perhaps it will be argued that as the surplus revenue of British Burmah has been credited to the Indian exchequer for some years past, it is unjust to impose this new burden on it. It must however be remembered that the recent Burmese war was undertaken with a view to quiet the complaints made by the people of British Burmah and to secure peace to them for ever. The administration of Upper Burmah will moreover cause heavy loss to India for some years to come, and it is therefore reasonable that British Burmah should bear its share of the new burden. Lord Dufferin should reconsider his decision as regards this matter.

Requests Government to appoint honest and well-disposed men to assess and collect the income-tax.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (151) of the 27th February says :—If the just British Government has imposed the income-tax on us we have nothing to say against it, but we now pray that Government may kindly appoint honest and well-disposed men to assess and collect the tax.

Says that the income derived from religious and charitable endowments should not be made amenable to the income-tax.

The *Prabhákar* (12) of the 15th March suggests that the income derived from religious and charitable endowments should be exempt from the operation of the income-tax.

Requests Government to expunge the provision from the Income-tax Act by which income derived from dwelling houses is made amenable to the income-tax.

The *Sind Sudhár* (151) of the 6th March says :—People are much aggrieved to see that the income-tax will be imposed on their dwelling houses also. Government would do well to expunge this provision from the Act.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 13th March, in an article headed "Social Reform and Political Progress," says:—After giving careful thought to this important question we have come to the conclusion that social reform and political progress are not quite independent of each other, nor are they absolutely interdependent. Political progress is not consistent with social degeneration. Social degeneration is rather a token of political downfall. When a nation becomes politically great but corruption creeps into it, its political greatness may increase for some time, but sooner or later it is doomed. Chronic social evils are not favourable to political greatness. To put it very briefly, political and social progress are not directly opposed. They are on the same plane and move the same way, but their speed is not equal. In India we have to see whether the political progress of the country is contemporaneous with additional and greater social evils. If such is the case, then our so-called political progress is false. If however our social evils are not on the increase but rather on the decrease, and if society is being reformed, then our political progress is real. Looking at Indian society it must be admitted that there has been some progress, however little or slow. Social reform is still wanted no doubt, but so is political reform.

Thoughts on the question of social reform and of political progress.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 14th March, in an article headed "Reform and Reformers," says:—We recommended our reformers to take to persuasion and leave off their bullying the old people. Social customs are the most tender part of the social economy. They must be handled with great caution. Let those who take it upon themselves to change them go to the people, talk to them kindly, argue with them with great moderation on the disadvantages resulting from the customs, and show them the advantages of changing them. Let them appeal to the head of the Hindu religion. They should not go to him in a defiant attitude. They should go near him with the respect due to his position and ask him to co-operate with them in ameliorating the evils of the present system and we have great hopes that they will succeed. We do not mean to discourage reform, but we would strongly advise moderation and patience. Let not the real aim be lost sight of in seeking personal distinction. Self-effacement and patience are the tools with which the work must be done, and such efforts will not go unrewarded. At the same time we would advise our reformers to keep a good look out ahead and avoid the several dangers that lie in their path.

Gives advice to Natives who wish to make reformation in their social manners and customs.

The *Dnyánodayá* (8) of the 18th March, in an article headed "Reformation of Indian Reformers," says:—It is not too early to agitate the reformation of Indian reformers. Men of courage are wanted who will act rather than talk. One man who acts is worth a thousand of those who can only talk. It is the very heresy of nonsense to say that the reformer who should act strictly according to his principles and thereby be made an outcaste would as a consequence lose his influence as a reformer. Men who say this have put little faith in the power of truth. Can India have fallen so low as not to appreciate noble self-sacrifice for principle's sake? If it is so, are not our would-be reformers responsible for this low opinion of duty, who can talk and write eloquently, but who break down at the very point where a reformer's work really begins? If caste is a great evil, why do not our reformers come out boldly and break with its bonds like men not in ignoble secrecy but with the manly avowal that they have done with a system that has held the Indian mind a slave for centuries? If infant marriage is a curse to India, as our reformers rightly declare, why is it that their courage fails them just at the moment when the opinion of caste-friends tempts them to yield and marry their little children and become deserters to the cause? Does this not show that Indian reformers need reformation? Is there not need amongst them of a higher sense of duty? Man is naturally selfish, and so long as the honour of leadership comes by mere talking there are hundreds ready for that honour; but there is a boundary beyond which our reformers do not step. The line is one of self-sacrifice beyond which persecution and estrangement have to be met.

Says that Indian reformers are selfish and not self-sacrificing.

Here the reformer breaks down. He quails before the fear of man. Of moral courage he finds he has none. His words are all smoke. No noble self-sacrifice, but only ignominious failure through the unmanly fear of difficulties.

Says that the resolutions of Government and other official information affecting the interests of the agriculturists should be supplied to all vernacular newspapers.

The *Satyá Shodhak* (61) of the 14th March says that it has been suggested that Government should start a vernacular newspaper in which it should publish all resolutions affecting the interests of the agricultural population and distribute it *gratis* among villagers. The *Satyá Shodhak* thinks that the adoption of that suggestion would entail considerable expense on Government. It says that the resolutions of Government and other official information affecting the interests of agriculturists should be supplied to all vernacular newspapers, which would gladly publish them without causing any expense to Government. The vernacular newspapers are already widely read in villages and would therefore effectually perform the work of disseminating information regarding agriculture.

Appointment of Sir William Wedderburn as Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government approved.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 15th March, in a paragraph headed "The new Chief Secretary," says:—Sir William Wedderburn's appointment as Chief Secretary in place of Mr. Richey is one of the happiest that have been made for many years and on which the Native community is to be particularly congratulated. As a Judge, Sir William was somewhat of a round man in a square hole. He was known to regard the work with no particular affection, though he was a great friend of poor suitors and never shirked work. In executive work he will find a more congenial field of labour. As Under Secretary many years ago he is said to have won golden opinions. As Chief Secretary he will find yet greater scope for usefulness. His accession to the Secretariat will give a new strength to Lord Reay's Government, on which His Lordship is as much to be congratulated as the people. In the discussion of the many problems of administration that are pressing for solution Sir William Wedderburn's presence in the Secretariat will be a guarantee that the popular side of the questions will not be unrepresented. [The *Rást Goftár* (110) and the *Yajdán Parast* (136) of the 14th and the *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 15th March express satisfaction with the appointment of Sir William Wedderburn as Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government and say that the Native public is glad to find its well-wisher nominated to this high post.]

Says that mukhtyárs and revenue agents should be done away with and that pleaders practising in one High Court should be allowed to practise in the other High Courts and courts subordinate to them.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 14th March, in an article headed "The legal profession in India," says:—The mukhtyárs and revenue agents, although they may agree to take up cases for such small sums as 3 or 4 rupees, impose upon their clients in a hundred ways and screw out of them ten times as much money. If these practitioners did not exist, the people who have business in the criminal and revenue courts would go to pleaders, would get more honest and efficient legal advice and assistance and would spend less on the whole. We are strongly of opinion that mukhtyárs and revenue agents should now be done away with. There may be out-of-the-way districts in some of the non-regulation provinces where it may be necessary to retain mukhtyárs and revenue agents, but there is no reason why they should be allowed to taint the atmosphere of the courts of justice in the rest of India. Here is another thing in which reform is very desirable and necessary. Our High Courts have imbibed the Hindu spirit of exclusiveness. The Bombay High Court will not permit a pleader of the Calcutta, Madras or Allahabad High Court to practise within its jurisdiction; nor will the Calcutta, Madras or Allahabad High Court permit a pleader of the Bombay or any other High Court to practise within its jurisdiction. The Legal Practitioners Act entitles the pleader of one High Court to practise only occasionally in the courts subordinate to another High Court. This means that if the client of a pleader of the Calcutta High Court had a case in a court subordinate to the Bombay High Court, the Calcutta pleader could appear in that subordinate court and

conduct his client's case. But the Calcutta pleader cannot settle in Bombay with a view to practise in the local High Court or courts subordinate to it. Is there such unreasonable exclusiveness in any other country? Members of the English bar are entitled to practise in Great Britain and Ireland and in the Colonies and India. An English youth with imperfect education and fresh from his barrister's examination is thought fit to practise in any High Court in India. Is there any reason why our Bachelors of Law and Advocates should be deemed unfit to enjoy the same privilege? There is no reason why a pleader practising in the courts of Calcutta or Allahabad should not be allowed to practise in the courts of Bombay or Madras. It may be objected that every province has its own local laws and language, but when there are no obstacles in the way of English lads who come out as barristers from England, we think that it is not right to raise difficulties in the way of Native lawyers. If the High Courts were to urge these reforms no Government would tolerate this absurd caste system in our legal profession and the extremely harmful existence of mukhtyár and revenue agent classes would soon become a thing of the past.

Complains that the forest and revenue officials in the Kánara District are trying to intimidate the people from joining an association formed there for the purpose of representing the grievances of the people in the matter of forests to Government.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 15th March, in a paragraph headed "Agitation against the forest laws in Kánara," says:—We understand that some excitement has been caused in certain parts of the Kánara District on account of the high-handed attitude of the forest and revenue officials of that district towards an association recently established there for representing to Government the forest grievances of the people. The association has its local habitation at Sirsi, one of the leading táluka towns of the district, and it counts among its members men of all classes, agriculturists and traders especially. The forest officials however seem to think that as Kánara did without such an association for so many years and did not make its grumbles against the forest laws heard beyond the district, it should always do without it in future. They have been trying to put down the association, but the people are firm. There may be exaggeration in the report that the officials are trying to suppress the association. But two things are undeniable: one is that orders have been issued suspending some of the patels in the district for having become members of the association and warning others against having anything to do with it. The other is that although Colonel Peyton, the Conservator of Forests in the Southern Division, is a member of the Forest Commission and the commission is sitting at Dáhánu, yet he is still in Kánara. [The *Shiváji* (64) of the 12th March in alluding to the same subject observes that Government should make enquiries into the conduct of the officials who have been intimidating the people and take measures to prevent the recurrence of similar practices in future.]

Does not approve of the policy of limiting the tenure of the office of Oriental Translator to a period of five years.

The *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 14th March says:—Government have just declared that the office of Oriental Translator to Government will in future be as a rule tenable for not more than five years continuously by one person. This then is the administrative change in the office which it was vaguely rumoured months ago would be made in consequence of what was then styled the National Anthem incident at Poona. The declaration is not, as it ought to be, accompanied by any mention of the reasons for adopting the change announced, but coupling it with the simultaneous nomination of Mr. Pandit to the post of Deputy Registrar, High Court, we may not perhaps be far wrong in our supposition that the step originally suggested in a moment of haste and suspicion has been carried out at last. Assuming that we are correct in this inference, we beg to say that we see no sufficient reason or advantage in the change. Government in their published resolution on the erasure of the National Anthem disposed of that unfortunate incident by recording their disapproval of it and the regret of the committee and we submit that the matter should have ended there. It is not a light punishment to the secretary of that committee to be degraded from his official position for his share in that transaction, taking it at the worst. Again a periodially changing head in the office

means a permanent sub-head, and unless the former is to hold the place merely as an *ex-officio* appendage to some other office, which however does not appear to be the case from the wording of the declaration made, the arrangement cannot but involve an addition to the public expenditure, which is not justified in any manner known to the public. If however the change has been made independently of the consideration arising out of the Poona incident, the obvious reflection occurs that it should not have been made retrospectively applicable to Mr. Pandit unless he was transferred on promotion, which the appointment to the Deputy Registrarship of the High Court surely is not.

Government resolution regarding the post of Oriental Translator to Government approved.

The *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 14th March approves of the resolution issued by the Bombay Government, which limits the tenure of the office of Oriental Translator to Government to five years, and observes that it is feared that a person who may fill this post for a long time might take advantage of his connection with Native princes, though such a thing has not yet happened. The Oriental Translatorship should however be given to a competent Native gentleman and not to a European, who may not be well acquainted with vernacular languages, as is the case with the present acting incumbent. It is hoped that Lord Reay will speedily put an end to the present scandal by nominating a duly qualified person to it. As the appointment has been held by Hindus for the last 35 or 40 years, a Pársi should now be selected to fill it. [The *Samsher Báhádur* (122) of the 12th and the *Yajdán Parast* (136) of the 14th March express satisfaction with the resolution and say that the post of Oriental Translator to Government should be reserved for Natives, as they can more satisfactorily discharge the duties of that high office than Europeans owing to their superior knowledge of the vernacular languages. The *Samsher* is of opinion that the limitation with respect to the tenure of the office of Oriental Translator should be somewhat extended, as the period now fixed is very short.]

Remission of land revenue in the case of certain ryots in the Nandurbár Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate recommended.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 14th March, in an article headed "Condition of ryots in Khándesh," states that some twenty-four agriculturists in the Nandurbár Táluka applied to the District Collector for takávi advances and for remission of the land revenue on account of the failure of crops. In reply the Collector informed them that on enquiry he found that in their village the kharif crop was good and the rabi crop was better and that the failure of crops was really nothing to speak of and that therefore the land tax could not be remitted this year. The agriculturists in question complain that the reply of the Collector was given without proper investigation of the real facts. In recovering the land revenue instalment due in December last the local Mámlatdár exercised the utmost rigour. The condition of the petitioners is such that they will not be able to cultivate their lands next year. The *Native Opinion* trusts that the just and benevolent Governor of Bombay will make enquiries into the complaints of the said ryots and do them justice. Inattention to the complaints of ryots is calculated to make Government unpopular.

Government resolution on the report of the A'bkári Commission disapproved.

The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 19th March says that the resolution issued by the Bombay Government on the report of the A'bkári Commission will not put an end to the complaints made by the liquor-sellers of Bombay. The resolution will not give satisfaction to them. The concession made in favour of toddy-drawers is very trivial. Toddy will not become cheaper or more easily obtainable than at present. The licenses for the sale of liquor will not now be put up to auction every year, but the Collector will fix the license fees and in case of the holder of a license refusing to pay the amount fixed by the Collector the license will be sold by public auction. This is not a satisfactory solution of the matter. Other inconvenient rules have been slightly modified, so that the relief given is not much. The labours of the A'bkári Commission have thus ended in no solid good to the people.

Comments in connection with the Government resolution on the last annual report of the administration of the Police Department in the Bombay Presidency.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 17th March, in noticing the Government resolution on the last annual report of the administration of the Police Department in the Bombay Presidency, observes that it is satisfactory that the number of murders in the presidency decreased by three in the year under report. But it is a matter for regret that cases of murder should have suddenly increased in certain districts and that the police should have been unable to bring the culprits to justice. Thirty-six murders were committed in Sind, 16 of them being in the Shikárpur District alone. The Shikárpur police were able to trace out the murderers in 5 cases only. In the Northern Division there were 49 cases of murder, 19 of them having occurred in the Kaira District. The Kaira police succeeded in 3 cases only in bringing the offenders to justice. In the Southern Division 12 cases of murder were reported in the Dhárwár District and the local police succeeded in tracing out 3 of them only. All these facts are very disappointing and must lessen the confidence reposed in the police by the people. They show that police sepoys are not sufficiently active and that the supervision exercised over them is somewhat defective. No explanation is given regarding the measures taken by the authorities concerned for finding out the culprits in the districts in which a large number of murders have remained undetected. Regret is expressed in the resolution on this state of things, but this is not sufficient for the purpose. The parties concerned ought to be called upon to furnish an explanation regarding them and the defaulters ought to be duly censured. Such a course alone will infuse vigour into the police and increase the trust reposed in the police force. The police of this presidency has also failed in detecting cases of house-breaking and theft. Only 25 per cent. of such cases were found out in Sind and the Khándesh police also showed lamentable inefficiency in this respect. These are serious drawbacks and remedial measures should be adopted without delay.

Fatal accident in the temple of the Gosáiji Maháráj at Ahmedabad and a request to the Bombay Government in connection therewith.

The *Nyáyadarshak* (115) of the 15th March complains of the prevalence of evil practices and overcrowding of male and female Hindu worshippers in the temples of the Vaishnav Mahárájas and observes that frequently worshippers meet with fatal accidents. Last year the wife of a barber was crushed to death in the Dádá Hari's Váv at Ahmedabad on the occasion of the performance of the *Hindola* ceremony by the Gosáiji Maháráj, while several persons died on the occasion of the celebration of the *Chhapan Bhog* ceremony at Nadiád some time ago. On the night of the 12th instant a fire broke out in the Gosáiji Mahárája's temple in Dosiváda Pol at Ahmedabad by the careless handling of resin, by which two worshippers were burnt to death and about 35 others were dangerously hurt. It is said that some policemen were also scalded. It is rumoured that several injured persons were secreted in the temple and the injuries received by some have not been disclosed with a view to save the Mahárája from being involved in trouble. A large quantity of resin was stored in the place and the accident would not have taken place if it had not been thrown on burning torches with a view to throw light on the faces of female worshippers. The *Nyáyadarshak* requests the Bombay Government to take measures for preventing such fearful accidents and the spread of immorality in the temples of the Mahárájas and to order the prosecution of the Mahárája and others concerned in the fatal accident. [The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 18th March expresses similar sentiments.]

Increase in the number of thefts in Thána.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 17th March says that thefts of large amounts of money are increasing in number in Thána. The thieves have become so very bold as to have entered the Pársi fire-temple there and carried away articles of great value. The feelings of the Pársi community have been much hurt by the event, while the police has not yet been able to find a clue to the robbers. The police should do its best to pacify the people, who appear to be in consternation.

Want of repairs to the road from Broach to Dehej.

The *Broach Mitrá* (91) of the 17th March says that the road from the town of Broach to Dehej is very much in need of repairs. Deep holes are found on the road. Bullocks find it very hard to drag loaded carts along it and accidents have occurred. The road is very much used and it is necessary that it should be speedily repaired from local funds.

Education.

Requests Government to establish institutions for the imparting of instruction in trades and arts.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 17th March, in an article headed "Technical Education," says:—The introduction of technical education is an urgent necessity. Under the ægis of Government the system will gradually spread over the country. The necessity for the spread of technical education was admitted by the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, and Government cannot take up the suggestion too early or eagerly. General education has taken deep root in the country and is becoming self-supporting. For some years technical education should be supported by Government in the same way that general education has been hitherto supported and in the end technical education will be not only self-supporting but will repay the Government a hundredfold.

Recommends the establishment of schools of art and industry.

In an article headed "Establishment of Schools of Art and Industry," the *Sind Sudhár* (151) of the 27th February says:—In Sidapet there is an Agricultural College, attended by 96 students. It would be well if after the boys pass the prescribed school examinations Government would employ them in its service and order them to travel in different parts of the country with a view to acquaint the Zamindars and Haris with new and improved methods of agriculture. The reason why boys do not join the Agricultural School at Hyderabad is simply that after they pass the examination they cannot afford to purchase either the land or the needed agricultural machinery and implements in order to take advantage of the agricultural education acquired by them. But if Government were to hold out a promise of providing the passed candidates with appointments of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 and require them to impart instruction on agriculture to cultivators in several villages, several students would join the Agricultural School. This will benefit both the Government and the subject population at no great cost. If the Zamindars were to make joint applications to Government for the services of candidates qualified to teach them the improved and more beneficial methods of manuring, sowing and cultivating land, the Zamindars would be enabled to raise better crops and to conveniently pay the enhanced assessment of Government and thus avoid the necessity of placing their estates under Government management. The Government of Madras has taken some steps towards the spread of such education. It is time now that Government should consider well the subject and endeavour to establish arts schools throughout India. Partial or defective schemes would not meet requirements. One or two schools will not answer the purpose. After schools of industry and arts have been established everywhere and degrees, certificates and offices bestowed on passed candidates, there will be some hope of progress. It is not known what the Government of Bombay has done in regard to Mr. Peile's proposal for the establishment of schools of art and industry. It would be well if in the meantime Mr. Jenkins would consult municipal and local boards on this subject; nay, if possible, draw up a scheme for their consideration. We know that Mr. Hart-Davies was much in favour of a similar scheme started some time ago and had even promised to assist this object pecuniarily. We hope that Mr. Jenkins will take equal interest in this matter and move the Director of Public Instruction to sanction the establishment of such schools.

The recent matriculation frauds and the action of the University authorities disapproved.

The *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 14th March says that the offer of a reward of Rs. 1,000 by the Bombay University for such information as would lead to the detection of the parties concerned in the recent matriculation frauds is surprising and requires explanation. The offer of a reward shows that previous enquiries in the matter

have not proved successful and that the Bombay police have failed in finding out the clue to this fraud. The public did not expect that the University authorities would make such a wretched "fiasco" three months after the holding of an enquiry in which witnesses and suspected parties were examined. Has the supposed clue found out by the police proved utterly valueless and the evidence given by witnesses false? It cannot be believed that the local police can have altogether failed in detecting this fraud by foolish schoolboys. It is suspected that the previous enquiry has been hushed up. This is shameful. The perpetration of such a fraud as that at the matriculation leads one to believe that he is not living in British territories but in those of some mismanaged Native State. The people have a right to know the result of the enquiry already instituted and the cause of its failure. Is Lord Reay satisfied with the present result? [The *Yajdán Parast* (136) of the same date observes that the University authorities have not acted wisely in allowing four months to elapse before offering a reward for bringing the guilty parties to justice.]

The recent matriculation frauds and a suggestion for the appointment of a committee to draw up a scheme for the conduct of University examinations.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 16th March approves of the offer of a reward of Rs. 1,000 by the authorities of the Bombay University for the detection of the parties concerned in the late matriculation frauds and of the suggestion made by the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* for the nomination of a committee of educational experts to examine and compare the written papers given in by candidates at the vitiated and at the second matriculation examination and observes that complaints have been made of late against various examinations held by the different Indian Universities. With a view to stop these complaints the Indian Universities should appoint a select committee composed of the leading and the most experienced men among them to draw up a scheme for conducting examinations. Why cannot the University examinations be held on the same date throughout the country and why should not the examiners of one presidency be appointed to examine the candidates in the other presidencies alternately every year? Such a procedure would not give rise to scandals regarding disclosures of examination papers. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111) of the 14th March says that the authorities of the Bombay University have done well in offering a reward of Rs. 1,000 for such information as would lead to the detection of the persons concerned in the late matriculation frauds.]

Municipalities.

Deaths of coolies in the underground gutters in Bombay.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 14th March says:—It is high time that something should be done to preserve the lives of those helpless coolies and labourers who for a mere pittance descend into the underground gutters for cleansing them and frequently lose their lives. We are glad the *Advocate of India* has raised its voice in the matter. This is not the first time we have come across such deaths. Nothing is more surprising than that with all the results of scientific research at the elbow of the municipality the system of our sewers should yet be allowed to remain as incomplete as ever and that deaths should occur simply for want of proper precautions on the part of the responsible municipal authorities. We hope some member of the Corporation will have the courage to ask the executive how it is that it has failed to prevent such occurrences.

Death of a coolie in a drain in Bombay.

The *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 14th March says:—One more coolie died in entering a drain to cleanse it. Is this self-government or self-immolation? If a human being had been sacrificed under a superstitious idea in a Native State, what a howl would have been raised by Anglo-Indians! But coolies are killed now and again in departments managed by scientific Health Officers or Engineers in this *urbs prima in Indis* under a partly elected corporation and hence nobody cares to take measures to prevent such occurrences. We should like to know whether any compensation is given to the unfortunate families of the men thus sacrificed, for even the poor coolie is as important to his family as any member of corporation or municipal officer to his.

Native States.

Affairs in Junágad.

A correspondent of the *Nyáyadarshak* (115) of the 15th March says that two of his friends in Junágad became subscribers to the *Nyáyadarshak* from January last, but they have been compelled to discontinue it owing to the pressure brought to bear upon them by some State official. No inhabitant of Junágad is permitted to send contributions to any paper regarding State affairs, nor is any one allowed to subscribe to that paper which writes against the State officials. The people are very much oppressed by the latter. The British officers who visit the State are so much feasted that they have hardly time to make enquiries into complaints against the State officials. The Nawáb passes his time in pleasure, while the real reins of government are in the hands of Messrs. Báudin and Vazir Sálehindi.

Berár Affairs.

Does not approve of the transfer of the Civil Court from Mortizapur to Badnair.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (18) of the 15th March says :—We understand that the transfer of the Mortizapur Civil Court to Badnair is seriously contemplated by the authorities. If courts are intended for the convenience of the public, then it is good they should be placed in localities where they would be utilized by a large number of suitors. Now more than fifty per cent. of the litigation in the Mortizapur Court is from Karanja, which is about 20 miles or so from Mortizapur. If this be the case, the change will obviously cause much inconvenience to the people of Karanja. The more the law courts are within easy reach of litigants, the more they will be taken advantage of, and it is therefore quite clear that the transfer to Badnair would mean a denial of justice to a certain extent. If the number of appeals that are preferred to the Judicial Commissioner from the Amráoti and Akola districts be compared with those from the other districts, it will be found that people do not prefer appeals when they are far away from the Appellate Court. It is said that there is already a court-house ready built at Badnair, but that is no reason why the transfer should be made from Mortizapur to Badnair. We hope the authorities concerned will consult the convenience of the public by leaving the Civil Court at Mortizapur where it already is.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
23rd March 1886.

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(For the week ending 20th March 1886.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERAR

For the Week ending 27th March 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*20	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*30	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
32	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
33	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*41	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
42	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
44	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
45	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Weekly	250

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	245
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
49	„ Nityupadeshak	Bombay	Do.	700
50	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*51	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*55	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
*59	„ Ripon Mitrá	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	200
60	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
61	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
62	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*63	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
64	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)...	Monthly	735
*65	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
66	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
68	„ Subodh Prakásh	Bombay	Do.	250
69	„ Suryakánt...	Ellichpur	Do.	150
70	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	240
*71	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*72	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*73	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
74	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
75	„ Vichárshil...	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*77	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*79	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
81	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	475
82	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
84	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
87	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
88	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*89	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
90	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
91	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
93	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*96	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
97	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
98	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
99	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
100	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
101	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
102	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
103	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
104	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*107	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,423
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Do.	Monthly	1,000
114	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*117	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200

Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	400
119	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
121	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
123	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
125	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
126	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
127	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*128	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
129	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
130	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
131	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
132	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*133	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
134	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
135	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
136	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
137	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*138	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
139	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
*140	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
141	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
142	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
143	„ Vrittántă Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
144	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*145	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
146	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
147	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	936
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
148	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*149	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*150	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
151	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Expresses a fear that the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the Government of India will not do its work satisfactorily.

The *Subodh Prakásh* (68) of the 24th March observes that most of the individuals appointed to the Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the Government of India were formerly connected with the Government of this country, and they are not therefore likely to scrutinize their own work quite impartially. English officials firmly believe that they are incapable of committing blunders, and this over-confidence leads to many mishaps. These officers, moreover, look more to the interests of their own countrymen and Government than to those of the people of India. The people should strive hard to obtain from Government the rights and privileges they value most.

Recommends that the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Government of India should visit India for the purpose of collecting the necessary information.

In noticing the discussion in Parliament on 12th March about the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the working of the Government of India, the *Arunodayá* (19) of the 21st March observes that the announcement made by the Under Secretary of State for India that the Committee will not visit India to make enquiries on the spot will not meet with the approval of the Indians. The Indians alone know best the shortcomings of the administration, and any enquiry that ignores their evidence on material points is not likely to end satisfactorily. Moreover, the witnesses who will appear before the Parliamentary Committee will be such persons as believe that their interest consists in not permitting the Indian administration to be conducted in strict accordance with the Parliamentary Act of 1858. The reply of the Under Secretary about the expenses of such natives of India as will repair to England to give evidence before the Committee is evasive. In short, unless the Committee comes to India and collects the necessary evidence in different parts of the country the result of its labours is not likely to prove satisfactory. [The *Shubh Suchak* (67) of the 19th, the *Gujarátí* (104) of the 21st and the *Hitechchhu* (82) of Ahmedabad of the 25th March express similar sentiments.]

Comments on the selection of members to serve on the Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the administration of India.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 22nd March says that the selection of the members of the House of Commons to serve on the Parliamentary Committee of enquiry into the working of the Government of India is more disappointing than that of the members of the House of Lords. The proportion of Liberals and Conservatives is equal, but most of the former are not much known in India, while half of the latter are Anglo-Indians who were described in the appeal made by the different Indian associations to England at the time of the late general elections, as opposed to the interests of the natives of India. The appointment of Lord Randolph Churchill on the Committee will prove beneficial to India. The selection of Dr. Hunter is most welcome. The nomination of Mr. Goschen is also worthy of note, but the omission of Lord Hartington from the Committee is a matter for regret. The selection of Mr. John Dillon is gratifying to India. Two other Irish members should have been added to the Committee, as they hold liberal views and advocate the concession of fresh privileges to Natives. Hardly any hopes can be entertained of the labours of the Committee doing good to India. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the same date and the *Yajdán Parast* (136) and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111) of the 21st March also are not satisfied with the appointment of some members of the Committee, and express a fear that the labours of the Committee will do no good to India.]

Condemns the annexation of Burmah.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 21st March says:—The debate on the annexation of Upper Burmah has grown too stale to attract further notice, but the recent development of its past history now clearly proves that the Conservative ministry was utterly regardless about, nay had readily sacrificed, India's interests either for the gratification of personal vanity or for the revival of British trade, most certainly for the latter, in spite of the India Act of 1858.

Lord Salisbury seems to evade the responsibility of a breach of the Act by seeking refuge in the plea that he sanctioned annexation, not as the responsible minister of India's interests, but as a Foreign minister responsible for British imperial interests alone. Even in putting the case of annexation in this light, Lord Salisbury does not escape with a whole skin: whether as a Foreign minister or as Prime minister he caused Burmah to be annexed; the very act of such annexation is tantamount to a breach of the Act above referred to, and Lord Salisbury himself seems indirectly to plead guilty to it. And now the Liberals seem to have taken to the same line of argument, and Earl Kimberley has the boldness to say that the annexation was an act done to prevent the continued intervention of foreign powers in the affairs of Upper Burmah. But with all due deference to such a high authority as that of the present Secretary of State, we still hold that the annexation was as much a downright breach of the Act of 1858 as it was entirely uncalled for by our supposed imperial interests in the East.

Comments on the Indian budget for 1886-87.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 26th March says that the most important portion of the new Indian budget is the one referring to the increase of revenue every year. The increase of five krors of rupees in the revenues within three years from 1884 to 1886 is large, and it shows that the burden of taxation on the people is heavy. There has been no corresponding increase in the trade, industry or agriculture of India during the past two years and there will very likely be none in the coming financial year. The reason of the fearful augmentation in the revenues appears to be the necessity of meeting the increase in public expenditure. The budget makes out a surplus at the end of the next official year, but there is no likelihood of the calculation proving true, for unforeseen large expenses may have to be incurred, as was the case in the last two or three years.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 26th March observes that the new financial statement is most disappointing. Sir Auckland Colvin thinks that a surplus will be left at the end of the new official year provided no unforeseen contingencies arise, but the hope is not likely to be realized. He made a similar statement in his previous financial budgets, but in the end serious deficits were found. The depreciation in the value of silver is held accountable for the present state of things. Silver has, no doubt, depreciated in value, but Government have of late considerably increased the military expenditure, which ought to be subjected to great reduction. The income-tax has already been introduced and the people are asked to be prepared for an increase in the duty on salt hereafter, which is a really gloomy prospect. [The *Ripon Reporter* (121) of the 25th and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (86) of the 27th March express similar sentiments.]

Proposes a scheme for the re-organization of district administration in India.

The *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha* (3) for January 1886 but received on 16th March, in an article, headed, "A Note on the Re-organization of District Administration," says:—In any proposals for reform that may be made it will be necessary to bear in mind that we cannot usefully break off altogether with the past. Proposals for reform should not err on the side of overleaping their mark, any more than they should try to set up dead carcasses in the seats of life and power. The more transparent evils of the present arrangements are that power is too much centralized in the heads of the different departments and is dissociated from local knowledge and sympathy, as also from all participation of the popular voice in its decisions. The Government proper has neither eyes to see, nor ears to hear, the true state of affairs as they transpire in the recesses of village and town life. The whole work has to be done by very inferior subordinates, whose word is re-echoed from the bottom to the top steps of the official staircase. Each department requires to be checked and controlled in the general interests. The Governor in Council has, no doubt, both the power and the will to look at these things in the interests not of this or that department, but of the public generally; but it is too remotely stationed on the hills, or in distant capitals, and the toilers in the plains and remote villages cannot get at it. What is wanted is a lower accessible level of a subordinate authority, constituted on the model of the central Government, though with restricted powers and on a broader basis,

where all interests will be fairly represented and the barriers of the departments will not be insurmountable. Each departmental agency must be brought face to face with the representatives of the others, so that in the mutual friction of co-ordinate but joint authorities, the angularities of all may be rounded and smoothed and moderated so as to retain the good influences and avert all evil ones in their practical working. The unseemly conflict which leads the departmental advocates to take sides,—the forest officers crying down the settlement department as the root of all mischief, and the latter in self-defence denouncing the foresters as romancing in their dream of catching the rain-clouds and compelling them to bless the land; the revenue officers crying down the civil courts as hot-beds of unjust awards, and the civil courts reprimanding the executive officers for their grasping greed,—all this unseemly conflict is only possible because the lower agents are never brought face to face and are never made to unlearn the routine which is cherished as a trade secret and a protective talisman against all evils. Along with these large considerations we must also bear in mind that the sole rationale of British rule in India, viz. its capacity and its providential purpose of fostering the political education of the country on the largest scale in civil and public activities, ought also not to be forgotten in any reform that may be proposed. Having set forth these considerations at some length, we think it is possible, without attempting the impossible task of rehabilitating the personal rule of the patriarchal Collector, to secure for him an honourable and distinct function in the re-organization which has now become more than ever necessary. The good point in the old arrangement, in which the Collector-Magistrate was the full representative of all the departments of the Government in his district, was that the wants and interests of the people of each district were effectively backed up and insisted upon by the local executive head, who felt a pride in his charge. The weakest point of the old arrangement was that it confirmed the worst traditions of the people in regard to absolute power and kept them in perpetual pupilage. The change that has taken place has also its lights and its shades. It is a more manly and self-confiding arrangement, but in the centralization of authority all pride in district work has been minimised, till the Collector's power has been reduced to a mere phantom, useful only for obstructive purposes, but powerless for good. Unable to withstand the pressure of the departments which work with the whole strength of the central power, the Collector spends his energies in creating unnecessary friction in his dealings with the popular boards, local and municipal. Such a position is most anomalous. In any reform that may be proposed we must retain the good points of both the old and the new order of things and avoid as far as possible their weakness. One scheme that has been proposed would make each district into a quasi-independent charge under a joint administration, in which the Collector would be associated with a well-selected and experienced Native colleague. The powers of this joint-administration would be strengthened by a judicious curtailment of the authority at present exercised by the central despotism of the Secretariat and the specialised departments. The latter departments would under this plan exercise their functions within any given district solely on the requisition, and subject to the authority, of the joint-administration. The central Government would also exercise its control from without instead of from within. Its departments will serve only as an inspecting and informing agency, reporting to it how far the general principles laid down by it were applied to the special circumstances and needs of each district. Government interference would thus be confined to cases of actual complaint or difference of opinion between the joint-administrators of each district. The practical effect of the proposed arrangement will be to reconstitute the district as an administrative unit locally independent and self-contained. This arrangement would result in great financial savings, as it would enable Government to dispense with a number of unnecessary officers who at present serve no useful purpose. It would also associate capable Native administrators in executive charge. It would check the tendency to uniformity, which is not the least of the evils of centralised Government. It would create a healthy emulation between district and district. Such, in brief, are the details of a plan that has been proposed for the rehabilitation of the Collector's power. It will, no doubt, be a welcome substitute for the existing condition of things if only it can be practically carried out. This appears to us, however, to be the weakest point in

the arrangement proposed. What is worse, past experience is directly against its success. In the early years of British rule in this presidency the Collector of the district was associated with a Native daftardár as his colleague, whose advice he was bound to seek and whose counter-signature was necessary on all official papers. The scheme worked well enough for a few years, that is, as long as daftardárs with exceptional influence and experience, such as the late Rámráo Tádpatre and Kesopant Jog, were associated with comparatively young and inexperienced Collectors. When this balance of power was destroyed the whole scheme collapsed, never to be set up again on its former footing, till one by one the district daftardárs ceased to be appointed. This experience condemns the scheme we have sketched above, and if it were set up again we may be sure history will repeat itself. The Collector can never be effectively checked by association with any Native subordinate as his colleague. We are, however, so strongly convinced that a change in the present arrangements is inevitable sooner or later, that we think the direction in which that change should be made is a question well worth the serious consideration of the highest authorities. We accept that portion of the scheme sketched above which would make the district an independent administrative unit, subject to central control from without but not from within. Instead of associating an official Native colleague with the Collector, our plan would be to give to each district a small consultative council of its own, and the Collector would be *ex-officio* president of this council. Our plan, in brief, is to bring together the distinct fractions of authority represented by the agents of the various departments in a direct consultative council, and of such a council no other functionary can more fitly be made the chief or president than the District Collector. He has the largest interest even at present in the general well-being of the district. In connection with the management of local boards he already exercises this power and is used to it. We would in fact reproduce in the district a sufficiently large territorial unit by itself, a responsible Government by the president and the district council, composed as the latter would be of the Chief Executive Engineer, the Chief Medical Officer, the Police Superintendent, the Inspector of Schools and the Forest Officer, and associate with them an equal number of non-official members, namely the president of the district local board and the president of the city municipality of the district town, the chief Inámdár of the district and two representatives of the leading inhabitants, bankers, lawyers, &c., nominated by Government out of the elected members of the local or municipal boards. A consultative council of ten persons would not be too large for such a purpose. The official members would be entrusted, as now, with the discharge of routine duties belonging to their respective departments; but in all matters of importance affecting a particular department no final action would be taken without a joint consultation with the other members under the moderating presidency of the Collector. With such a check on the spot of persons intimately conversant with their own work the necessity which now exists of having centralized departments and referring to them for final orders would at once cease. The central Government would lay down the general principles and it might retain for a time even its chief departmental advisers, such as the Inspectors of Jails and of Hospitals, its Sanitary, Settlement, Police and Revenue Commissioners, and Conservators of Forests, and A'bkári and Salt Commissioners. But in course of time these parasite growths will fall off by their own dead weight. The Government will of course, retain its power of receiving appeals from parties aggrieved by the decisions of the district councils and of overhauling their decisions by its own motion or on such appeal. But its constant and ceaseless interference in all petty matters must, and will, cease; and with it half the drudgery of the despatch boxes, which now overwhelm the Secretariat and worry and weary the patience of the president and the members of Council, would be done away with at a single stroke. The wheel within wheel of Superintendents, of Revenue Commissioners, of A'bkári and Salt Commissioners, of Inspectors of Jails and Hospitals, of Police Commissioners—all this hierarchy of sinecures who represent no original work will be done away with without any loss of efficiency. The district work will be done on the spot instead of many hundreds of miles away; it will be done more efficiently and with less friction, because it will be carried on under

the open light of confidential discussion with co-ordinate officers, under an impartial chief, and sooner or later the mere financial saving this will effect will exceed many lákhs of rupees. A due sense of responsibility will be enforced which, under the existing arrangements, when each department works by itself, is hardly known. In course of time these powers of the district consultative council will so far be regulated by long practice that authority might safely be given to the civil courts to check irregularities and high-handedness. The interminable correspondence which now goes on between next-door neighbours upon matters of the most trifling nature will be greatly curtailed, making it possible to reduce and lighten the burden of the over-worked establishments. The cumbrous machinery of double appeals which at present ends too often in a constant reiteration of the helpless phrase "we see no cause to interfere" will be greatly curtailed. The Collector will again represent, as far as the altered circumstances permit, the Sarkár with its full responsibilities and its regulated discretion. The whole administrative machinery will work more smoothly, swiftly, cheaply and efficiently than before. Each district will be a self-subsisting unit for its own local administration, and the spirit of emulation, which is now stifled by a love of tame uniformity, will work wonders. The subordination to the central authority need not be diminished to any extent. It will address its orders as before to the Collector in his capacity of president of the council. When it finds it necessary to seek advice it will secure the consideration of its measures from a deliberative body representing all shades of opinion. Its orders in all departments will have one channel of communication, and it will enforce punctual obedience to its wishes more effectually than is the case at present. It will have all the districts more firmly under its grasp. Altogether, we see nothing but financial, economical, and political advantages in the gradual adoption of the change proposed. The sense of confidence which the people ought to feel in the acts of Government and which is now too often conspicuous by its absence will be greatly strengthened, as there will be representative Native members in the district council acquainted with larger measures in contemplation and in a position to secure a hearing for their views. The only possible objection to the scheme as above sketched out will be, that it involves an important departure and might lead in the distant future to a disintegration of the solidarity of interests, which is so necessary both in the interests of the rulers and the ruled. The scheme is not however so novel as it at first sight appears. It need not be, and perhaps cannot be, introduced all at once; but we firmly believe that the tendency has strongly set in the direction we have outlined above, and it is only a question of time when it will be carried out more or less fully. The decentralization of several important items of revenue as well as of expenditure which has taken place already must lead to its partial adoption sooner or later. The central Government cannot well expect to confine the development of the new policy in its own advantage except temporarily. In reproducing in each large district its own miniature type of government by local councils with limited functions, it will only focus together all the agencies which unfortunately at present unite only in the remote Secretariat, and that to such an extent as to seriously cripple the power of the central Government to deal with large questions of policy for which the superior authorities being lost in details have no time to spare. The Collector is already president of local boards in most places, and what is proposed is that his presidency should be extended so as to embrace other matters of local interest. The scheme will make each presidency a confederation of states governed like the Crown colonies, and in the language of English traditions the Collector will be the lord-lieutenant of his country, and as such the local head of the official and non-official members of the district council. Under the old rule the Native district officers, Vatandárs, Deshmukhs and Deshpándes discharged the function of being the advisers of the agents of the central Government in local matters, and this function will be no less usefully discharged by the additional Native members. We are aware that fresh legislation will have to be resorted to to give effect to our suggestions. But this will be equally necessary whatever scheme is proposed. The financial arrangement will also have to be revised, but there will be a distinct gain and saving in the revision. Moreover, the reconstitution of func-

tions will be entirely on old recognized lines, as the district council will have no power to impose taxes or make or unmake laws, and its functions altogether need not be enlarged beyond the scope of the powers now possessed by each single and divided authority. Safeguarded by all existing checks, there is little fear of disintegrating tendencies getting the upper hand. The scheme only contemplates a direct instead of a roundabout method of securing co-operation and unity of counsel and action in the various functionaries of Government. At any rate this is the direction in which things are moving, and it will be true statesmanship to anticipate the inevitable, thus securing the grace and safety of a conscious and cautious advance in preference to careless drifting along the current of hap-hazard chance and financial pressure.

Approves of the scheme proposed in the *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha* for January for the re-organization of district administration.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 22nd March approves of the proposals made about the re-organization of district administration in the January number of the *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha* (3) and observes:—The scheme suggested seems certainly to be a very desirable reform. It will, as the writer claims for it, secure many financial, economical and political advantages. It will secure co-operation, unity of counsel and action among the different officers of Government, and will enable the wheels of Government to move more quickly and smoothly. It will render unnecessary many of the checks and counterchecks at present devised to keep the subordinate executive authorities in order, and will instruct the people in that art of self-government which it is so desirable they should learn. It will, in fact, be the nucleus of a parliament for each district, and will serve as our electoral unit for a parliament for the presidency, and gradually for the country. A system of assemblies thus constituted will have elements of considerable stability and good government. The only defect of the scheme to our mind seems to be that it is liable to be regarded as rather a radical and a too advanced reform. But such a charge is likely to be brought against all reform by the opponents of progress. If the reform be introduced gradually, as the writer suggests, there is not much danger of its acting as quite a revolutionary measure. The tendency of the reform that has been made hitherto is towards the direction in which the suggested reform proceeds.

Disapproves of the scheme for the re-organization of district administration proposed in the *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha* for January.

In noticing the note on the re-organization of district administration published in the *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha* (3) for January, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 21st March observes:—The method proposed in the journal is that of making the Collector a *deus ex machina*, watching, and, where necessary, regulating the motion and movement of the district through the instrumentality of consultative councils. We think there is a radical error of principle in this suggestion. The Collector of a district was not and ought not to be intended to be the regulating officer. He ought to be only the executive hand, carrying out the orders and wishes of the legislature. He is intended to be the servant and not the master. The idea of making the king the guiding soul of the constitution is truly eastern,—eastern of the dark ages. History tells us that in all civilized countries the king has ever been the embodiment of executive power, and the people or the demos the regulative. But as the process of disintegration sets in the power gradually goes to him, and by the time the demos is completely shattered to pieces the king becomes the centre of all power. The tendency of western civilization, however, is to put life into the demos and create a democracy, so that any change by which the power of the people will be crippled and that of the king, whether of the táluka, district or empire, will be increased cannot be acceptable. The highest administrative prudence consists in centralizing executive power and decentralizing the regulative. What we therefore want at the present day is controlling, not consultative, councils. We are sorry we have not been able to quite realize how the creation of consultative councils would lead to economy. On the contrary, we believe the creation of consultative councils would require additional expenditure.

Makes proposals for the re-organization of the Native Indian army.

The *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha* (3) for January, but received on 16th March, in an article, headed, "The Native Indian Army," says:—We are fully persuaded that the existing system of army organisation is not as it ought to be, and requires a thorough re-casting. Our proposals may be summed up thus: (1) That the Native army should be made as national as possible in composition, tone and character. The present policy of foreign recruitment is in many respects a grievous wrong and must be abandoned. Recruiting in other countries, such as Beloochistan, should be strictly prohibited and the available fields within the country itself should be improved. Lastly, the pay and prospects, the status and privileges of the Native sepoy and officers should be raised in order to draw to the army some of the better elements of the Native society. (2) That a strong reserve and national militia be created as necessary supports of the standing army, partly by utilizing the armies of our Native princes as well as the English armies stationed in their territories, and partly by relaxing under suitable precautions the rigour of the Arms' Acts. (3) That the higher grades of the military service be thrown open to Native ambition, both in order to provide more officers for the army than it has at present, and also to attract to the service the upper classes. (4) That the Native army be made complete in all arms. (5) That the volunteer movement be encouraged. These are some of our proposals on this subject. In conclusion, we should most earnestly beseech the consideration of Government to the point whether, in dealing with this most vital question of army reforms, the time has not arrived for the adoption of a more liberal policy of "trust in the people" in military matters than has hitherto prevailed. A truly generous recognition of the loyal sentiments of the nation and a statesmanlike appreciation of the military and political necessities of the new situation with which we are now called upon to deal, seem to us to call loudly for a change of policy. For our part, while fully recognizing that foreign rulers cannot afford to forget the fact of conquest, we must express our deep and strong conviction that a comprehensive *reform* in the army organisation on lines suggested above is in the interests of both rulers and ruled at once more desirable and safe than an *arithmetical addition* to the existing numbers of the standing army; and if financial considerations are allowed their due weight, such a reform is the only alternative open to Government. For it is no use to forget that the whole question has a financial aspect, though for obvious reasons we have not touched upon it in this place. Our army-budget is already ruinously heavy, and to judge from the remarks of Sir A. Colvin in the financial statement of March last (paragraph 76), these army charges might possibly swell in case "apprehensions" therein foreshadowed "of fresh demands for further increase" in the military estimates should be realised. This is a feature which Government cannot with safety ignore, for economy is the true key of sound finance and must not be neglected in the military any more than in the other branches of the public service. Our army expenditure has gone up by leaps and bounds during the last 20 years of profound internal peace, from 15½ millions in 1865 to close upon 21 millions in 1885—a charge on our "resources" already larger by no less than 6 millions per annum than the corresponding charge on the English exchequer for the British army. In fact, it appears to be the largest military charge borne by any civilized country in the world, if we only except France; for on comparison we find that, while we have to pay for our military establishments more than 21 millions a year, the German army costs in round figures £18,800,000, the French army about £22,800,000, the Italian army about £7,300,000, the Austro-Hungarian army about £14,000,000 including the cost of the local militia, the Russian army about £19,000,000, while the United States' army costs not more than £8,000,000. The cost of the English army itself, including the reserve and voluntary forces, does not go higher than 19 millions. And yet though we bear ungrudgingly and unmurmuringly a *maximum* outlay on account of the army as compared with the other civilized nations of the globe, we are compelled under our present system of organisation and management to be content

with a minimum of effective forces. The whole of our army, European and Native, maintained at a cost of 21 millions shows a total of men and officers not larger than 189,507,—a strength manifestly inadequate to the growing necessities, internal and external, of the Indian empire, and one which is besides utterly incapable of expansion in the hour of need for the purpose either of offence or defence, except by a resort to wasteful recruitment or drafts on the English reserve 10,000 miles away. The European nations can, in consequence of the excellence of their organisation, raise their armies at short notice to any required strength to meet the demands of national defence. For the sums above mentioned Germany keeps an army of 420,000 men on the peace-footing, with an organisation capable of raising it to 1,300,000 in time of war; France, an army of 500,000 men, which may be increased in the hour of necessity to a total of 2 millions; Italy, an army of about 200,000 men, without reserves, capable of being raised to about 500,000; Russia, an army of nearly 800,000 men in peace and 1,200,000 more in time of war; and Austrian Hungary, an army of 270,000, capable of raising its numbers in time of war to nearly 800,000: while with our military outlay of more than 21 millions, we cannot raise our army in the hour of need and peril even by a single battalion of seasoned soldiers except by importation from England. This is in our judgment an awful fact which we must not shirk looking fully in the face. A system of army organisation so inexcusable and dangerously inefficient and so ruinously and extravagantly expensive cannot certainly be described as sound and economical, and if we wish to have an efficient and economically managed army for purposes of national defence, a reform of our present system seems imperatively called for. Any addition to our present military strength consequent on the contemplated increase of the standing army, if unaccompanied by improvement of the system, would be sheer waste of money and resources, against which the Indian tax-payer, we submit, has a right to protest.

Expresses satisfaction with the report of the Director of Agriculture for 1884-85, but disapproves his suggestion to utilise the services of the Assistant Superintendents of Revenue Survey.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 21st March observes:—The report of the Director of Agriculture for 1884-85 is replete with varied and interesting details and bears ample testimony to the energy and ability of the head of that department. The report contains sufficient evidence of the labours of Mr. Ozanne to improve statistics. The arrangements made by Mr. Ozanne for collecting accurate statistics are much to be admired. These show what a cool and practical head, trained to correct methods of induction and deduction, and above all well versed in the science of agriculture, theoretically and practically, can direct and organise. Though Mr. Ozanne has expressed his apprehension at the indefinite existence of the Survey Department, he seems to think that he must look for aid from that department. This is somewhat inconsistent. We fully understand the reason which has induced him to urge Government to incorporate in his staff some of the experienced officials of the survey. He says "the Agricultural Department is designed to take over the districts finally classed by the Survey and Settlement Department, which is itself being brought to a close. I conceive that as supervising agency more fitted for the work than the Assistant Superintendents of Survey could not be found, and these are the officers for whom provision will have soon to be made." Mr. Ozanne's object is good, but the instruments he is desirous of employing to attain that object are objectionable. If the Survey Department is to be brought to an early termination, then what could be better, so Mr. Ozanne would seem to argue, than to utilise some of the Assistant Superintendents, who will have anyhow to be pensioned off? He will get experienced hands, and so the work of his department will be a great deal facilitated. But for our part we believe that in the interests of the ryots themselves as well as of the Agricultural Department these old gluttonous servants of Government should not be employed in the manner suggested, firstly, because the Assistant Superintendents will upset the work of the Director General, and, secondly, because they are a costly agency. And the less there is of extravagance in the land revenue department of the State the better. You can replace these Superintendents by a cheaper and equally efficient agency. It may be that the

new employés will acquire experience a little slower. But it is preferable that new men at less cost should be employed and trained to become efficient than that these old hands should be allowed to have anything to do with the Agricultural Department. We are convinced from their past action that ultimately the department will buy their experience at too dear a cost. The department is a new departure in the policy of the State, and those who have had anything to do with a department that has been universally condemned should not have access to it. It will be injurious to the interests of the State and fatal to the interests of the ryot to re-employ them. In a given number of years the Agricultural Department will stink as much in the nostril of the ryots and the public generally as the existing Survey and Settlement Department, which has unhinged everything and unsettled the poor ryot into the bargain. We therefore do not approve of this suggestion of Mr. Ozanne. Perhaps, he was hardly conscious of the use which the Government of Bombay has made of it—a Government known for its extraordinary fondness for a favourite whom they have so long indulged at a cost of 3 millions sterling. The tenor of its resolution on this subject is so clever that it is worth noticing. "As regards the general question of gradually transferring to the Agricultural Department Assistant Superintendents of Survey no immediate decision is required, and the subject is of too great importance to be disposed of in reviewing an annual administration report." This does not look as if the Government had the remotest intention of abolishing within the next 7 or 8 years the Survey Department so pompously announced in their resolution of March 1884. And the inference is confirmed by the way in which that department has been patted in the sentence that concludes the paragraph. "The tendency of Mr. Ozanne's proposal is simply to preserve and continue the excellent work done by the Survey and Settlement Department." Poor Mr. Ozanne! Little did he know how adroitly his masters would turn round on him and at the same time use his arguments for their own purpose.

Expresses satisfaction with the report of the Director of Agriculture for 1884-85, and praises that officer for exhibiting great energy and ability in the performance of his work.

After expressing satisfaction with the report of the Director of Agriculture for 1884-85, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 21st March says :—The first remark which suggested itself to our mind on reading the report was that the whole burden of organisation and administration has been thrown upon a single head on account of the apathy of the general public and also that of the revenue, educational and military officers of Government. Mr. Ozanne is a man of great abilities; his energy and intelligence are such as can cope successfully with the greatest difficulties of the department, while he has put the whole of his heart in the heavy task so confidently imposed upon him by the Government, and he is determined to achieve conspicuous success though the public is most indifferent to all that he does or says. But in spite of all these virtues it cannot be denied that an unusual strain is put upon the faculties and energies of Mr. Ozanne when he has to work single-handed and has often to fight in the cause of his department and persuade and convince people who do not willingly listen to him. One reason why the public is so very apathetic towards the department is that it thinks the department will do little good to the agricultural population and is therefore an unnecessary burden upon the public funds, and that even if it achieves anything that will not at all be commensurate with the expenditure incurred on its account. That the public is deeply imbued with this view is plain from the fact that a similar view was expressed by the Honourable Ráo Sáheb Mandlik in the Viceregal Council in the debate on the Income Tax Bill. Ever since the creation of the Forest Department the public has lost all trust in new departments. The promises of Government and of the department may be as fair as possible, yet they suspect that in the long run the department will work not for the benefit of the ryot, but for the benefit of the Government and thus prove itself one more machine of torture in the hands of unscrupulous officials. The Forest Department, as is now recognised even by Government, has supplied them good justification for this suspicion, and any new department, however sincerely it may have the good of the people at heart, has to struggle against difficulties arising out of distrust of its motives and to work its way towards popularity

in spite of these difficulties. Mr. Ozanne must already be aware of this state of public feeling, but if he is not, we advise him to proceed very cautiously in his measures and not to interfere in matters in which he is not absolutely certain of good result. This caution is at least necessary during the first few years of the establishment of the department. A bolder policy may be followed when the department has already secured the confidence of the intelligent public and has given some pledge to the ignorant ryots of its sympathy and good-will towards them. The second remark which has suggested itself to us is that the machinery on which the department so much depends for the success of its experiments has in no case proved itself worthy of the confidence reposed in it, and has to our mind little claim either to scientific or practical experience of agricultural matters. With a defective machinery like this, which has little acquaintance with the peculiar conditions of Indian agriculture and accustomed to look upon the practices and methods of the Hindu agriculturists with an inveterate contempt which nothing but the failure of its favourite and, as they think, civilized methods can alone partially remove,—with a machinery like this, Mr. Ozanne, we think, can scarcely attain the ambitious aims that he has in view without many failures and without much waste of public money. We are quite convinced that Mr. Ozanne is himself as free from these blemishes as any man can be; but speaking from our own knowledge and experience we think his departmental machinery must be sufficiently instructed before it can establish a claim to public esteem and confidence, and before any of the ryots can be induced to imitate the departmental ways and adopt departmental views. As the experiments of the year under review must have convinced the Director there is much that the Indian ryot can teach the servants of the department, whose knowledge of agriculture is from books alone. We are glad Mr. Ozanne has shown his readiness to avail himself of this store of unwritten empirical knowledge.

Expresses disappointment with the resolution of the Bombay Government on the report of the A'bkári Commission.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 20th March says that the Government resolution on the report of the A'bkári Commission is unsatisfactory. The concessions recommended by the Commission were themselves trivial, and it is to be regretted that Government should not have accepted them in their entirety. The chief complaint of the people was regarding toddy and toddy spirit, but the concessions made by Government in respect of them are inappreciable and will not prove very advantageous either to dealers or consumers of these articles. Government have disregarded the recommendation made by the Commission for reducing the duty levied on toddy spirit, on the ground that spirituous liquors should be taxed according to their strength. If such be the case the heavy rates of the duties levied on spirituous drinks should be reduced all round. The system prescribed in the resolution for granting liquor licenses will prove harmful. The A'bkári Department will very likely demand a high price for the licenses, and in the event of their being not taken by their present owners they will be put up to auction. [The *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 21st and the *Suryá Prakásh* (84) of the 27th March express somewhat similar sentiments.]

Government resolution on the report of the A'bkári Commission approved.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 20th March says that the concessions made by Government in their resolution on the report of the A'bkári Commission ought to give satisfaction to the people, though they are not as many as were desirable. Government should have published the report of the A'bkári Commission and Mr. Moore's letter on the subject along with their resolution. It is to be hoped that Government will now appoint a commission to enquire into and report upon the ábkári grievances of the people of the mofussil. [The *Ripon Reporter* (121) of the 19th and the *Yajdán Parast* (136) of the 21st March also express satisfaction with the Government resolution.]

In noticing the Government resolution in the matter of the construction of flood-works at Surat, the *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 23rd March observes that it does not know why the Surat Municipality should pay Rs. 1,50,000 and Government only Rs. 28,500 for the works. It is not proper to throw almost the entire cost of the construction of the flood-works on the municipality, even if its finances be in a flourishing condition, as remarked by Government. The municipality has to execute many works of sanitary and other reform. The question of the supply of water to Surat is very important, and water-works on a sufficient scale will cost a large amount of money. It is the duty of Government to protect the town from outside attacks and calamities with which the municipality has no concern, and Government ought to bear the entire cost of the flood-works. It is to be hoped that Government will re-consider their decision. [The *Suryá Prakásh* (84) of the 27th March expresses similar sentiments.]

Government resolution on the subject of the construction of flood-works at Surat disapproved.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (122) of the 19th March, in an article headed, "The wicked custom of drowning girls in milk in the Gogha District," observes:—It is said that the táluk-dárs of this district poison their young daughters. It is very surprising that such a practice should prevail in the 19th century in British dominions and that Government should know nothing about it. Many years ago the Jádejás of Cutch used to drown their daughters in milk. Government have saved numerous lives by stopping the horrible practice. A similar boon should be conferred on the daughters of the tálukdárs of the Gogha District. The *girássiás* have become poor and find it difficult to defray the extravagant expenses of celebrating the marriages of their daughters. In the Gogha District the Bháyáts subject to the Bhávnagar Darbár own several villages and are known by the name of Govindáni. The practice of murdering young daughters is said to prevail in the following 13 villages, viz., Sánodar, Tansha, Kukad, Bhákhel, Morchand, Wáwdi, Odarku, Khokhra (large and small), Kareda, Lákdia, Báridai and Padva. Secret enquiries made of respectable persons of other classes than the tálukdárs will bring the truth to light. The Bhávnagar Darbár ought also to advise its Bháyáts to abstain from such murders.

Complains that child-murders are systematically committed in the Gogha District, and requests Government to stop them.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 22nd March says:—The action taken by the Government with regard to Mr. Shankar Pándurang Pandit is very much to be regretted. We were in hopes that the little incident at Poona, a good deal of unnecessary fuss about which was made, would be forgotten. But it is clear it has not been so. Mr. Pandit has been transferred to the High Court, and Government have ruled that they shall in future make the office of Oriental Translator tenable for five years, the same man who has held it once being eligible for re-appointment. No one has yet been appointed in Mr. Pandit's place. The public does not care who is appointed so long as the selection is a proper one. From some quarters it has been foolishly urged that a man belonging to a particular class should be selected. There is no meaning in such advocacy, and we think we should rise above petty prejudices of class in these days. Let Government select the right man in the right place—let merit alone be the criterion of their choice, and it should not matter in the least to the Government or the public whether he is a Hindu, Pársi, or Mahomedan. [The *Káside Mumbai* (112) of the 22nd and the *Hitechchhu* (82) of Ahmedabad of the 25th March regret that Mr. S. P. Pandit should have been removed from the post of Oriental Translator.]

Recommends that a Native, whether a Hindu, Pársi or Mahomedan, should be appointed to the vacant post of Oriental Translator to Government.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 21st March writes:—We may suggest that in filling up the post of Oriental Translator something more than merit has to be sought for in the candidate. He must be thoroughly conversant with Native darbár etiquette; he must have a thorough knowledge of the history of individual Chiefs and their families; he must have a larger heart and broader views than those ordinarily found in Native or Anglo-Indian Deputy

Recommends that a Native officer well conversant with Native darbár etiquette should be appointed to the vacant post of Oriental Translator to Government.

Collectors. We look upon the Translator as the sole light and guide to His Excellency in his personal dealings with the Chiefs, and in our opinion much of the cordiality and good feeling between the highest representative of Her Majesty and of the scions of the old but important families in the presidency depends upon the ability, tact, honesty and breadth of views which the Oriental Translator displays when he acts as interpreter. Mr. Lawrence or Mr. Anybody of the Civil Service may possess high proficiency in some oriental languages, but that alone ought not to be sufficient recommendation for the place of Oriental Translator. [The *Native Opinion* (11) of the same date and the *Kesari* (41) of the 23rd March express similar sentiments.]

Recommends the appointment of Mr. Jamsetji N. Unwála to the vacant post of Oriental Translator to Government.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 21st March observes that it fails to see what gain Government have in view by limiting the tenure of the office of Oriental Translator to five years. If the place is a sinecure or almost so, it may be abolished or the salary may be reduced. If not so, linguistic acquirements of a high order are not so common in Bombay that every five years a worthy man would be found to fill the post. Mr. Pandit being disposed of, his successor is to be thought of. Among Pársis we find Mr. Jamsetji N. Unwála, like Mr. Navroji Khandálewála, to be one of the fittest persons for the appointment. There is hardly a Native who has such a command over so many languages as he has. He is not so well known perhaps as some other candidates for this vacancy. But those who love modesty and a retiring disposition combined with abilities would not consider this to be an objection against the man.

Expresses approval of the appointment of Dr. Kirtikar to a professorship in the Grant Medical College.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 21st March says:—Dr. Kirtikar's appointment to a professorship in the Grant Medical College is one more instance of the policy of selection and choice that guides Lord Reay's Government in making appointments. During the year that has elapsed Lord Reay has shown such wonderful and thorough acquaintance with the merits possessed by individual members in the service that it has almost been impossible to criticise a single appointment unfavourably. By appointing Dr. Kirtikar to a professorship His Excellency in Council has shown that race or colour has no preferential value with him. What he wants is merit and it shall be acknowledged by him no matter where it is found.

Says that the notice regarding His Excellency the Governor's departure from the presidency should be published in the vernacular newspapers.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 26th March refers to the advertisement published in the local English dailies regarding the departure of Lord Reay and suite to Mahábaleshvar for the hot season on the 2nd April next, and asks whether the European public alone is concerned with the departure of the Governor from the presidency. The announcement is as important to the Native as it is to the European public, and it is desirable that it should also be published in the vernacular newspapers.

Says that the Mayo prizes for art-workmanship should be increased in number and value.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 20th March refers to the notice in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 18th instant regarding the Mayo prizes for art-workmanship and says that as they are for small amounts they are not sufficiently attractive. Their number is also very small compared to the large extent of the country. These prizes ought to be largely increased in number and value.

An alleged case of oppression in the village of Fágvel, Kapadvanj Táluka, Kaira District.

A correspondent of the *Praja Hitapatrá* (117) of the 24th March, writing from Kapadvanj, says that a few days ago Mr. Berkeley visited that town while moving on tour. The Mámlatdár of Kapadvanj had sent for some sheep from the village of Fágvel for the use of Mr. Berkeley. It is said that the sheep were taken away against the

wishes of their owner and that he was severely beaten. The owner of the sheep preferred a complaint to the Collector of Kaira, who appears to have failed to give him a favourable reply. Government ought to enquire into the matter and find out the truth.

Requests Government to suppress the publication of certain farces in Maráthi.

The *Dnyán Dip* (30) for November, December and January condemns the farces entitled the "Stri-prábalya-prahasana," the "Mor-LL.B.-prahasana" and works of a similar character as extremely offensive and unfit to be read by the people. The *Dip* advises the people not to buy such books and requests Government to suppress their publication as they contain foul attacks on the parties who are striving to put down child-marriages and enforced widowhood among the higher classes of the Hindus.

Defends certain publications that are condemned as containing disgusting expressions.

The *Vágvilás* (72) for February defends the farces entitled the "Abhinava-taruni-vidyá-prahasana" and the "Mor-LL.B." from the attacks made on them by the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) and the *Subodh Patrika* (16) newspapers. The *Vágvilás* admits that these farces contain some disgusting expressions, but observes that the words used are justified by the foul attacks made by the organs of the educated Natives on the views and sentiments of the orthodox party, and if the former desist from hurting the feelings of the latter, persons holding orthodox views will have no cause to retaliate and expose the misdoings of the educated class to public ridicule. Government ought not to interfere in such social matters as child-marriages and enforced widowhood.

Education.

Considers the recommendation made in Mr. Dinsha A'rdesar Táleyárkhán's pamphlet on the subject of technical education in India as too much in advance of the times, and proposes a scheme of its own.

In noticing Mr. Dinsha A'rdesar Táleyárkhán's pamphlet on the subject of national technical education in India, the *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 21st March says:—Mr. Táleyárkhán's scheme is good in its own way, but is surely too much in advance of the times. We do hold that the existing system of general education undoubtedly needs modification, but it requires no radical change, and its depreciation is not necessary to establish the importance of any kind of technical instruction. A large number of students take up the arts course, but the number of those who flock to the Law Class and the Medical and Engineering Colleges,—the only specialities at present available,—is not small, and we have no doubt a polytechnic institution if established will as readily be filled, and no interference with the choice of students will be necessary. Technical instruction is needed to supplement and not to subvert general education, without which indeed no way could have been paved for any special school, and all our efforts now should be directed to secure for the former a beginning. Mr. Táleyárkhán's scheme represents the needs of an advanced rather than the initial stage of technical education, and therefore neither the collection of the statistics, interference with the existing arrangements of general education, nor any of the various other measures enumerated by him need divert attention or energy from the immediate and passing need of the moment, which could be met by a much simpler course. We have already the Ripon Memorial Fund intended for the establishment of a Technical College. Let the Government be moved to take it up and endow it without delay, laying down the scope and conditions of the project, creating a few stipends and scholarships and opening such departments as can be commenced at once, and we feel sure that a sufficiently large number of students possessing the requisite aptitudes and with enough general education for their purpose will be forthcoming from the High Schools, the Science College and the School of Art, and possibly from the railway workshops and even the crafts. The Technical College might be begun with these pupils for the present, and as regards the future, things will easily adjust themselves so as to keep up a constant supply. This was precisely the way in which the institutions which have now developed into the existing Arts, Medical and Engineering Colleges were started.

Municipalities.

Regrets that Professor Peterson should not have been nominated by Government to the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

The *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 21st March regrets the omission of Professor Peterson from the list of Government nominees to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and observes that the services rendered by him to the city are so valuable that he deserved to be nominated chairman of the Corporation for the next year. The Corporation and the Town Council will be sorry at his absence from their meetings. It is desirable that he should be returned to the Corporation at the first opportunity. The selection of Government nominees to the Corporation is on the whole satisfactory. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 20th and the *Gujaráti* (104) and the *Yajdán Parast* (136) of the 21st March express similar sentiments.]

Recommends the municipality of Hyderabad in Sind to keep a fire-engine, and asks the police of that town to prohibit the Hindus from misconducting themselves in the Holi holidays.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (151) of the 13th March writing from Hyderabad says:—The grass kept near the fort took fire on Thursday last. There is no fire-engine here. If there had been more grass stacked, or if there had been any houses in close proximity, all must have been burnt down. The municipality ought to procure a fire-engine. Owing to the approach of the Holi holidays neither inoffensive persons nor strangers can pass unmolested through the bazár, especially the shop quarter from Loung Bhagat street to the cloth market. A beggar or a coolie happening to pass through this part of the bazár is pelted with clods and stones unobserved by him. It is to be regretted that the police sepoys instead of putting a stop to this disreputable state of things merely laugh at it.

Native States.

Deeply regret the untimely death of His Highness A'ba Sáheb Ghátge.

Most of the Maráthi newspapers of this week record with deep regret the untimely death of His Highness A'ba Sáheb Ghátge, the Chief of Kágal and Regent in Council of the Kolhápur State. A'ba Sáheb's kind and considerate behaviour towards all who came in contact with him and his efforts to improve the prosperity of the Kolhápur State are favourably noticed, and his death is considered a great loss to the latter State.

Complains of want of police stations on the road from Limbdi to Sáyla.

A correspondent of the *Samsher Báhádur* (122) of the 19th March mentions a case of highway robbery near the village of Váy in Káthiáwár and says that the road from Limbdi to Sáyla is infested with robbers. If police stations were located on the road the travellers would be much benefited. The Assistant Political Agent in charge of Jhálávád should arrange for the police, and the tálukdárs within whose limits the police stations may be located should be made to pay the cost of their maintenance.

Berár Affairs.

Recommends the construction of a large tank at the town of Deulgaum Rája.

A correspondent of the *Vaidarbh* (17) of the 20th March complains that the cattle of Deulgaum Rája do not get sufficient water to drink in the hot season on account of the bed of the small river at that place being allowed to be planted with water-melons. With the exception of one or two wells the water of this town is brackish and not fit for drinking purposes, and the townspeople also suffer great inconvenience in the hot months. The authorities concerned ought to provide this town with a large tank.

ATMARAM V. PATKER,
Assistant Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
30th March 1886.

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3 MAY 1886

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERAR

For the Week ending 3rd April 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*20	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*30	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
32	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
33	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*41	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
42	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
44	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
45	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Weekly	250

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	245
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
49	„ Nityupadeshak	Bombay	Do.	700
50	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*51	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*55	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
*59	„ Ripon Mitrá	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	200
60	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
61	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
62	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*63	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
64	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti) ...	Monthly	735
*65	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
66	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
68	„ Subodh Prakásh	Bombay	Do.	250
69	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
70	„ Suryodayá	Thána	Do.	240
*71	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*72	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*73	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
74	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*77	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*79	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
81	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	475
82	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
84	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
87	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
88	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*89	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
90	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
91	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
93	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*96	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
97	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
98	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
99	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
100	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
101	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
102	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
103	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
104	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*107	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,423
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Do.	Monthly	1,000
114	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*117	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	400
119	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
121	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
123	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Sauráshtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
125	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
126	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
127	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*128	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
129	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
130	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
131	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
132	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*133	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
134	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
135	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
136	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
137	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*138	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
139	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
*140	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
141	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
142	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
143	„ Vrittánta Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
144	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*145	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
146	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
147	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
148	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*149	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*150	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
151	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 28th March writes:—Little did we know when generally approving the constitution last week of the Parliamentary Committee that it would have so much of the doubtful, and so much again of the positively mischievous, element infused into it from the lower House. Each appointment in this case seems to have been made to counteract the good expected from the previous appointment, till in the aggregate the Committee threatens to do serious harm to this country. Some of the Commons on the Committee are said to be strong men. So they are. But these are not the men who can impartially look into the administration of a remote dependency with a view to redress the accumulated grievances of a quarter of a century. In the first place, the "strong" men who are to judge between the Anglo-Indians and the Indians are themselves pronounced Anglo-Indians and have persistently ignored the very existence of the grievances they are now asked to remove. We want free, open, liberal-minded Englishmen to decide between the Indian public and the official bureaucracy. The enquiry into the government of India now about to be instituted already threatens to be a delusion, if not a snare calculated to thwart any attempts to do justice to this country and to its many millions of toiling lieges. What with Lord Kimberley prejudging the case and forestalling the result of the enquiry in the same breath in which he moved for the appointment of the Committee, the heavy preponderance among its members of Anglo-Indians committed to the opinion that India is lightly taxed and blamelessly, if not admirably, governed, the haste with which the task is to be gone through, and the improbability of any number of competent Indian witnesses proceeding to give evidence, it is to be feared that the only result of the Committee's labours will be that the demand for an enquiry will have been formally met and the chances of a real, honest and searching examination into the working of the present system postponed for the next quarter of a century, or until some financial or other catastrophe serves to bring it on under the influence of nervous excitement as unfavourable to a clear appreciation of the true issues as the perfunctory and one-sided method of finding out the truth with which India is now threatened. It is well that Bombay is going to hold the meeting which was postponed the other day to give a public expression to the country's desire for a Royal Commission of enquiry in place of the Parliamentary Committee. [The *Belgaum Samáchár* (23), the *Pramod Sindhu* (13) and the *Sanmárg Dipika* (14) of the 29th, the *Gujarát Mitra* (81) of the 28th and the *Arunodaya* (19) of the 23rd March express somewhat similar sentiments.]

Observes that the Parliamentary Committee of enquiry into the administration of India is so constituted as not to be able to make an impartial enquiry.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 28th March says:—We hope with Mr. Gladstone that the present Committee will prove more effective in its results than a Royal Commission. But past history tells us quite a different tale: that such committees have more effectively whitewashed the black spots on the Indian administration and shelved a number of well-meant measures, which under other circumstances would have revolutionised the administration to a great extent. What guarantee is there that the present Committee will more minutely examine into our affairs and remove the faults of an erring bureaucracy which has been more guilty of the acts of commission and omission than of real forgetfulness? We expected better things at the hands of the Liberal ministry, but the constitution of the Committee as now developed is a sore disappointment. And Lord Randolph Churchill's motion to circumscribe its scope of operations is likely to render it still more ineffectual.

Observes that the constitution of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the Indian administration is a sore disappointment.

The *Sind Sudhár* (151) of the 20th March says:—The British Ministry have instructed the Viceroy to inform the public associations of Bengal, Madras and Bombay that no Royal Commission is required, that the enquiry will as usual be held by a Parliamentary Committee, and that it is not the intention of Government to make any local investigation. What is Government afraid of that Lord Kimberley should have expressly

Is afraid that the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the administration of India will not be able to effect much good if it does not come to India to hold a local investigation.

declared that hitherto India has been governed justly and equitably and that the members of the Civil Service who hold the reins of government are men possessed of real merit and uprightness? If Government is certain that the administration has been carried on properly, what has it to dread from a local investigation? What advantage was gained from the examination of records made by a committee for full four years in 1870? None at all! The people of India are still helpless. With an improvement in their condition, their mouths will be opened and they will make their demands for political privileges effectively heard. Only three months ago nobody even dreamt that Mr. Gladstone would sanction a separate Parliament for Ireland. But there is so much union among the people of Ireland that Government cannot help granting them any privilege they demand. By this we do not mean to say that India should act like Ireland. But Government would act wisely if it were to correct at once the defects in the existing system of the Indian administration—defects similar to those which have led to such serious results in Ireland. If Lord Dufferin thinks that he was justified in waging a war against Burmah or that the annexation of Northern Burmah was beneficial to the interests of India, what fear has he of a Royal Commission appointed to hold a local investigation? On the contrary, such a Commission will tend to remove the misapprehension the people of India are labouring under as to Government paying no attention to their requirements. On the 2nd March, when Lord Dufferin announced in Madras that the British Government wished to appoint a Parliamentary Committee for enquiring into the administration, several persons suspected that Lord Dufferin having seen how excited the Native associations were on the subject had advised Mr. Gladstone that a Royal Commission was not required. They were confirmed in their suspicion by the telegram of the 14th March. It appears that for several unknown reasons Lord Dufferin does not wish a local investigation to be held. But Government records can give no idea of the requirements and hardships of the people. For the ends of justice it is absolutely necessary that both parties should be heard.

Thinks that very little good will be done to India by the labours of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the Indian administration.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 29th March says:—While great disappointment has been caused amongst us by the constitution of the Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act of 1858, no less surprise has been expressed in many quarters about the curious, because unintelligible, motion which Lord Randolph Churchill is to bring forward, that motion being that the enquiry shall not extend beyond a reasonable period and that it should be finished within a limited time. At first sight this may appear a very good move on the part of Lord Randolph Churchill, for its object seems to be to prevent the enquiry dragging on for an indefinite period. But if the enquiry is to be exhaustive, thorough and satisfactory to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India, it is sheer nonsense to hamper its course by limiting the time of its operations. The Committee is to sit in London, and though it may be easy for it to secure the attendance of men on the spot for the purpose of giving evidence, the same consideration does not apply to Indian witnesses. What makes the motion of which Lord Randolph Churchill has given notice unintelligible, is that Sir Roper Lethbridge has withdrawn the amendment of which he had given notice, viz., that to make the enquiry thorough and searching a sub-committee shall be sent to India to take evidence on the spot. The spirit of this amendment is completely at variance with the motion that Lord Randolph will bring forward. And further we are told that the Conservatives will give strong support to the motion of Lord Randolph Churchill. One cannot understand all this, and we suspect there is more in the fresh move of our late Secretary of State than the terms of his motion superficially imply. As we have said on a former occasion, the prospects of the Committee doing anything practical are more remote than ever. It will accomplish nothing. In the meantime our duty is clear. We must protest against the form and mode of the enquiry and urge without delay that the constitution of the Committee has not inspired confidence in India.

The *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 28th March says:—The Parliamentary enquiry into the working of the existing system of government in India seems to bode little good, if indeed it portends no evil. A Royal Commission is preferable to a Committee of this sort for many reasons. The principal reason is that Parliament after all is an interested body, because it is responsible for the good government of India, and so it cannot be expected to condemn its own work; and this disqualification in the Committee of enquiry as now constituted is aggravated by the presence on it of a very large number of Anglo-Indians who are interested in the conclusion that the government of India is best administered as it is and who hold views distinctly hostile to the interests of the Indian population. It is only a Royal Commission that can promise us any good. We are glad to know that the public meeting which once was to be held in Bombay in support of a petition for a Commission in preference to a Parliamentary Committee, but was postponed, is now determined on and is to be convened shortly. The appointment of a Commission has been opposed on the ground that there is no precedent for it; but this is the very first time since India came directly under the Crown that a general enquiry into the working of its government has ever been proposed. How then can we have a precedent unless one is now made? The question therefore must be decided on its merits. There is little doubt that those whose work is on trial ought not to sit as judges at that trial; that place should be occupied by comparatively disinterested parties. [The *Rást Goftár* (120) and the *Yajdán Parast* (136) of the same date express similar sentiments. The *Gujaráti* (104) of the same date does not fully approve of the constitution of the Committee, yet advises the people of India to lay their grievances before the Committee.]

Observes that the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the government of India will do no good to India.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 28th March says:—The financial statement for 1886-87 inspires little hope and suggests an ominous outlook, so far as the meagre details doled out in the telegraphic summary by the Press Commissioner can enable us to judge. As the new financial year waxes old we may expect some disagreeable surprises. At the best the financial statement is conspicuous more for the poverty it displays than for any brilliant flight or masterly effort to grasp the dismal situation. But we must bear this misfortune with patience and resignation, hoping that the conscience of the British Parliament will ultimately render justice to this country by contributing its share of the home military charges and the new charges of two millions sterling. But for this justice our countrymen will have to wait long. Meanwhile we must put up with the inevitable lot. Boldness in finance, which at once conforms to the true axioms of practical State finance and at the same time manipulates in a masterly manner the existing resources which the new conditions require, so as to command popular approval without laying fresh burdens, or, at the worst, the lightest burdens on the tax-payers—this financial boldness is denied to us by our very circumstances. The tinkering of accounts has gone on for the past 25 years, and yet they have scarcely emerged from the tinkering stage. But the full text of the statement has not yet come to hand, and we must therefore refrain from doing Sir Auckland Colvin the injustice of prejudging his latest attempt. Presently it may be remarked that there is nothing very novel about the accounts being shown with the actual exchange incurred under the respective heads. A reference to the last sheet of Parliamentary statement presented to the House of Commons on 28th April 1885 will at once make this clear. [The *Bombay Chronicle* (80) of the 28th, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 29th and the *Subodh Prakásh* (68) of the 31st March express somewhat similar sentiments.]

Observes that the financial statement for 1886-87 is disappointing.

The *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 28th March says:—It is useless to base any remarks on the financial statement for 1386-87 because the statement is said to be experimental and the prospects of the opium revenue exceptional. It is not a little strange that after the experience of

Observes that the financial statement for 1886-87 is disappointing.

a full quarter of a century at budget-making in the English method the Government of India should not be able to present estimates which are not "experimental" and are liable to change from influences of the deleterious drug. Nor is there anything to prevent Government from making or announcing a change in these figures at any time of the year, since it has not to answer any question from even a consultative, much less a representative, council on behalf of the tax-payers. The framing and publication of the budget is therefore a mere form and no comment after its publication can be of any avail. Had it been laid before the Legislative Council along with the Income-tax Bill it might have been subjected to some useful criticism; but the Government by a clever stroke of policy managed to separate it from the Bill, and having got the latter passed by the Council, or rather agreed to by the non-official members, have now arranged the expenditure as they chose without reference to the tax-payers. It is remarkable, however, that amidst continual cries about the inelasticity of Indian revenues and the admitted poverty of the Indian people, the income of the State has year by year been increased till now it is nearly equal to that of England, and yet it is not enough to meet the expenditure! But this must continue to be the case so long as the expenditure is incurred without responsibility and the tax-payer is allowed no voice either in determining how the money shall be raised and how it should be expended, and military and political charges which England should disburse are unscrupulously thrown upon India. These are the two directions of relief in which our political associations should make strong efforts. [Most of the Gujaráti papers of this week express dissatisfaction with the financial statement, and express a hope that the intention to increase the duty on salt will not be carried out.]

Observes that the financial statement for 1886-87 presents a dismal prospect.

In noticing the financial statement for 1886-87, the *Sind Times* (5) of the 31st March makes the following observations:—The revenue of the country has steadily increased. In two years there has been an increase of five millions. But this extraordinary increase of revenue, instead of enriching the exchequer, has been simply expended. It threatens to perpetuate a tax which can never remain popular for any length of time. Probably the income-tax will eventually lead to a better adjustment of expenditure, as it directly weighs upon both the official body and the non-official but influential classes. It does not come within the province of the Finance Minister's statement to suggest any curtailment of expenditure. This is left to the Financial Committee in India and the select Parliamentary Committee in England. But no one could have realised the fact more forcibly than Sir Auckland Colvin himself that the only way of saving the Government of India from hopeless financial embarrassment is to regulate and retrench the expenditure. The revenue has increased wonderfully. It is almost as large as the incomes of the richest countries in the world, while the greatest optimist could not truthfully say that India is as wealthy as England or any other rich country. The reckless expenditure of the Government of India has brought the country to the verge of insolvency. The Government of India has illimitable credit and the public debt is allowed to reach a fabulous amount, while no thought is entertained of diminishing that amount. The coming official year shows most favourable estimates of revenue. In addition to the income-tax 'the prospects of the opium crop' are reported to be 'exceptional,' and some thousand chests of opium are still in reserve. Bearing in mind that half the revenue of India is derived from opium alone, we can easily guess what must be the result of an exceptionally favourable opium crop. But all these additions of revenue barely cover the estimated expenditure, and the small surplus upon which the Finance Minister counts will be very probably turned to a large deficit by the end of the year. The Parliamentary Committee cannot conclude its enquiry in a year, and if the Indian Finance Committee finishes its work within a year, as it is expected to do, it is very probable that the Government of India will not be able to act upon their suggestions till the next year, and we are correct in surmising that there will be no considerable retrenchment of expenditure during the year. Another important consideration is the silver difficulty. The rate of exchange has fallen to 1*s.* 6*d.* and no assurance can be

given that it will not go down lower. The old cry of the powerlessness of the Government of India is repeated by the Finance Minister. The Government annually lose some millions by exchange, but what can they do? The matter of raising the value of silver rests with America. Everything depends upon the coinage of silver at Washington. In England there is a monometallic currency of gold, in India that of silver, and it is now acknowledged on all hands that the silver difficulty can only be solved by the conjoint wisdom of Europe and America. Till that is done the Government of India can only lament that the exchange difficulty is a terrible drain upon the Indian exchequer.

State scholarships for Indian students proceeding to England and a suggestion in connection therewith.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 31st March supports the suggestion made by the *Times of India* that the Secretary of State for India should guarantee that the holders of Government scholarships returning from England after studying for three years at the Universities of either Oxford or Cambridge should have a prior claim to professorships in Indian colleges. The *Jáme* however observes that those scholars who can go up for the Civil Service Examination should be permitted to do so. If the successful candidates were appointed to other high posts besides professorships, strong impetus would be given to the competition for these scholarships.

The Countess of Dufferin's Fund for supplying female medical aid to the women of India and the necessity of pecuniary support to it from Government.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 3rd April approves of the views expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Melvill regarding the necessity of training Native females as medical practitioners in connection with the National Association to supply female medical aid and instruction to the women of India. The *Samáchár* however observes that Government ought to give pecuniary help to this laudable object. The Supreme and Provincial Governments ought to contribute about four or five lákhs of rupees between them towards the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. An equal amount raised by public subscriptions will make the carrying out of the scheme possible.

The Countess of Dufferin's Fund for supplying female medical aid to the women of India and the Native press.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 2nd April observes that the fear expressed by the *Bhárat Bási* newspaper of Bengal about the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for supplying female medical aid to the women of India being appropriated to the spread of Christianity in this country is foolish and groundless. Every well-conducted Native paper ought to expose the false accusation. Lady Dufferin, Lady Reay and the Government should avail themselves of the respectable portion of the Native press for disseminating information about this charitable work.

Contemplated return of Mahárája Dhulip Sing to India and the alleged sympathy of the Panjábis for him.

The same newspaper says:—The people of the Panjáb have no sympathy for Mahárája Dhulip Sing, who has resided for nearly 30 years in England, has manifested no interest whatever in the welfare of the natives of India and has become a convert to Christianity. The Mahárája is much mistaken if he thinks that the natives of India are favourably inclined towards his complaint against the refusal of Government to increase his pension. The Panjábis are grateful to Government for the benefits of peace they have enjoyed, and are not likely to favour the cause of the Mahárája.

Disapproves of the scheme for the re-organization of district administration proposed in the January number of the *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha*, and brings forward a scheme of its own.

In a second notice of "A note on the re-organization of district administration" which appeared in the *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha* (3) for January last, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 28th March says:—The association of a consultative council with the Collector is a partial remedy. The radical error in the present constitution of Government, whether Imperial or Provincial, is that it is dissociated from local knowledge and sympathy as also from all participation of the popular voice in its decisions. Side by side with this radical error is another which is equally gross and

mischievous in its results. This latter mistake is that the executive is uncontrolled. These errors in the constitution and conduct of the higher government are reproduced in the constitution and conduct of the district government; so that any attempt that may be made at re-organization should aim at the eradication of these mistakes. When we say this we may be said to "overleap the mark." To save ourselves from such a charge we may be allowed to say in self-defence that we should be the last to propose any wholesale and sudden changes and would be the first to welcome a gradual change. But because of these necessary precautions we would not hesitate to chalk out for ourselves the ideal which reforms, however partial and slow, have to reach. In proposing the association of consultative councils with the Collector the writer in the Poona journal suggests an extension of a system that has been declared to be quite unsuited for purposes of good government. He would only see produced in each district on a smaller scale a Governor in Council, associated with nominated additional members for purposes of legislation only. He would give a further lease of life to a system that has been condemned and doomed to destruction. There is, moreover, another fault from which the proposed constitution of the district unit suffers. By putting the district officers and as many non-official members into the harness of district councils an unintentional, but for that no less powerful, blow will be struck at the urban and rural boards. Under the Act of 1873 the district officers with the exception of the district forest officers had all their seats on the municipal board by virtue of their office; the same was and is the case with the district local boards. The only difference is that a few of them have to go to the meetings on requisition. This being the case, we do not quite understand the propriety of creating new boards. So far as municipal towns are concerned the administration of most of the departments has already been entrusted to the boards. No scheme of local government can be complete until the magistracy and the police form part of the local boards; so that in a few years these also will have to be given over to municipalities. So far as the less advanced towns are concerned we have to allow some time for the district and táluka boards to develop. When they are full fledged they can, compatibly with safety, be entrusted with larger powers of administration. When both the urban and rural boards are quite up to the mark, the third set of boards will be superfluous and out of place. There is one more drawback in the scheme. It lies in the fact that it would bring working up of details to the Secretariat, where the much-complained of dissociation of local knowledge and sympathy and public voice would be complete. Besides such an arrangement loses sight of the fact that the population of this presidency consists of two or three distinct nationalities differing from each other in language, manners and customs,—in fact in almost everything that knits society into one compact body. The proposal put forward in the "note" allows no room for the collation of facts, figures and circumstances of these nationalities, which work at present is done or is supposed to be done in the offices of the Divisional Commissioners. Having finished our review of the demerits of the scheme we would proceed to consider its merits. The idea of establishing consultative Councils is very good; that of combining the views of the official and non-official sections of the community has our hearty approval; and in proposing our scheme for the re-organization of district administration we will utilize both. We would propose that the District Collector should continue to be a kind of local Governor actively supervising the working of each department, suggesting necessary reforms and communicating to the heads of departments and to the Divisional Commissioners the wishes of each other. He should also be empowered to take the initiative in suggesting reforms relating to the administration of his district; but in forwarding his proposals to the Divisional Commissioner he should be required to send along with them the opinion of the urban and rural boards in the district. These proposals should be discussed at a council of the Divisional Commissioner. The council should consist of official and non-official members nominated and elected by the Commissioner and by the district, local and urban boards respectively. The Divisional Commissioner would embody the result of the discussion in a report to Government, who would issue orders thereon. Simultaneously with the establishment of the divisional councils we would suggest that the powers of the Governor's Council

be enlarged, and additional members of the Council, who according to our scheme would be persons elected from amongst the members of the divisional council, be allowed to ask questions to the executive on matters relating to the administration, such questions being replied to at the next meeting of the Council. We would give similar powers of interpellation to members of the divisional councils and of the urban and rural boards. When this part of the scheme is properly put in working order we would have all the staff under the Collector manned by Natives, but would still leave the Divisional Commissioner the option of employing his professional advisers from either community. With such an arrangement, we believe, the district administration would be economical, constitutional and sympathetic.

Comments on the resolution of Government upon the report of the A'bkári Commission.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 28th March observes:—From the public point of view the resolution of the Government of Bombay upon the report of the A'bkári Commission is doubtless somewhat of a qualified success. Our vernacular contemporaries are justified in complaining that the various measures of relief suggested to the Commission by the public have not been fully adopted, and that the few half-hearted recommendations that the Commissioners did make have been shorn of their active virtue, so to say, by the Government. Added to this is the risk that the modified rules may not after all be taken kindly to by the officials of the A'bkári Department. On the whole, the A'bkári Commission once more verifies the adage about much cry and little wool. On the other hand, we cannot help saying that it would be unfair to blame the present Government for this result. They appointed a tolerably well-constituted Commission with large powers of inquiry and opinion. It is contended that Government need not have sent up the Commissioners' report to the head of the A'bkári Department. Now it is easier to make such a suggestion than to adopt it. A Government made up of departments is bound to consult them before issuing final orders on any departmental question. Not only was this reference to Mr. Moore inevitable, but it was, perhaps, equally so under the circumstances that Government should proceed more or less upon the report of their responsible adviser. Besides, these are scarcely the times when Government should think of giving up their hold on all available sources of revenue. Personally we have little to say in favour of the working of the A'bkári Department, and certainly not much in favour of the A'bkári Commissioners' report or the resolution of Government thereon. But as a public journalist we confess we have not yet acquired that confidence which enables us to overleap the established rules and precedents of a jealously guarded bureaucracy. The fact is the ábkári bungle is a legacy left to the present administration by its predecessors. Had the latter remained in office up to this time they would have probably made it hotter for the advocates of cheap toddy and country spirits. For one thing then, we have escaped the danger of the screw being applied tighter than before; for another thing, we have had some positive relief under the new Government. Let us be thankful for these small mercies. And if it is impossible to be thankful, let us be content for the present so as to be better able to see how the officials work the revised rules. Our own experience goes more against the application of rules than against their making. [The *Shetakaryáncha Kaivári* (15) of the 2nd April expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Observes that very little mention is made of well-known events in Marátha history redounding to the credit of the Maráthás in the selections from Government records published by Mr. Forrest.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 29th March, in descanting on the great value of historical truth, observes that India owes a deep debt of gratitude to her English rulers for bringing into existence historical accounts about her; but it should be remarked that whenever the British had no connection with historical events the statements written by British historians were impartially made, but the same cannot be said of the cases with which the British had some connection. For instance, Mr. Kaye wrote an extensive account of the mutiny of 1857. It is said Government did not approve of this work and got Mr. Marshman to write a book on the same subject. A few days ago Mr. Forrest published selections from Government records connected with

the history of the Maráthás. In this work Mr. Forrest has shown much ingenuity and published considerable new information on the subject, but has made very little mention of well-known events redounding to the honour and fame of the Maráthás. This much is certain that no details have been given in the work of the bold replies given by Sindia and Bhonsla to the British officers before the battle of Assaye.

Requests Government to reconsider the question of the employment of University graduates in the revenue service.

In alluding to the memorial presented to Government by more than fifty graduates of the Bombay University representing the prospects of graduates in the revenue branch of the public service, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 29th March notices the rules passed since 1878 in connection with the subject and their effect on the prospects of graduates, and says:—As regards the case of the 52 non-graduates we find that partly some favour and partly some misapprehension have led Government to declare them qualified to the prejudice of graduates already in the service. They are said to have fulfilled the conditions mentioned in the rules of 1878, but this seems a misapprehension. To have done so they ought to have passed the higher examination before December 1880 as laid down in paragraph 3 of the said rules. It was under the rules of 1881 that they were allowed to appear for the higher examination, and the terms of the resolution in which they were permitted to do so clearly point out that merely passing the examination did not qualify them for mámlats as it did in the case of graduates. To rule therefore in September 1885 that they should be held qualified on the dates on which they passed would be to set aside the rules altogether and to ruin the prospects of those graduates who have qualified themselves prior to September 1885. These 52 non-graduates could have risen to mámlats under the system in force before 1878, but most of them were serving on such low salaries that they would not have been permitted to appear even for the Subordinate Magistrate's Examination, the passing of which was then a qualification for a mámlat. Even under that system therefore they had no reasonable hopes of a speedy promotion to a mámlat. They have already secured the lucrative posts inferior to mámlats by merely passing the higher examination which they could not have otherwise expected so early. No real disappointment is thus caused to them, and to make provision for them to the prejudice of qualified graduates is to administer relief to persons who are in no need of relief at all to the neglect of those who really require relief. The graduates had not only the possibility but the certainty of a rapid promotion held out to them by the rules. Confident that the pledge given to them would be fulfilled, they have continued in the service for several years and they cannot now seek a new career with advantage. They have therefore greater claims on the sympathy of Government, and even common-sense justice tells us that they should be provided first. The employment of graduates in the revenue service has an important bearing on the system of government and on higher education. Its importance has been recognised in this presidency since the Government of Sir Bartle Frere. The Honourable Mr. Peile, when at the head of the Educational Department, observed in his annual report for 1870-71 that though the other departments of Government were open to University men, direct appointments to Mámlatdárships and similar posts were precarious and rare; and he recommended that there might be a list of offices to which the graduates of the University who wished to serve their apprenticeship in an executive department might be appointed direct. Practical shape was given to this suggestion by Sir Richard Temple in framing the rules of 1878, and if the claims of graduates who entered the revenue service under these rules were set aside, it would not only ruin so many individuals but would dissuade other graduates from entering it. We therefore recommend that Government should re-consider the whole subject again and do justice to those graduates in the service to whom an undue hardship appears to have been caused by the recent orders of Government. [The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 29th March expresses similar sentiments and observes:—The employment of graduates in the revenue service has had a marked effect in altering the tone of the service—the tone of the lower grades especially,—and if graduates were further encouraged to enter

the service in larger numbers, we feel confident the whole revenue service will in a few years rise to the level of the judicial service. We therefore recommend that Government should carefully reconsider the whole question again, should do justice to the graduates who have already joined the service under former rules, and should provide sufficient encouragement to new graduates to join it.]

Comments in connection with the recent evening party at Government House, Bombay.

The *Yajdán Parast* (136) of the 28th March expresses satisfaction with the invitations to the recent evening party at Government House, Bombay. The Oriental Translator to Government, observes the *Parast*, issues invitations to Native gentlemen to such parties. While Mr. Pandit acted as Oriental Translator several Natives worthy to be invited were not asked to be present at these parties, while several gentlemen who ought not to have been there were invited. Several Justices of the Peace, Native solicitors, barristers and high Government officials were omitted from the list of guests, while in some instances those who were asked once were not invited to subsequent parties. It is to be hoped that the principle on which the invitations to the recent evening party were issued will be strictly followed in future. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 29th March says that at the recent evening party a large number of Natives was invited while there were a few Europeans. Such gatherings fail to fulfil the object with which they are convened, for friendship between Europeans and Natives cannot be formed at such meetings. The parties at Government House should consist of a few selected gentlemen and should be frequently held, and the European and Native guests ought to be introduced to each other by the officer issuing invitations to them. Some amusement ought also to be provided at such gatherings with a view to make them more attractive.]

Complains that the rayats of the Mángaon Táluka of the Kolába District are prohibited from cutting down teak trees standing in their fields, while no such prohibition exists in the Mahád Táluka of the same district.

The *Arunodayá* (19) of the 23rd March states on the authority of a correspondent that the work of cutting teak trees standing in the fields in the Mahád Táluka of the Kolába District, of which the land assessment is paid direct to Government, is being briskly carried on, as it is said. Government have withdrawn their objection to cut down these trees. And yet a rayat is being criminally prosecuted for felling a teak tree that was standing in a field in the village of Bhándivli in the Mángaon Táluka of the same district. It is surprising that Government should make an invidious distinction between two neighbouring tálukas of the same district.

Requests the Bombay High Court to enquire into the cause of the wretched result of the High Court Pleaders' Examination.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 2nd April says that the result of the High Court Pleaders' and Subordinate Judges' Examination recently held in Bombay is extremely unsatisfactory. 216 candidates had presented themselves for examination, out of which 10 only have successfully passed the test. The High Court ought to find out the cause of this wretched result.

A case of mysterious death of an old Bania named Vrijbhukhandás Kalyándás at Surat.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (81) of the 28th March says that an old Bania named Vrijbhukhandás Kalyándás residing near the Mota Mandir at Surat was found dead at his residence on the 25th March. The corpse was first discovered by a Bráhman, who went to invite him to a feast. How the old man met with death is a mystery. The corpse was found in an advanced state of decomposition, from which it appears that he must have died several days ago. It is rumoured that some sweetmeat was lying near the spot where the dead body was found. As the corpse was stinking hard it was removed in a cart to the burning ground for cremation. [The *Surat Akhbár* (83) of the 29th March says that the authorities concerned ought to enquire into this mysterious death.]

The *Gujarátí* (104) of the 28th March says that indecent expressions were freely used during the last Holi festival in certain quarters of Bombay. The Márwádis discharged syringes filled with water mixed with red powder at males and females passing through the Márwádi Bazár, and freely indulged in the use of indecent words. Such a thing was not observed during previous years. Indecent songs and words were also to be heard in many other quarters of the town.

Observance of the last Holi festival in Bombay and the necessity of stopping indulgence in indecent expressions.

Legislation.

In noticing the report of the select committee on the Bengal Chowkidári Bill, the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 28th March says:—The committee have provided that the Panchávats shall always be selected on the spot by a magisterial officer, after finding out the persons who by reason of their local influence, in the opinion of the villagers, or for other special reasons, are most proper to be appointed members of the Panchávat. This is a great improvement no doubt on the system of appointment by the police. But would it not be still better to leave the appointment altogether in the hands of the villagers? We do not mean to say that the Magistrate should have absolutely no control in the matter. We would give the Magistrate the right of cancelling the appointment, for instance, of some notoriously bad man. But we would leave the appointments altogether in the hands of the villagers. The provision that every Panchávat shall retire at the end of three years and that a new Panchávat shall then be appointed is excellent. For a more regular payment of the Chowkidárs' salaries the committee have provided that the Panchávats shall pay in their collections to the Magistrate, who will distribute the salaries of the Chowkidárs. We would leave this distribution also in the hands of the Panchávat. The Panchávats have shown no wilful neglect nor irregularity in the payment of Chowkidárs' salaries in the past. Another chance should, in our view, have been given them. Another good provision has been made by the committee. Under the Act of 1870 the Magistrate has the power of realising, and is obliged to realise, the Chowkidári assessments from the members of the Panchávats. The committee do not propose to take that power away. But they have provided that in case the Panchávats find themselves unable to realise the tax, they may apply to the Magistrate for the assistance of a Tehsildár, whose salary will be collected from those villagers who have failed to pay their assessments when due. We should have been glad if the committee had taken away the power of the Magistrate to realise the Chowkidári assessments from the members of the Panchávats. For this power has made the office of a Panchávat member highly unpopular. The commission that was appointed to enquire into the working of the Act of 1870 has said that the Panchávats have shown great diligence in the realisation of the assessments. One of the commissioners said that they have more speedily and regularly realised the assessments than zamindárs their rents. Why should not then the provision which makes appointments to Panchávats so unpopular be repealed?

Comments on the report of the select committee on the Bengal Chowkidári Bill.

Education.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 29th March approves of the suggestion made by Sir William Wedderburn for opening a medical college in connection with the Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital, but observes that it is not right to expect the public to bear the entire cost of maintaining the new college. The policy latterly adopted by Government of making the people contribute largely to the maintenance of educational institutions is morbid. It enhances the burden of taxes on the people, which is already heavy. The educational grant is very small and ought to be largely increased for the due spread of education. Government ought to remedy at once the complaint regarding want of accommodation and a paucity of teachers in the Grant Medical College, and should open a medical college in connection with the Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital.

Disapproves of the policy of making the people bear the cost of maintaining educational institutions.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 29th March does not admit the necessity of a new medical college in connection with the Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital, and observes that technical and agricultural schools are more needed than medical schools as they would relieve the overcrowding that has occurred in the engineering, legal and medical professions. If there be any need for medical practitioners for the mofussil the usefulness of the medical schools at Poona and Ahmedabad may be extended.

Says that it is advisable to encourage the spread of technical and agricultural education in preference to a new medical college in connection with the Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital.

The same newspaper of the 31st March supports the proposal made in some quarters for allowing the non-matriculated female students of the Grant Medical College to appear for the University examinations in medicine, and remarks that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has recently issued a resolution granting a similar concession to the female students of medicine in that presidency. It is desirable that the same concession should be made to female medical students in this presidency. The passing of the proposed grace will encourage females to get through the Matriculation Examination and to join the Medical College. Native ladies expect this encouragement from Lady Reay, who is a patron of the newly formed Bombay branch of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. If the executive committee of the above association wish to be popular, it should strongly support the demand. The grant of this boon in Madras has already produced good results.

Approves of the proposal for allowing the non-matriculated female students of the Grant Medical College to appear for the University examinations in medicine.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111) of the 28th March is opposed to the proposal made in some quarters that the female students of the Grant Medical College who have not passed the Matriculation Examination should be permitted to appear for the medical examinations of the Bombay University. The *Kaiser* says that if the proposed concession be made, injustice would be done to the male students of the college and the degree in medicine would be lowered in public estimation. There is no necessity whatever for making the concession. The course of study in medicine is long and difficult, and those who have passed the Matriculation Examination are only fit to undertake it. While attempts are made for raising the present standard of admission to the Grant Medical College from the Matriculation to the Previous Examination, the proposed measure for the benefit of female students ought not to be sanctioned.

Says that the non-matriculated female students of the Grant Medical College should not be permitted to appear for the University examinations in medicine.

The *Sind Sudhár* (151) of the 20th March observes that the Secretary of State is quite right in deciding that the appointment of Educational Inspector in Sind should be given to an experienced Native gentleman. It is only natural that a Native should understand the wants of the people and devise measures for supplying them more readily than any foreigner, however superior the latter may be in education. Mr. Jenkin's connection with the Educational Department will cease very shortly, and it is hoped that both he and the Commissioner will recommend Mr. Alumal for the appointment of Educational Inspector. Mr. Alumal is an experienced officer and has on several occasions performed the duties of Educational Inspector during the absence of Mr. T. Hart-Davies on leave.

Recommends the appointment of Mr. Alumal to the post of Educational Inspector in Sind which will shortly fall vacant.

Municipalities.

The *Suryá Prakásh* (84) of the 3rd April is exceedingly glad at the appointment of Ráo Báhádur Jagjivandás Khusháldás as president of the Surat Municipal Corporation, and observes that Mr. Jagjivandás has long served Government and proved his high abilities to the satisfaction of the public. He enjoys the implicit confidence of the people of Surat, and there is little doubt that his administration will be a great success.

Is glad at the appointment of Ráo Báhádur Jagjivandás Khusháldás as president of the Surat Municipal Corporation.

Native States.

Comments on the administration of the Sávantvádi State.

The *Vengurla Vritt* (74) of the 25th March observes that in a notice of the Sávantvádi State at page 4 of the Summary of the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1884-85 the Sar Desái is stated to be unfit for installation to power, but the particular vice that has disqualified the Sar Desái to rule his State is not mentioned. The Chief appears to possess a knowledge of English and worldly affairs befitting his position. He is said to keep the company of persons of vicious tastes and to devote his time to the pursuit of voluptuous enjoyment. This to some extent is the result of his being idle and having nothing better to do. He should be entrusted with the administration of his State conjointly with a Government officer, and if he does his work satisfactorily the sole management might be hereafter made over to him. This would in all probability reclaim him from his idle habits. The Political Agent deserves great credit for devoting his close attention to the spread of education and making other improvements in the State. It is however to be regretted that a good understanding should not prevail between him and the Chief. As there is little chance of the latter willingly following any advice given by the former, it will be beneficial to the young Chief that some other political officer whose advice he would follow should be appointed to the State. It should however be admitted in justice to Colonel Westropp that he is a real well-wisher of the State and is very popular, and his removal from the State will be a great loss to it. The administration report states that the balances in the State treasury have decreased during the last six years. It is desirable that care should be taken to prevent a similar occurrence in future by confining the expenditure within the income.

Recommends the appointment of Mr. Nágoji Ráo Bábásáheb Pátankar to the vacant post of Regent of Kolhápur.

The *Pratod* (56) of the 29th March recommends that Mr. Nágoji Ráo Bábásáheb Pátankar should be appointed to the post of Regent of Kolhápur, which has fallen vacant by the untimely death of Abásáheb Kágalkar. Mr. Pátankar's appointment will be very popular, as he is closely related to the royal family of Kolhápur, is able and wise, and possesses influence with the British authorities.

Disapproves of the departure of the Thákor of Gondal to England for the alleged purpose of studying medicine.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 29th March says that the Thákor Sáheb of Gondal, who returned from a six months' trip to Europe and wrote an excellent journal of his travels, has again left for England with the intention, it is said, of studying medicine. This seems almost like playing with his responsibility to the State. Surely the Thákor Sáheb does not mean to abdicate his rule and turn a medical practitioner among his own subjects or elsewhere! If he managed his State well, he could employ a medical man to teach him that science, and also to afford relief to his subjects afflicted with disease. At best his studies in medicine would be of the dilettante sort and out of proportion to the cost of his passage. The British Government ought not to allow such a thing to pass lightly.

Berár Affairs.

Points out the impropriety of raising the school fees in Berár.

In alluding to the report that a proposal is under consideration for raising the scale of fees charged in Government schools in Berár with the object of removing the difficulties which hamper the development of private enterprise, the *Vaidarbh* (17) of the 27th March says:—It is nearly two years since, in obedience to the principles laid down by the Education Commission, that the fees charged in the schools of this province were raised. To ask for a further increase in such a short time is extremely ungenerous. The fees charged in the High Schools are 1½ and 1 rupee, and to raise them further

would be to exclude many a poor student from our High Schools. We are aware that it is intended to make a concession in favour of very poor boys by increasing the number of free students to 15 per cent.; but this will not diminish the hardship which a large number of students will have to suffer. It is said that in the Amráoti High School nearly 75 per cent. of the students are sons or wards of persons whose income is below Rs. 500 a year! It is not just to increase the charge on these poor boys in order that others who are admittedly poorer might be relieved. Government might allow only 10 per cent. scholars free, but should retain the present scale of fees at any rate for some time to come. Private competition has not appeared in connection with the high and middle schools of the province, and the fees charged in these institutions ought not to be raised.

ATMARAM V. PATKER,

Assistant Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
6th April 1886.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERAR

For the Week ending 10th April 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*20	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*30	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
32	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
33	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*41	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
42	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
44	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
45	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Weekly	250

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	245
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
49	„ Nityupadeshak	Bombay	Do.	700
50	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*51	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*55	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti) ...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
67	„ Subodh Prakásh	Bombay	Do.	250
68	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayá	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*75	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
79	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	475
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
81	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
83	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
84	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
85	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
86	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*87	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
88	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
89	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
91	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
93	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*94	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
95	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
96	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
97	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
98	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
99	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*105	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,423
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
111	„ Madhur Vachan	Do.	Monthly	1,000
112	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
113	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
114	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*115	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200

Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	400
117	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950
118	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
119	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
120	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
121	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
122	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*131	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
132	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
133	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
134	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
135	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*136	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
137	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
*138	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
139	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
140	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
141	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
142	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*143	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
144	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
145	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
146	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*147	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*148	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
149	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Gives reasons why a Royal Commission in lieu of the Parliamentary Committee is required to enquire into the government of India.

In alluding to the appointment of the Parliamentary Committee for enquiring into the government of India, the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 4th April makes the following observations:—Her Majesty's Government, in proposing a Parliamentary Committee in preference to a Royal Commission, have relied on precedents; but if the present situation is fairly compared with the past, it will be clear to any unbiassed judgment that the requirements of the case can with difficulty be met even by a Royal Commission and that, consequently, an enquiry by a Parliamentary Committee would probably be worse than no enquiry at all. To establish this point it is enough to state one fact which makes all the difference between the present and the past situation. Throughout the period to which the precedents so much made of relate, the government of India here and in England was carried on by the East India Company and its proceedings were jealously watched by the Ministers of the Crown through the Board of Control and by Parliament. This arrangement, which was derisively styled the "double government," had the great merit of subjecting the administration of the affairs of India to the calm observation of a judge, if not to the watchful criticism of the tax-payer; and when the time for the periodical renewal of the Company's lease of power came, the judge held a regular enquiry, heard witnesses and sat in judgment over the Company's conduct as disclosed before him. It was thus that abuses were found out and removed and errors discovered and corrected; and it was their judicial nature that gave weight to the Parliamentary Committees of enquiry and was productive of so much good. But in the changes of 1858 the "double government" was abolished; the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, the India Office and the Houses of Parliament, the executive in India and the Directors in England—judge, jury and one of the parties to the old adjudication have all merged into one, while the people and princes of India remain on the other side without a disinterested judge to appeal to. It is on this account that the conduct of the Indian executive, from the lowest to the highest officer in every department, finds an apologist in the Secretary of State; and few measures stand any chance of a wholesome criticism at the hands of the India Office or even a large majority of the members of Parliament. The Royal Commission alone, therefore, can make the nearest approach to the enquiry into the affairs of India made by the Parliamentary Committees of old. There are, of course, other and weighty reasons for preferring the former to the latter, but the one we refer to is the weightiest and should find its proper place in any appeal which India may make to England in the matter. This ground was in a manner implied by the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta when it asked the Home Government not to associate in the conduct of the enquiry anyone who has or had at any time an official connection with India; but now that demand has been so completely ignored that it needs to be specially brought out; and it must be made clear to the public here and in England that in ostensibly sticking to the old form of the enquiry on the ground of precedents Government have evaded the spirit and sacrificed the substance of justice to India, and that nothing less than a Royal Commission would meet the requirements of the case. [The *Mahárashtrá Mitrá* (45) of the 1st, the *Nyáyá Sindhu* (50) of the 5th and the *Subodh Prakásh* (67) of the 7th April also are afraid that little benefit will follow from the labours of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the government of India. Some of the Gujaráti papers of this week do not regret the collapse of the Parliamentary Committee and say that the people should still agitate for a Royal Commission of enquiry.]

Mentions the subjects that ought to be pressed upon the notice of the Parliamentary Committee of enquiry into the government of India.

In referring to the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act of 1858, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 4th April remarks:—Native associations should not waste their energies on demanding what has not been given. It will serve no purpose to hold public meetings to denounce what has been done. We think our energies ought to be

directed towards making out a strong case against the Civil Service age-limit, against the encroachments of the covenanted on the rights of the uncovenanted servants, and against the system of favouritism and patronage in making nominations to the statutory branch of the Civil Service. The manner in which the services are recruited from year to year is, to say the least, simply contemptible and ought to be knocked on the head at once. There is the assurance that full scope will be given to the admission of Natives to Her Majesty's service in India, and it is for us to show how the present rules of admission into the service defeat the object in view and how these rules can be modified. The next important subject that will come up for investigation is the constitution and powers of the Legislative Councils. The principal and perhaps the only strong objection urged against conceding to us elective Legislative Councils is that we have not yet proved our capacity for them. This argument can be conclusively disproved if we only take the trouble to *elect* about a dozen persons from amongst the population of the presidency and depute them to England as witnesses on our behalf. Such a thing is neither impracticable nor difficult to achieve. In all the districts we have elected district boards and municipalities; these ought to be grouped together according to divisions and the elected representatives ought to return from amongst them representatives for the division, and these should go as our witnesses. This course will conclusively destroy all arguments against us. The witnesses will by their evidence before the Committee prove their practical fitness for the work, and the election will show beyond doubt the capacity of the people. Side by side with this is the question of the constitution and powers of the Executive Councils. Here we are constrained to admit that our case is weak; but the concessions we claim in this matter are only nominal. We pray that the powers of interpellation should be given us, and we believe there is no unwillingness on this point. There remains one very important point included within the scope of the proposed enquiry. It is about the machinery of government and its control. On this point there is sure to be very hard fighting. At present the sole control lies in the hands of the Secretary of State virtually, and in the Secretary of State in Council nominally. But we have ample evidence to show that this machinery works with much unnecessary friction, and there ought to be no difficulty in suggesting a substitute.

Says that the financial prospects of India as described in the financial statement for 1886-87 are gloomy.

In noticing the budget statement for 1886-87 the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 4th April says:—Never was the helplessness of Indian finance made more manifest than in the financial statement for 1886-87. Although outsiders have at times proclaimed to the world that the finances of this country were approaching to the brink of bankruptcy, it was never up to the time of the present budget statement acknowledged to be a fact by those concerned in the administration. But now Sir Auckland Colvin, although he takes care not to say so in explicit terms, has, in fact, acknowledged that unless something comes to the rescue, the finances of this country will shortly, if they have not done so already, fall into a hopeless confusion. Ever since the time when Sir Richard Temple was our Finance Minister it has been repeatedly declared that the administration of Indian finance was full of strange surprises. The home charges were so constituted that no Finance Minister could foresee what they would amount to at the end of the year, and since their increase or decrease was out of his control as well as of that of any other authority in India, he had nothing to do but to frame his budget, which was always liable to be upset at the will of the Secretary of State for India. But another element of uncertainty and danger has been for some time past coming into existence, and although originally not bigger than a man's hand, has gradually swelled in proportions until it has overshadowed the whole sky of Indian finance. Silver has been going down in value and the present extent of its depreciation has grown so serious as to make Sir A. Colvin exclaim that the ship of Indian finance is most likely to be wrecked on the "rock of silver." Nothing can be more explicit than the words of Sir A. Colvin expressing his utter helplessness in this matter. In fact, unless something unexpected happens the finances of India must be given up as a hopeless task. Nor is this alone. Apart from the internal difficulties the silver question "throws doubt

and discredit on our financial position and on the sufficiency of our resources, and must tend, therefore, to depreciate our credit in the money market." Such a state of our finances, existing side by side with dangers and possibilities of wars on the borders and the consequent necessity of military railways and coast defences, precludes for a time at least any suitable investments for the internal improvement of the country and the development of its resources, which can only be prosecuted by having recourse to large loans or to fresh taxation or by restricting expenditure. But as the Finance Minister says, "there are necessary limits which the Government of India must prescribe to itself in the policy of restricting expenditure or of adding to its taxation;" and this self-imposed restriction affords some hope to the already overtaxed populations of this vast empire. It shows that some drastic remedies, the application of which is under the control of the authorities, will have to be resorted to if the position of silver continues in the same dangerous condition. With the characteristic hopefulness of the Indian official, Sir Auckland Colvin mentions a circumstance which, he says, may come to the rescue of Indian finance. He hopes that the Secretary of State will seek in concert with the powers of Europe and the United States of America a solution of the silver difficulty. The Secretary of State may feel great sympathy with Sir Auckland Colvin in these hopes of his, but we should like to see him rather recommend a radical retrenchment in the administrative expenses of India and in the home charges, which are under his own control, than to cling to a straw in the shape of a concerted action of the powers of Europe and America, which is entirely beyond his control. In this year's budget Sir Auckland Colvin has made a new departure in the matter of the calculation of pounds sterling. Instead of following the old method of making a pound sterling in the statement represent the traditional value of Rs. 10, and then after calculating the whole, putting down a certain sum as loss by exchange so as to make the fictitious calculations accord with actual facts, Sir Auckland Colvin has calculated his rupee at 1*s.* 6*d.* and has made all his calculations accordingly. He has thus removed from our budget an unnecessary and fictitious method of keeping accounts and introduced in its place a proportion which is as nearly true as could be made. This is a distinct advance by itself, although it has its disadvantages. The former method of making a pound sterling represent Rs. 10 had the advantage that the accounts for several years could be compared with ease by Indian students as well as by English politicians, while under the present system, when a pound sterling is to be made to represent its actual exchange value, comparison would be made difficult to those who think in rupees and not in pounds. We would, therefore, suggest a method by which truth may be preserved and also facilities may be afforded in the way of comparing the amounts for different years. Instead of calculating everything in pounds sterling the calculations should be made in rupees, while a companion statement in pounds should be added as a schedule, or, what would be better, wherever pounds sterling are mentioned they should be accompanied, say in brackets, by their equivalent in rupees. Such a procedure will be found convenient both by foreign merchants and by Indian students, and we hope our suggestion will be adopted in the next budget.

The financial budget for 1886-87 indicates that the financial prospects of the country are gloomy.

After pointing out the necessity and advantages of laying the annual budget statement before the Supreme Legislative Council for discussion, the *Sind Times* (5) of the 7th April makes the following remarks in connection with the financial statement for 1886-87:—The expenditure on railways may be reduced or recouped, but the additional permanent outlay in military expenditure cannot be counterbalanced. It is perfectly clear that the revenue must be increased next year by raising either the income tax or the salt duty. The Government can never be persuaded to admit that the country is on the brink of bankruptcy, but the statement of the Financial Minister signifies nothing less than that. If economy on a large scale is not exacted the country will be inevitably ruined. Some of the best financiers of the day have been from time to time entrusted with the portfolio of Indian finance, but the course of depletion has run on uninterruptedly. The crisis has now arrived. Every source of legitimate revenue has been exhausted. An

income tax, which threatens to be permanent, has been imposed, but the financial outlook of the country is becoming gloomier every year. The revenue has increased by leaps and bounds; but the only result is an alarming increase of annual deficit. The Finance Committee appointed in India has been expressly desired not to meddle with the army estimates and the expenditure on railways, because its meddling would interfere with the imperial safety. Probably every individual member of the Government is quite aware of the needless and fearful extravagance that has brought the country to the verge of ruin. But collectively they are powerless, and will do everything to defeat the real object of the Parliamentary Committee. Any inquiry into the administration of India must have for its first object the introduction of economy into the administration, and this is exactly what the Government of India have not yet been able to accomplish. The requirements of the Indian Government have multiplied from year to year, and no consideration for economy has ever interfered with the gigantic schemes of extravagance in which the Government seem to take a great delight. The extension of railways, increase in the army and such other measures are undertaken in the name of the safety of the empire, and this argument silences all critics. But is not the safety of the empire still more seriously jeopardised by unlimited expenditure? It is absurd to say that Government are powerless against this evil, which is all due 'to the oscillation in the silver market' and the adoption of necessary imperial measures. A pauper Government is the greatest misfortune that can befall any country. Are we not nearing such a misfortune year after year? The reckless expenditure and the increasing financial difficulties of India must be pressed upon the attention of the select Parliamentary Committee. The evil is certainly not beyond remedy, but it will not be easy to introduce remedial measures. There is abundant room for extensive economy in the administration of the country. The last statement of Sir Auckland Colvin proves that it is only by wise and extensive economy that the financial ruin of the country can be averted.

Makes adverse criticism on the financial statement for 1886-87.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 4th April notices the financial statement for 1886-87 in the following strain:—Finance has never been the *forte* of Indian Civilians. And it is too much to expect that Sir Auckland Colvin can succeed where Sir Richard Temple proved a mediocrity and Sir John Strachey a brilliant failure. It is unfortunate for India that since the retirement of Mr. Samuel Laing she has not been able to secure the services of a single trained financier, with perhaps the exception of Sir Evelyn Baring, to steer the financial vessel of the State. Indian finance, thanks to the latest development of imperialism under Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Dufferin, has had a severe strain put on it since the commencement of the year; and though for the time being the Finance Minister has been able to balance his budget, we cannot shut our eyes to the squall that is likely to overtake him before the year has run out its course. People must be prepared for a dismal situation from which timely extrication will be difficult without fresh taxation or an increase in the rate of the income tax. There appears to be a probability of the salt duty being again raised. From the observations of Sir Auckland under this head, one can safely guess that the duration of the increased duty would be indefinite. We have grave misgivings as to the official Finance Committee coming to any practical course of retrenchment in all the large and permanent establishments of the empire. The military charges are excluded from the scope of its investigation, while the chances of anything like far-reaching economy in the civil departments are remote. Looking all round, the prospects of the financial year are anything but cheering. The financial statement is not only almost bald, but generally unsatisfactory. It has been called a "tentative" budget. We fail to see why it should be so called. A financier like Sir Auckland might well have faced the situation manfully and striven to make his way clear out of the mess of finance which the military policy of the empire has suddenly allowed to grow in our midst. But he seems to have become too nervous to evolve healthy and new situations, sufficiently satisfactory, to take the place of the old. He calls the financial statement a new departure without giving a good reason for saying so. Sir Auckland would be right had he with his usual candour said that the new departure simply meant ringing on the old refrain of which Lord

Lytton was the promoter. The authorities have not departed from the old track though Lord Ripon's administration did its best, with the three prosperous years it had, to strike out a new path which but for the scare of the Foreign Office of Calcutta last year touching Russian aggression, and for the rupture with Upper Burmah, might have proved the high road to healthier finance, materially increasing the prosperity of the people. We therefore demur to the assertion that there has been anything like a new departure in Indian finance. It is simply a return to the old road of Anglo-Indian imperialism under a new disguise entailing fresh burdens. We are drifting back to the condition which India witnessed at the commencement of 1877-78. The recasting of the principal heads of accounts, so as to represent budget figures, with exchange added thereto, is certainly no feat. It is a way of presenting accounts which ought to have been adopted years ago. No merchant of ordinary business capacity could have gone on deceiving himself or his creditors in the way the Financial Department has continued for years past. But then is not the Indian exchequer bureau in matters of finance almost a generation behind all other bureaus of the civilised world? What then is the *distinctive* feature of the budget of 1886-87? Some of our contemporaries have been talking of the minute on the exchange difficulty which the Finance Minister has so well elaborated. But is it *really* a feature at all? Has the silver difficulty overtaken the Government of India *for the first time?* May it be asked whether it was not present to their mind and to the mind of the Secretary of State when they determined in defiance of all public protests to fasten upon the people two millions sterling of additional permanent military expenditure? Have they been able to prove the necessity of it? Shrewd administrators as they are, and otherwise very anxious for the welfare of the teeming millions, did it not occur to them when resolving to incur the annual waste of two millions which the exhausted soil of the country will have somehow to make up, that exchange on *this additional charge alone* would embarrass Indian finance to the tune of 66,60,000 rupees? They first raised the scare of Russia's approach to India and startled the world with the Penjdeh ghost of their own creation; and while India had hardly breathing time to protest against it they rushed headlong to the other side of the imperial frontier and seized in hot haste the kingdom of a foolish neighbour. These are the two sins of which the Government of India are guilty, because it is these sins that have now made the financial burden heavier. And yet they flaunt before our eyes this difficulty of the silver exchange, as if *that alone* was the cause of our embarrassments! We must protest against this attempt to divert public attention from their ruinous military policy which has been challenged by the unanimous voice of the Indians and to fix the attention of the public on the exchange difficulty which has not suddenly overtaken them, but has been looming seriously enough for years,—a difficulty, however, which neither Sir Auckland Colvin's minutes nor the efforts of the bimetallists of the India Office will be able with their combined strength to solve. "The great gulf of exchange" is opened wide as a bugbear to frighten the ignorant and the credulous. We ask the public not to be alarmed at this difficulty, which may have been meant to disguise the military policy which is ruining the country.

Observes that the financial policy of Government is disappointing.

In noticing the financial statement for 1886-87, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 4th April says:—The burden of the financial statement is the fall in the rupee, and the state of the exchange market has so frightened the Finance Minister that he gives up all hope of making the ends of income and expenditure meet together unless the whole of civilized Europe and the United States of America come to his rescue. The Finance Minister observes that Indian finance and Indian administrative advance and improvement have become questions of currency. It is a very poor consolation indeed to find that the highest guardian of poor India's finances should thus express his inability to overcome a difficulty which we confidently assert is a creation of Government. To leave the solution of such difficult administrative problems to the mercy of other nations is, to say the least, unstatesmanlike. The silver difficulty has been perceived for years, and had the Government of India taken precautionary steps in time the crisis could have certainly been avoided. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the successful way of grappling with the danger

was either to develope trade in India or to reduce the debt in England. This was pointed out not only by the Native press and other exponents of public opinion, but by responsible advisers of Government. But all this was to no purpose. It was the Government of Lord Ripon only that followed the advice. Can Sir Auckland Colvin claim any credit for doing anything that was calculated to help either the one or the other remedial measure? He has, on the contrary, been going the other way; and when the danger has assumed a gigantic form he declares that he is helpless. One great misfortune from which we have the ill-luck to suffer is want of continuity in policy, and the phantom of exchange owes its birth, growth and strength mostly to this shortcoming. Our destinies are in the hands of those whom we cannot control. Looking at the revenue side of the account, the item of contributions from local Governments strikes us as a direct reversal of the wise policy of Lord Ripon. The Government of Lord Ripon declared that the local Governments must look for no special aid from the Imperial Government, and on its own part bound itself to make no demands upon them except in the case of a great disaster. In the present case however the demand is made to secure an equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure sides. It needs no demonstration to say that the effect of this will be that the local Governments will be extravagant. We are indeed told that this call for contribution will not affect the provincial budgets, because the contribution is the result of the savings that were ordered to be made during 1885-86. The Finance Minister can only know what that means. The provincial Governments would have spent the amount for the benefit of their provinces if they had not been called upon to surrender the results of their economy. The clever way in which the uncertainty of the value of silver is depicted and the equally clever manner in which the elasticity of the income-tax is passed over raise justifiable apprehensions that the income-tax will be made to operate as a powerful counterpoise against the downward tendency of the value of silver, and equilibrium will be preserved between the income and expenditure sides of the budget. We are extremely sorry that a feeling of practising deception upon the people should prevail even in the highest quarters. In the question of the increasing or decreasing consumption of salt, comparisons cannot be made with successive years. If the effects of the reduction of duty are to be gauged by the maunds of salt consumed, the figure of the maunds of salt consumed during the year previous to that in which the duty was reduced ought to be the standard for comparison. The reduction of duty was very small, and if the comparison is made in the manner we suggest the figures will show that the consumption has enormously increased. If the Government of India wish to re-impose the eight annas taken off the salt duty in 1882 and screw out about £1,500,000 more they can safely do so without any such dodging. The Indian nation is admittedly weak and cannot effectively check its rulers; and so long as this state of national strength continues the rulers can do as they please. Another instance of the manner in which the Finance Minister sets past traditions and policy at defiance is to be found in his explanation of the proposed reduction of expenditure from the Famine Insurance Fund. While the Income-tax Bill was being passed through the Council a hot discussion took place on the subject of the alleged breach of faith regarding this fund, and the so-called unimpeachable evidence produced by Sir Auckland Colvin may have led the public to think with Sir Auckland. After all that has taken place our words may carry no weight with the general public. We therefore call higher authority as a witness on our behalf. The following is an extract from the report of the Parliamentary Committee on railways that sat in 1884:—

"Having regard to the certain recurrence of periodical famines, and being of opinion that the cost of famine relief should not be added to the permanent debt of the country, the Government of India established in 1878 an annual Famine Insurance Fund of £1,500,000. This sum was fixed upon the calculation that famine relief would cost in every 10 years £15,000,000, and the additional taxation required to provide the Famine Insurance Fund was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council on the understanding that the revenue thus raised should be applied to the construction of works likely to avert famines or to the reduction of debt contracted for famine expenditure. Proposals have more than once been made by the Government of India to hypothecate a portion of the annual Famine Insurance Fund to the payment of interest on money borrowed for the construction of railways. But the Secretary

of State in Council has declined to sanction these proposals, and the sub-committee of 1878-79 were also of opinion that the appropriation of a part of the Famine Fund for the payment of interest on loans raised to be expended on famine works not fully productive would be an entire inversion of the object for which the fund was created." These are some of the glaring defects of the budget. It has one or two redeeming features as well. The first such feature is that the financial statement simplifies the intricate mode of keeping the Government of India accounts and makes them intelligible. The new method of showing the items of income and expenditure at the market price of the rupee is a decided improvement. The alteration in the mode of keeping the accounts of the public works also deserves appreciation. In conclusion, we must say that the financial policy of the present administration is disappointing.

A request to His Excellency the Viceroy to contradict the mysterious statements made in the *Indian Echo* of Calcutta about an alleged confidential report sent to England concerning the educated Natives of India.

The following quotation and remarks thereon appear in the *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 4th April:—We read the following mysterious paragraph in the *Indian Echo* of Calcutta last to hand: "We have excellent authority for announcing that by the last mail a private communication was despatched to England—by whom we are not at liberty to say. We must mention, however, that the communication pretends to give correct statistics of the number of educated Natives, as well as an estimate (a very poor one) of their influence with the masses, the power of the Native press, &c. The communication goes not alone, but is accompanied by an elaborate document from the pen of a well-known 'clever' Secretary. The Viceroy has been busy receiving visits from zamíndárs and members of the British Indian Association. This is very good of His Excellency. Courtesy is never thrown away on the Asiatic." This is indeed mysterious, but it is also, if well founded, dismally significant. The first three sentences mean that attempts are being made not to water or prune, but to nip in the bud, what Lord Ripon planted, and the last three sentences signify that the men who were alleged to have proved untrue to national interests during the crisis of the Ilbert Bill troubles are at it again. It is not for us to enter into these matters of high politics. We only content ourselves with indicating the moral that suggests itself to us—that Hindu patriotism or its constituency is not the thing it professes to be, that jealousy and individual self-seeking, which flourished of old on the ruins of the country, are alive and active as ever, that these are being utilized to render the line of resistance to political reform broad and strong, and that the workers have to make better arrangements at home at the same time if not before they set out on their task abroad. Let those who list attend to it. [In writing upon the same subject the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 5th April requests His Excellency the Viceroy to contradict the statements made by the *Indian Echo* if they are untrue, and observes that silence on His Excellency's part will be construed into consent.]

Advises Government to remove the defects of the Native Indian army pointed out in a recent number of the *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha*.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 5th April pronounces the article on the Native Indian army in the January number of the *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha* (3) thoughtful and suggestive and says:—The recent increase in military expenditure called forth a strong and unanimous protest from the Native press. There was a general feeling that the increase was unnecessary and financially ruinous, and that what was really wanted under the circumstances was reform rather than increase. But strong as was the opposition to increase, the notions of the Native press as regards reform were very vague. The army has been a sealed book to all but those who are in it. The public at large, especially the Native public, is not admitted to any confidence in regard to it. The result is that its defects are hidden from the public gaze and are known only to those who are either powerless to raise their voice against them or are interested in perpetuating them. But that grave defects exist is a thing which admits of no dispute. The military experts are too much wedded to the old system to make any voluntary improvement, and under the present circumstances they are the only judges in their own cause. No change can be expected to take place unless outside pressure is brought to bear upon them, and in order that such pressure can be effectually

exerted public opinion must be instructed and formed. The Native press must therefore apply its energies to the ventilation of the subject. It is scarcely necessary to say that the defects pointed out by the writer in the *Quarterly Journal* are real and deserve the careful attention of the army reformer. They go to the very core of the system and make the army a source of danger rather than of safety. Owing to its denationalised and mercenary character as well as to its defective equipment it cannot be always depended on to serve the country loyally and heroically in the hour of danger. Owing to its limited number it will be insufficient. Owing to its costliness it weighs as a nightmare on the whole administration, cripples the resources of Government for promoting the arts of civilized life in peace, and threatens the people with ever-increasing burdens. A closer study of the subject may disclose other defects, but those already pointed out are enough to justify an appeal to the authorities to examine carefully the whole system and to the people to work incessantly for removing them.

Denounces the Opium Act, No. XIII of 1857, as selfish, unjust and cruel.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 4th April says:—The Opium Act, No. XIII of 1857, tells a curious tale. The object of this piece of legislation was to consolidate and amend the law relating to the cultivation of poppy and the manufacture of opium in the presidency of Bengal. We doubt if a piece of more selfish, unjust and cruel legislation has ever been seen in any country. Speaking of section 10 of the Act, it will be seen that the Deputy Agents and the Agents are all servants of Government, employed by it to manage and advance its opium business. Government enters into contracts with cultivators for the production of opium, and when cultivators think they are wronged by the lower servants of Government, they are most disinterestedly advised to lay their cases before its upper servants! Plaintiff advised to have his case adjudicated upon by defendant or his paid servant! The cultivators must not go to the ordinary courts of the country—for, who knows, some foolish judge there might take it into his head to do them justice. Looking to section 14, we see that when the Government has any cause of complaint against the cultivator, with the same remarkable spirit of self-forgetfulness, it gets such complaint adjudicated upon by its own men. The door of the ordinary courts of the country here also is shut against the cultivator—of course, with the object of preventing him from bringing ruin upon himself by litigation! We all know the extreme anxiety of Government to protect the interests of cultivators in permanently settled districts against powerful landlords. Government realises its dues from opium cultivators under section 16 of the Act. Were the landlords of Bengal half as summary and half as cruel in the realisation of their rents, they would be nowhere—their landlordism would be extinguished by Government for the protection of their tenants. What summary powers capable of fearful abuse are given to the Police, A'bkári Daroghás and Opium Gumástás will be evident from section 24. The cultivator is thus at the mercy of every Police Constable, A'bkári Darogha and Opium Gumásta. Where can the cultivator find security? He is extremely poor, and if out of pity some fellow-cultivator be willing to become his surety, a word of threat from the august Police Constable, A'bkári Darogha or Opium Gumásta would be enough to deter him from doing such a foolish thing. The Act needs no comment to reveal its character. The wording of its sections is very clear. We know little or nothing as to how the opium cultivators fare under the Act. We believe, if their condition were inquired into by independent men, a tale of as bad oppression and cruelty would be told as horrified all India when the late Bengal dramatist Dinabandhu Mitter and the Rev. James Long told in vivid language the indigo-oppression story of Bengal.

Approves of the establishment of the Bombay Branch of the National Association for securing female medical aid to the women of India.

The same newspaper writes:—Lady Reay's branch of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to women in India has been started under very happy auspices, and if the practical part of the scheme is carried out as it should be, Bombay will hold her own against all rivals in the field of philanthropic labour. Mr. Melvill and some of the other speakers fully justified the necessity of such a movement at the Town Hall meeting on Tuesday; and if there is any more cavilling hereafter, our English friends need not mind it. While talking

about this matter an English lady complained the other day, "it is hard to get your people to see that we have no personal objects to serve in promoting this scheme." Our reply to her was, "we are ourselves so selfish and apathetic as a people, that we cannot but begin by suspecting the active benevolence of others. You have to educate us out of this feeling by quiet earnest work." She was satisfied with our explanation and advice. [The *School Teacher* (4) of the same date heartily approves of the formation of the Bombay branch, and expresses gratitude to Lady Dufferin and Lady Reay for their disinterested efforts in the cause of humanity.]

Approves of the inauguration of the Bombay Branch of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India.

In referring to the public meeting held at the Town Hall on Tuesday last for establishing a Bombay Branch of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India, the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 5th April says:– The meeting was as grand a success as the cause for which it had assembled well deserved. Bombay was, in fact, almost the first city in India to conceive the idea of providing female medical aid to our women, and a fund of Rs. 40,000 is no mean measure of the success which attended the efforts of the first pioneers of the movement. The endowment of the Cama Hospital and the Jaffer Suleman Dispensary and Mr. Harkisandás' offer to endow an hospital for women and children in connection with the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital are further steps in advance in the same cause. The idea has now spread beyond the presidency town. At Ahmedabad, at Alwar, at Kolhápur and at Baroda projects are on foot to engage the services of competent lady doctors, and it may confidently be expected that other parts of the presidency will soon awaken to the necessity of making a similar provision. But to popularise the movement effectually and to supply the want which will arise from such popularization an organized effort was necessary. We hail the institution founded on Tuesday last as it provides a machinery for organized effort. It is well known, as the Honourable Mr. Melvill remarked last Tuesday, that the foundation of the National Association owes its origin to a suggestion from Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The seed sown into the fertile and active mind of Lady Dufferin soon grew up luxuriantly, and the first fruit borne by the tree was the foundation of the National Association for the express purpose of providing female medical aid to women. The interest thus exhibited at Calcutta soon extended its influence to Bombay, and in Lady Reay we got a most assiduous, earnest and sympathetic worker in the same cause. Lady Reay's branch of the National Association was soon set afoot, and a fund collected which already amounts to more than half a lákh of rupees. The preliminaries of the institution have long been maturing, and Tuesday last witnessed the formal public establishment of the branch on a constitutional basis. No more imposing ceremony of inauguration could be conceived of any institution than that witnessed on Tuesday last at the Town Hall. After alluding to the eloquent speeches made by different speakers and to the other proceedings of the meeting the *Indu Prakásh* continues:—There is one observation which we cannot help making in reference to the meeting, and that is not with a view to detract from its merits but as a warning to future organizers of similar meetings. Its one great defect was that the proceedings were inaudible to by far the largest portion of the audience. The acoustic properties of the Town Hall are notoriously defective, but the defect was greatly enhanced by the arrangement of the seats. The speakers being placed at one end of the Hall were audible to the few who were nearest them. The arrangements at the Fawcett memorial meeting were certainly better in this respect. At the last meeting the inaudibility of the speeches caused great disappointment. But with this exception the meeting was highly successful. We only trust that the future work of the National Association will be done with the same enthusiasm and earnestness with which the Association has been inaugurated, and we are confident that with Lady Reay as president of the executive committee there is an assurance that there will be no lack of kindly interest and strenuous work. Let us hope that the committee will soon be able to give practical effect to the

many objects aimed at by the Association, and to carry out the wishes which Her Majesty the Queen-Empress is said to have expressed to the Countess of Dufferin.

Approves of the establishment of the Bombay Branch of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India, and makes suggestions on the subject.

In alluding to the meeting held recently in the Town Hall for the purpose of establishing a Bombay Branch of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 4th April says:—The Association has to achieve on a much larger scale what has already been accomplished by the single-handed efforts of Messrs. Kittredge and Bengalee. At such a time one or two suggestions to the worthy persons who have placed themselves at the head of this movement will not be out of place. It is unnecessary to say that the attempts on the part of some outsiders to discredit our social institutions more than they really deserve by greatly magnifying evils proceeding from them, have created reactionary sentiments in the minds of the more conservative section of our community. Indeed the Malabári agitation has done us more harm than good. For in spite of the fact that public attention has been more pointedly drawn to the subjects of infant marriage and enforced widowhood, many a Hindu will now be found who will cling to these institutions all the more tenaciously because he feels that they have been in the eye of the world most grossly outraged. It is therefore needless to say that the work of ameliorating the condition of our women must be at a time like this more than ever surrounded with huge difficulties. For everything that has such an aim in view will be subjected to the most jealous searching examination, and if the least indication be perceived of its inability to stand such a scrutiny people's minds will be filled with misgivings, and the consequence will be that for a slight mistake a great and beneficial movement will be at once wrecked. We cannot therefore in the present case recommend too much caution to those who have taken the lead in this movement. Already some overshrewd people have given currency to the report that under the pretext of imparting medical instruction to our women, the wolf of the Zenana Mission is trying to entice the sheep away from the flock. Although we for ourselves are not so simple as to give credence to a report that appears on the very face of it ridiculous, yet it is always better to observe the principle "prevention is better than cure," and so it would be more desirable to prevent all chance of being misunderstood. The committee of the association would therefore do well to select and bring here such lady doctors as are in no way concerned with the Zenana Mission. We would also suggest that their number should be as small as possible, and that they should be made to spend their best energies in teaching and preparing Native women for the work which must in the long run be left entirely to the hands of the latter. The scheme as at present formulated appears to be a very grand one. Funds must therefore be raised in abundance in order that the superstructure should be worthy of the foundation. Government has already shoved the responsibility of maintaining the association from its shoulders and has thrown the burden on those of the public. Care must therefore be taken to manage everything as economically as possible. The paucity of lady doctors that will be felt in the beginning will in time be removed. Already there are eighteen female students in the Grant Medical College. We might be allowed to hope that at least a dozen of them will be able to get through the final examination soon. In due course the Grant Medical College will produce greater numbers. The movement, in itself of immense importance, will also be productive of great result collaterally. May it therefore progress thrivingly.

Makes certain suggestions to the Bombay Branch of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India.

The *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 4th April says:—It would no doubt be a good thing to supply our women with as good and as many female doctors as our men get of their sex; but the field is vast and the means are scanty at the best. Except the small number of the rich persons among us few can pay for the services of duplicate doctors, and it would be impossible to dispense with the services of the male element; the female is therefore needed to supplement and help the male in those cases where a sense of delicacy or custom interposes

a bar to personal examination. Our suggestion then is, firstly, that the fewest possible female doctors should be imported from abroad and that their utmost energy should be utilised in giving tuition to Indian female pupils in preference to practice. This would seem at first sight to restrict the means of present relief, but in reality its only result will be to multiply those means, since the imported doctors would be too few for the field and would in a short time exhaust the funds of the association, which cannot be expected to be continually replenished. Lady Dufferin would appear from her letter to the Lord Mayor of London to be not aware of the danger, but we have no reason to suppose Lady Reay to be prone to it. Nevertheless in the interests of the ultimate success of the movement it is one that cannot be too much guarded against. Secondly, we think there should be two classes of female practitioners, corresponding to the male: L. M. & S. and vernacular students; the former to hold charge of charitable dispensaries for females and carry on independent practice among the wealthy, the latter mainly to act as auxiliaries to the male practitioners in the bulk of the population who do not resort to dispensaries and cannot employ two independent sets of doctors. Thus would these two classes co-operate with the male doctors, and coming in intimate contact with our womankind influence those erroneous notions and correct those injurious practices and customs which flourish in our households. But little good will be done in this and indeed in any direction if in the eagerness to supply immediate wants a large number of European lady doctors is imported who are ignorant of the languages, customs and habits of the people and are beyond the means of the bulk of them. We therefore respectfully invite the attention of both the executive committees of the newly formed association to these considerations.

No subscriptions should be raised in the mofussil by official pressure in aid of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 4th April writes:—Female medical aid for India is one of the fashionable lions of the hour, and its object is the good of the people; but when we have said so far, we fear we have exhausted our vindication of the gathering in the Town Hall the other day. In the confusion between education and instruction it seems that our leaders are getting into something which may end in a fashionable muddle. If proper persons are applied to, some money may be raised in the presidency town; but we dislike the idea of district officers convening meetings and collecting subscriptions, because it is the Huzur that presides and the unfortunate Mámlatdárs that press upon the people. Except a certain section of writers, upon whom the weight of responsibility does not lie, everyone admits that the masses of our people are not far removed from poverty. To press them and their few leaders in the mofussil for subscriptions is very unfair and unwise in the extreme.

Approves of the decision of the High Court in the case of *Dádáji Bhikáji* vs. *Rakhmábái*.

In alluding to the decision of the Bombay High Court, appellate jurisdiction, in the suit brought by Dádáji Bhikáji against his wife Rakhmábái for the restitution of conjugal rights, the same newspaper says:—This case has just been decided, and even before it was decided the wail of its passage to the Privy Council has begun to be wafted in and out of season in our city. Those who are responsible for such doings have hardly an idea of law and the responsibility of those who administer it. To them we shall not address ourselves; for on their hypothesis no society can stand except on a basis which has no place in the history of India as far as the materials at our disposal extend. We shall not speculate at present on the results of a possible or probable appeal to the Privy Council, but so far as the present Hindu law stands, the judgment of Sir Charles Sargent will command the respect of the country as being consonant with the law on the main point at issue. [The *Satyá Shodhak* (61) and the *Vártáhar* (72) of the 4th and the *Kesari* (42) of the 6th April express similar sentiments.]

Sympathises with Rakhmábái, whose husband having sued her for the restitution of conjugal rights, the Bombay High Court has decided the case in favour of the husband, with whom the wife refuses to live.

In noticing the decision given by the Bombay High Court in appeal in the case of *Dádáji Bhikáji* versus *Rakhmábái*, the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 4th April observes:—Hindu reformers need not be cast down by the result of the appeal in this case. It is well the case has taken this turn. The defence was in the best hands; no abler men could be found for the purpose in all India than Messrs. Latham and Telang. The judges too have acted wisely. We hold to this view in the face of their apparently adverse decision. The judges had to administer the law as it stood; and on the whole they have shown some consideration in spite of themselves by sending the case back for re-trial. The case has now become public property. It is not indeed the case that is now on trial, but the law that has guided the disposal of the case so far. That is an unjust law, an un-Hindu law, as Mr. Raghunáthráo and others have shown; and the efforts of Hindu reformers ought to be directed to the source of the evil, which has deprived the community of its sense of right and wrong and is a blight upon national progress. Our English friends will now see why the wisest amongst the Hindus despair of correcting society without some help from the legislature. While the case was at hearing the Chief Justice remarked that a regular government in India had superseded the functions of caste in several matters. Quite so. But unfortunately this partial supersession is worse than useless so far as the interests of the community are concerned. The law administered by caste was one-sided enough; administered by the court it has become more one-sided and flagrantly unjust to the weaker sex. What then is to become of Rakhmábái? She has to face another trial at the High Court before representing her sad condition, and of too many of her sisters, to the final court of appeal, the Privy Council. She is a sufferer, and a sufferer she will remain all her life. Her nominal husband loses nothing even if the case goes entirely against him. But Rakhmábái is a loser even if she gains everything. The husband can marry again, whether he loses or gains. The wife cannot do so in either case—she will have to remain what Hindu philologists call a virgin—wife-widow. To Rakhmábái personally the issue of the suit either way will make very little difference. The worst that can happen to her is to go to jail for a day or a week or a month. And she will doubtless prefer that to the horrors of what is worse than jail.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 5th April says:—The exciting topic of the week was the decision given by the appellate court, consisting of Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Bayley, on Thursday last in the case of *Dádáji Bhikáji* versus *Rakhmábái*. Their Lordships have reversed Mr. Justice Pinhey's decision, held that such a suit for institution of conjugal rights is maintainable, and remanded the case to the lower court for further hearing. Most people had indeed expected that the case would take this turn. Consummation being not necessary to validate a marriage under the Hindu law, no other course was legally open to the court. But this result of the case is suggestive. Here at the very time that many among us are urging that the State should not interfere with our social economy, the State has shown that it does interfere and has been interfering. Now it seems to us that either the State should interfere or should not. If it does in accordance with principles borrowed from English law, then it should view the case from the English stand-point. To adopt the English law as far as the question of the maintenance of the suit is concerned, and to refuse to adopt it as far as the question whether there was free consent to the marriage goes, seems to us an anomalous kind of State interference. If it is improper and impolitic for the State to alter a bad custom, is it proper and fair for it to enforce it? On what principle is it called upon to do the latter when it is told it should not do the former? It is now agreed that it should not pass a law for the abolition of early marriage. Allowed that *it* should not do a good thing—rather that it should not interfere to do a good thing. Is it right then for it to interfere to enforce a bad thing? We surely do not understand this immethodical, unprincipled and inconsistent position occupied by our Government as regards the social questions. If non-interference is to be the rule let it be so in one and all cases. Why recognise

customs *existing* and fail to recognize the need of change? The lady concerned in the suit is, we believe, an enlightened woman and is possessed of a considerable amount of firmness. The worst that the law can do in case the suit is eventually decided against her was pointed out by Mr. Justice Bayley during the hearing of the appeal. For such sacrifice a woman who feels herself wronged and whose feelings are sympathised with by all enlightened men ought to be prepared. Whether Rakhmábái is prepared for it we do not undertake to say; but an example is required which will open the eyes of those who having eyes to see will not see and who denounce social reforms altogether. Writing as we do with our heart full for this unfortunate lady, we tell her to be firm. We are on the eve of a great change and no cause gains until some one falls a martyr to it. We trust Rakhmábái is prepared for this.

The *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 4th April remarks:—The decision of Mr. Justice Pinhey in the case of *Dádáji Bhikáji* vs. *Rakhmábái* has been reversed in appeal and the case remanded for enquiry and disposal on its merits, to which course no reasonable man can object, as all cases ought to be decided on their merits. No doubt even the merits of a case appear differently to different courts, and it has been declared that this one will be carried by either party to the Privy Council and so it will be long before it will come to an end. For the present the decision of Mr. Pinhey based on grounds of sentiment has been reversed, the appellate judges making no distinction between the institution and restitution of conjugal rights. Orthodox people who insist on regarding woman as a chattel to man will hail this decision with delight; but the force of circumstances which battles with that notion cannot be unmade by the decision of even the highest court of law. At the worst the defendant will have to suffer six months' simple imprisonment, and it may well be supposed that she is prepared for it, as will be those who are driven or are inclined to follow a similar course. The question for society is not to coerce individuals into unjust positions, but to check the evil at its root. The appellate judges have held that it is only a marital offence on the part of either side that can entitle the other to relief in law. Now in such cases as the present one the offence lies in the unsuitability of one of the parties and the violation of the injunction of the Shástras, which lays down the physical and mental qualifications of the brides and bridegrooms. It is the gross neglect of this injunction that is to be condemned much more than early marriage itself, which serves only to bring the violation to light. We are opposed to a repudiation on any grounds of the marriage tie, whether contracted in early or late age; but in the first place, the wholesome injunctions of the Shástras as regards the selection of the match ought not to be disregarded so flagrantly as they now are; and secondly, what is sauce for the gander ought to be sauce for the goose, but this is just what is not heeded. A husband can discard a wife at any time on the slightest pretext, but the wife has no right and no choice under any circumstances. If this is the law and custom it is little better than enforced prostitution. It ought to be either modified or the course of adverse ideas checked. The latter is not practicable and the former alternative must therefore be faced; but society evidently wants the easier course of upholding an odious form of domestic slavery by aid of the decisions of courts of law, which cannot be effective as already explained.

The *Dnyánodayá* (8) of the 8th April says:—The High Court has given judgment adverse to Rakhmábái in the appeal made by her husband Dádáji Bhikáji against the decision of Mr. Pinhey. The Court declares that the law as it is obliges it to reverse Mr. Pinhey's decision, and the case has been sent below for re-trial. We have no right to dispute the Court's interpretation of the law, who know its intricacies better than we do; but it is the law that now stands before the tribunal of the people, and not its interpretation. The law of the land compels Rakhmábái under penalty of fine and imprisonment to go and live with this man, who is in name only her husband, and endure a life revolting to her whole nature. The law is in this case an instrument of torture and not the administerer of justice. While at first sight this decision may seem to militate against certain phases of social reform, yet in the end we imagine it may be a help than otherwise. Men are apathetic so long as no actual case of suffering is caused by their unjust laws; but when actual suffer-

ing open the eyes to the injustice done, men grow sympathetic and in the end are unwilling that the laws that stand on the statute books should be other than those of justice or mercy. It has been proposed as an expression of sympathy, both towards Rakhmábái herself and towards the cause of reform, that a fund should be raised to assist Rakhmábái in defending herself in the re-trial which the court of appeal has ordered. While many papers are exulting over the decision of the court, the more enlightened take the more encouraging view that all such public cases make a discussion more intelligent and clear the way for the better understanding of the surest way of promoting social reform.

Does not like that the Registrar of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, should be invested with judicial powers for deciding small claims.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 5th April does not approve of the intended investment of the Registrar of the Small Causes Court of Bombay with judicial powers in order to enable him to decide small claims. The gentleman who holds that appointment now, observes the *Indu Prakásh*, has no pretensions to any acquaintance with law, and it is a mockery of justice to place in his hands powers which he is not competent to exercise.

Recommends the abolition of the office of the Reporter on the Native Press and the post of the Oriental Translator to Government.

The *Sanmárg Dipika* (14) of the 5th April recommends that the office of the Reporter on the Native Press should be amalgamated with the Oriental Translator's Department and the two offices should be made over to the Under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, or, still better, the Reporter's office should be abolished as Government hardly take any action on what appears in the weekly reports on the Native press, which are for reasons known only to Government officials treated as confidential, and the *Voice of India* is a very useful summary of the contents of the Native papers. The abolition of the office of the Reporter and the post of the Oriental Translator to Government would effect a saving of more than twelve hundred rupees a month.

Gives the reason why graduates should be encouraged to enter the service of Government in the Revenue Department.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 4th April says:—Ever since the Government of Bombay framed rules for the employment of graduates in the Revenue Department and for their easy promotion, the old hands have been looking upon the B.A.s entering that line as their natural enemies. We doubt whether it is a wise policy that old officers who are trained up to the work should be superseded by young graduates, and that on the latter passing certain departmental examinations they should get Mámlatdárships and such high posts in preference to those who are their seniors in service. In any other place we know it would be a policy deserving condemnation. But in the Revenue Department what affords an ample justification for the new rules in favour of graduates is that the old servants have learnt nasty ways with their official routine, in which they are such experts. It is to be hoped that in a few years by this free admission of graduates into the service there will be less of corruption and more of honest work in it. A Mámlatdár or an Aval Kárkún has it within his power to do so much mischief in an outlying district that it is absolutely necessary that the authority should be vested in the hands of one who from his previous education may be expected not to abuse it. It is in this light that, notwithstanding some reasonable objections against them, we hail the rules for the employment and promotion of graduates as the opening of an era in our administration.

Comments on the resolution of the Bombay Government on village conservancy and sanitation.

In noticing the resolution of the Bombay Government on village conservancy and sanitation, the *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 8th April remarks that villagers should not be made to bear the cost of village sanitation, which should be charged to local funds, as the agricultural classes are already heavily taxed. The villagers should also be permitted to obtain redress from the civil court of any grievances caused to them by the sanitation department. It is objectionable to make villagers remove prickly pear or other vegetation or any other nuisance and in default of their contributing their labour for the purpose

to remove it at their expense, as this arrangement will give rise to bitter complaints. The local funds should also be entrusted with this work. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the same date approves of the resolution.]

Observes that Government have not removed the grievances of the Fazindárs of Bombay in connection with the ábkári rules.

In noticing the Government resolution on the report of the A'bkári Commission, the *Rást Goftár* (118) of the 4th April observes that the Fazindárs or holders of garden-lands in Bombay proved to the satisfaction of the A'bkári Commission that the increase in the tax on toddy and toddy-spirit had deprived them of their income from the toddy-producing trees owing to the Bhandáris having ceased to tap these trees. The Commission recommended a reduction in the tax and Government has admitted the reasonableness of the recommendation, but has declined to adopt it on grounds that are not justifiable. It is therefore to be hoped that Government will reconsider the subject and reduce the duty on toddy-spirit to Re. 1-14-0 as suggested by the Commission. The resolution observes that if the Bhandáris cannot afford to pay the duty imposed on toddy-trees in Bombay they may migrate to the districts, where a lower tax is levied on these trees. This means that Government does not care for the depreciation of the properties of the Bombay Fazindárs. Moreover, certain classes of the Hindus use no other spirit than that manufactured from the toddy drawn from cocoanut trees and they will not get their drink in Bombay. A reduction in the duty on toddy-spirit will not injuriously affect the Government revenues, for in that case the cocoanut trees would be tapped in larger numbers than at present and the Bhandáris would not have to leave Bombay. The Commission suggested the redress of another grievance of the Fazindárs, that they are held liable for the payment of the duty on toddy-trees when Bhandáris fail to pay it, but the complaint has remained unnoticed.

Complain that the result of this year's pleaders' and subordinate judges' examination is very wretched.

Several Maráthi and Gujaráti newspapers of this week think that the passing of 10 candidates only out of the 216 who appeared at this year's pleaders' and subordinate judges' examination is a very wretched result, attributable to an unreasonable severity of the examiners in the setting of questions and examination of the replies given by the candidates. The Bombay High Court is requested to ascertain the cause of the unsatisfactory result of the examination.

The Burmese Hairy family and a request to the Bombay Government in connection with them.

In noticing the arrival of the Burmese Hairy family in Bombay on their way to England, the *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 10th April observes that the Bombay Government ought to see that sufficient guarantee has been given for the protection of the Hairy family by the party who takes them to England for the purpose of exhibition, and that they have left their home willingly. If satisfactory arrangements have not been made on the abovementioned points, Government should not allow the family to be taken to England and should send them back to Burmah.

Fatal accident at the village of Bávla by the bursting of a boiler of a ginning factory, and a request to Government.

The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (84) of the 9th April refers to the fatal accident at the village of Bávla near Ahmedabad, caused by the bursting of the boiler of the cotton ginning factory owned by Mr. Bápulál Tribhowandás, by which 12 persons lost their lives, and observes that there are many factories in remote villages working with old boilers. Government ought to keep a strict watch over these factories, and adopt measures for preventing the occurrence of serious accidents to human lives.

Complains that some Kátkaris have taken to small plunders in the Panvel Táluka of the Kolába District.

The *Arunodayá* (19) of the 4th April states on the authority of a correspondent that for the last ten days about twenty Kátkaris have taken to enter forcibly the houses of poor ryots in the Panvel Táluka of the Kolába District and to remove rice in husk and other things. The táluka authorities are requested to suppress the evil at once.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 7th April says:—The great Manora fair is over. The only thing to be noticed is the arrangement made by the port authorities, who richly deserve to be publicly pilloried for their petty tyranny. During the days of the fair all the landing places at Manora were closed against the public for the probable reason that the wood-work might be injured by the tramp of many feet. For what purpose are these places built if not for the convenience of the people? There is one landing place reserved for one officer and another for another. There are two public landing places. But when the whole town of Karáchi turned out for its accustomed holiday at Manora, all the landing places were closed and people had to land as they best could. The most pitiable sight was that of the women, who had to submit to be carried by the boatmen or flounder in the water. Respectable women had either to come back or to get on shore with the assistance of the boatmen. If it was feared that the landing places would be spoiled, a tax of an anna should have been levied upon each boat and the cost of repairs could have been realised ten times over. It is to be hoped that the Commissioner in Sind will not allow such despotism to be repeated next year.

Complains that the landing places at Manora were closed against the public on the day of the annual fair at that place.

The *Muin-ul-Islám* (148) of the 19th March states that the cattle-pound keeper at the village of Kashmor in Upper Sind Frontier has been doing the postal work of the place also and is allowed Rs. 3 per mensem as remuneration for it. He has no rural messenger under him. The receipts on account of registers, money-orders, &c., at the Kashmor post office amount to about Rs. 100 per mensem. It is therefore to be hoped that the postal authorities will appoint a subordinate post-master and a rural messenger here. If this arrangement be made, people will get their letters, &c., very conveniently.

Recommends the appointment of a subordinate post-master and a rural messenger at Kashmor in Upper Sind Frontier.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 5th April says:—We are sorry to hear that the conduct of the police on the occasion of last Tuesday's meeting in the Town Hall, Bombay, in connection with the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India was by no means commendable. Several students and gentlemen are said to have been turned out of the Hall and even insulted. The *Rást Goftár* (118) says that among those rudely treated were respectable citizens. Dr. Barjorjee Shroff's name is mentioned as an instance. Surely an enquiry should be made by Major Wilson into this affair. The meeting was convened for a benevolent object and it is creditable to the audience that nothing unpleasant transpired at it as a consequence of the rude behaviour of the police officers. But if what the *Rást Goftár* says and what we have heard from several other quarters be true, the conduct of the police was such as to cause great annoyance and mar the proceedings of the meeting. [The *Rást Goftár* (118) of the 4th April says that more than one hundred persons, consisting of students, Justices of the Peace and other respectable gentlemen were compelled by the police to leave their seats and go out of the Hall. One well-known citizen left the Hall on an insult offered to him. Dr. Barjorjee Shroff was one of the persons turned out of the Hall. The audience was much excited by this conduct of the police and fears were at one time entertained that a breach of the peace would occur.]

Alleged rude conduct of the police at the meeting in the Town Hall held in connection with the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India.

The *Káside Mumbai* (110) of the 5th April says that it is surprising that the gambling carried on in Bombay under the name of Chinese lotteries should not be stopped, while other persons having any connection with lotteries have been prosecuted and punished. The drawings of the Chinese lotteries are held at Coorla by some Chinamen after selling the lottery tickets in Bombay. These lotteries have ruined many persons.

Complains of the prevalence of Chinese lotteries in Bombay.

A complaint against the filthy and disgusting practices of the Aghori beggars at Broach.

The *Broach Vartamán* (91) of the 5th April complains of the filthy and disgusting practices of the Aghori beggars at Broach and of the tyranny exercised by them for exacting alms from people, and requests the local police to stop this nuisance. The beggars are said to exhume human carcasses from the burial grounds at Broach for their bones and skulls. [The *Broach Mitrá* (89) of the 7th April makes a similar complaint.]

Education.

Disapproves of the proposal to raise the standard for entrance into the Grant Medical College.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 4th April observes:—We expect a warm discussion over the proposal to raise the standard for entrance into the Grant Medical College. The general sense of the public seems to be opposed to it. And it is hard to see if the candidate for medical study, or his Professor, will gain much by the former spending a few months at the Arts College. Deducting holidays, and considering also that along with English the boy has to study mathematics, one second language and other subjects, practically of little aid to the medical course, the improvement in his English is not likely to be more than nominal. And so far as a command of English goes, the average Licentiate of Medicine is not to be envied. But it must not be forgotten that he has to deal with a foreign language. So long as he can express himself intelligibly he will serve his purpose. There is a wide, we may say ever widening, scope of usefulness for medical men. Let this demand be fully met before the standard is sought to be raised. Now we do not underrate the difficulty of the English technical lecturer in making himself understood by the raw Indian matriculate. But a little more cramming in English makes no difference to the youngster designed for scientific pursuits.

Is sorry that the Commissioner in Sind should have recommended the appointment of a European Educational Inspector in that province.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 7th April says:—It is now definitely known that the Commissioner in Sind has recommended the appointment of a European Educational Inspector in Sind. It is also certain that this recommendation is based on the representations of certain Mahomedan deputations that waited upon the Commissioner to protest against the appointment of Mr. Alumal Tikamdás to the Educational Inspectorship. The Mahomedans of Sind are sufficiently simple and ignorant to be led into many such indiscretions. What we cannot explain, however, is the readiness with which the Commissioner seems to have acceded to the wishes of his interviewers without ascertaining the bulk of public opinion. Most of the men that waited upon the Commissioner knew nothing about Mr. Alumal, much less about the duties of an Educational Inspector, and it might have been somewhat interesting to inquire how these men suddenly came to fancy that the appointment of a Hindu Educational Inspector would interfere with the education of the Mahomedans. When does it happen that the wishes of a portion of the people are consulted in Government appointments? Is the protest that was addressed to the Commissioner any way reasonable? In the particular case of Mr. Alumal is there any ground for supposing that he will not make an impartial Educational Inspector? Is there anything against him in the long term of his service? Is it an axiomatic fact that a Hindu official is necessarily ill disposed towards Mahomedans, or that a Mahomedan official is inimical to Hindus? It may be politically wise to believe in this axiom and to help in the wider establishment of its truth. But we may be permitted to doubt whether this wisdom will triumph in the end. Of course we do not know all the grounds upon which the Commissioner has recommended the nomination of a European Educational Inspector. Admitting that the appointment of Mr. Alumal would not be quite popular in Sind, why did not the Commissioner request that a Native Educational Inspector should be sent out from the presidency? But in that case the Government might want to know why Mr. Alumal's claims were to be overlooked, and it would be difficult to pass over his just and well-earned claims. Perhaps this fact induced the Commissioner to ask for a European officer. We sincerely regret that the Commissioner did not see his way to recommend a

measure that would have been not only graceful but strictly just. We can now only hope that the authorities in Bombay will be less hasty and more just in their decision. It is the desire of Government that such appointments should be filled by Natives whenever possible, and it cannot surely be said that there is no Native Educational officer in the Bombay Presidency who can satisfactorily carry on the duties of an Educational Inspector.

Railways.

Construction of a railway between Mandalay and Tonghoo disapproved.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 9th April disapproves of the intention of Government to construct a railway between Mandalay and Tonghoo on the ground that it would be doing great injustice to India to ask her to pay the cost of this line at a time when the condition of her finances is far from satisfactory and when she is unable to construct new railways for her own use. The project should be put off to a better time.

Approves of the representation made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the speedy construction of the Nágpore-Bengal Railway.

The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (84) of the 6th April approves of the memorial addressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of State for India protesting against the delay made in adopting the project for constructing the Nagpore-Bengal railway and observes that the line should be at once sanctioned as it is indispensable for the due development of trade and would be soon paying. Lord Kimberley is taken to task for failing to take interest in the development of the material prosperity of the country.

Disapproves of the representation made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the speedy construction of the Nagpore-Bengal Railway.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 6th April advises the Secretary of State for India not to adopt the recommendation made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the speedy construction of the Nagpore-Bengal Railway, as the condition of the Indian finance is not satisfactory. At the present time it is not advisable to incur the burden of even a guaranteed line, and a careful reconsideration of the question whether the Nagpore-Bengal Railway is really needed might lead to the rejection of the proposal. [The *Ripon Reporter* (119) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Municipalities.

Condemns the proposal of the Násik Municipality to tax all pilgrims to that place.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 4th April writes:—The Násik Municipality has come forward with a proposal to tax all pilgrims to that sacred place in a manner which does little credit to the discernment of its popular leaders. We believe nearly the whole city is against the proposal although our vaunted progress is such that the popular voice is often snubbed, as in this case it is checked in its expression because the municipality is supposed to have the willing ear of the official hierarchy. The proposed tax is utterly unsuited to all such places on economic as well as higher grounds, and we trust the Government will not lightly sanction a measure, the consequences of which will be attributed more to them than to the inconsiderate commissioners.

Native States.

Requests Government to appoint a council to administer the State of Kolhápur.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 5th April says:—The death of A'ba Sáheb Ghátge, the Regent of Kolhápur, having brought to an end the arrangements under which the State was being administered, the question now arises how is the State to be governed? We do not think it would be either prudent or good to leave the State under the sole control of the Political Agent. The advantage of the arrangement which has been abruptly brought to a close by the late Regent's death was that it was liked by the people, for they found authority exercised by one whom they could call one of their

own. We do not know if it would be possible to find another man to take the Regent's place. The best course seems to be to have a council of well-educated, independent and experienced men and the Political Agent.

States that the elder Bálásáheb, the son of His Highness the Holkar, is causelessly maligned by the Bráhman employés of the State.

A correspondent of the *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 4th April says that the Bráhmans in the service of His Highness the Holkar have causelessly maligned the prince, the elder Bálásáheb, by writing false complaints against him to the *Times of India* with the object of creating a bad impression about him on the minds of the British authorities. The Bráhmans employed in the service of the State themselves oppress the ryots and do not feel ashamed to bring false accusations against Bálásáheb, who has not as yet been guilty of the crime attributed to him.

ATMARAM V. PATKER,

Assistant Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
13th April 1886.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERAR

For the Week ending 17th April 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*20	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolháp ur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*30	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Weekly	250
32	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
33	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*41	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
42	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
44	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
45	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Weekly	250

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	245
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
49	„ Nityupadeshak	Bombay	Do.	700
50	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*51	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*55	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti) ...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
67	„ Subodh Prakásh	Bombay	Do.	250
68	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayá	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*75	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
79	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	475
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
81	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
83	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
84	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
85	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
86	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*87	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
88	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
89	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
91	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
93	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*94	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
95	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
96	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
97	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
98	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
99	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*105	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,423
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
111	„ Madhur Vachan	Do.	Monthly	1,000
112	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
113	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
114	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*115	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200

Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	400
117	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950
118	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
119	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
120	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
121	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
122	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*131	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
132	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
133	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
134	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
135	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*136	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
137	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
*138	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
139	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
140	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
141	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
142	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*143	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
144	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
145	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
146	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*147	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*148	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
149	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 11th April says:—The Government resolution on village conservancy and sanitation makes a clear statement of the views which Government hold in the matter, and it must be said to their credit that they wish to follow the golden principle of *in medio tutissimus ibis*. The poverty and deep-rooted ignorance of the masses inhabiting villages have not deterred Government from taking a necessary step, nor has the high ideal of those who are devoting themselves to the cause led them astray in their estimate of what should be done in the first instance. Government confine their programme only to removable and avoidable evils, and this is all that ought to be done under the existing conditions of Indian society. It is intended to give the villages a pure water-supply, to secure to them the services of a scavenging establishment, and to ask the villagers to desist from doing such acts as are against the first principles of sanitation. The resolution sets forth the machinery by which the rules and regulations will be enforced and the work of supervision over everyday work conducted. It is proposed to enlarge the powers of the police patel and to arm him with the power of punishing offences against sanitation. In the interests of thousands of rude villagers we feel it our duty to suggest modifications in the proposed arrangement, and we hope we shall be able to enlist the sympathy of the Sanitary Commissioner and his deputies in this matter. Our first suggestion in the matter is that the enforcement of sanitary regulations and the work of punishing infringements should be entrusted to a small committee of three persons, the patel, the kulkarni and the village school-master. In these three persons is generally centred the highest intelligence of the village, and this trio would therefore command respect and obedience. The patel should be made responsible for the magisterial, the kulkarni for the clerical, and the village school-master for the intellectual portion of the village work. Sanitary reform has need of all the three agencies and we know that in most villages all the three functionaries are available. Government have revived a very important principle in saying that they are prepared to renew the system of making land grants to village servants and of assisting them in recovering their balutás. With this arrangement there ought to be no difficulty in securing all the village servants for each village. The villages are the sub-units that make the administrative unit of the táluka, and if our suggestion is adopted it can be safely said that the foundation will be well and truly laid. Dr. Hewlett claims for himself the credit of having organized the Sanitary Department of this presidency and if he completes the business he has so earnestly commenced he will be entitled to the gratitude of posterity. In his report for 1876, the first year in which the Sanitary Department was organized, Dr. Hewlett has recommended the association of the village school-master with the patel in the work of sanitation. We would go a step further and add the kulkarni. We believe his services as a registrar of village statistics cannot be overrated. Having suggested a constitution we come to the way in which the business ought to be conducted. We would make the village sanitation department subordinate to the táluka board and have it worked under the direction of the latter. To ensure strict cleanliness in and about the village we would introduce the mark system and ask the táluka board to vote an annual prize to that village which the Sanitary officers of Government may declare to have been kept clean throughout the year. Such an arrangement presupposes a supervising agency attached to the Sanitary Department. In the words of Dr. Hewlett we call this the peripatetic establishment which ought to inspect each village in succession. All this will cost money, and as that has been the stumbling-block for so many years, we have to solve this difficulty also. Village servants, such as Mahárs, Mángs and Bhangis, ought to be maintained by the village, and it can easily do so by the baluta system. The trio constituting the committee of the village ought to be maintained on land grants enjoyable for life, the continuance of which being made dependent on the per-

Approves of the Government resolution on village conservancy and sanitation, and makes suggestions on the subject.

formance of service, and Government ought to bear the charges of supervision. In our article reviewing the Sanitary Department last year we have already shown the feasibility of making reductions, and the money that may be so saved ought to be sufficient for the additional charge which we have suggested here Government should bear. In conclusion, we have to sincerely thank the Government of Lord Reay for its generous offer of assistance in supplying the villages with pure water. We have also to thank Government for the revival of the salutary principle of making land grants for the performance of village service. Dr. Hewlett too is to be congratulated on the success he has been able to gain in his continuous efforts to protect the sanitary interests of village communities. [The *Indian Spectator* (1), the *Gujaráti* (102) and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (109) of the same date and the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 12th April also approve of the resolution in question.]

Advises Government to offer a prize for a machine better suited than the native *mot* for drawing water for irrigational purposes.

In noticing the opinion of Mr. F. D. Campbell, recorded in the report of the Agricultural Department of the Bombay Presidency for the last year, that nothing can surpass in simplicity and economy of results the *mot* or leather-bag worked by bullocks for drawing water for irrigational purposes, the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 11th April remarks: —It is to be hoped that a machine that may be so simple as at once to minimise manual labour and to give results equal to, if not better than, those produced by the native *mot*, may yet be constructed by some mechanical genius and found suitable for the requirements of the ryot. In this connection it would be well if Government offered a substantial prize, say Rs. 5,000. Government must not look at the reward from any other than the public point of view. The amount should be paid to the inventor of a machine which may give greater impulse to irrigation, leading to increased cultivation and a small enhancement of revenue to the State. Such a prize would be infinitely better laid out than the hundreds of prizes of £100 each which the State awards to such of its servants as by dint of cram or industry, or both, fill their brains with Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic and other languages for which prizes are awarded. This is a waste of public funds. The outlay is generally unproductive, though possibly remunerative to the prizeman. But the good which a prize of the character suggested above could do to thousands of ryots would be incalculable and unlimited. It would be perennially productive. Only the Government should extensively advertise the prize in all countries of the Continent and in America for a considerable length of time. Both the cost of the prize and the charges of the advertisements are most likely to bear fruit for the poor tiller whose labours alone bring to the State a revenue of 21 millions per annum.

Dhulíp Sing's claim to his father's property.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 11th April says:—The Mahárája Dhulip Sing's return to this country may or may not be advisable, but surely his claim to the private property of his father of illustrious memory is neither illegal nor illogical. We think Dhulip Sing's is a most righteous grievance and deserves serious consideration rather than a summary dismissal. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 12th April and the *Saṇmárgă Dipika* (14) of the 13th April express similar sentiments. The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 12th April observes that Dhulip Sing's claim to the private property of his father is lawful, and there is no danger in permitting him to visit the Panjáb.]

Recommends the enlistment of recruits for the Native army in the Deccan.

A correspondent of the *Pandit* (145) of the 9th April, calling himself a recruiting officer of the Bombay army, says that whenever a Goorkha is enlisted in the army the standard of height and breadth of chest are not attended to, and however dwarfish he may be he is enlisted at once. From the long personal experience the recruiting officer has had in collecting recruits in the Deccan he can say that the Natives of this part of the country are stalwart, broad-chested and brave, though of late men of standard height are not found in large numbers. If the standard is lowered to five

feet and four inches large numbers of the Deccanis quite fit for the army will be found, and they will be as good soldiers as the Goorkhas. In recommending the above communication to the favourable consideration of Government the *Pandit* observes that if the standard of height is lowered, the severity of the law of summary court-martial is lessened, and the sepoy is protected from being sent to prison by his commanding officer, there will be no lack of recruits.

Disapproves of the alleged intention of Government to send to England copies of the celebrated frescoes of the Ajanta caves.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 12th April disapproves of the alleged intention of Government to send to England to be located in London the copies of the celebrated frescoes of the Ajanta caves taken by Mr. Griffiths at a cost of upwards of fifty-five thousand rupees. The *Dnyán Prakásh* observes that it is not right to allow England to derive benefit from a work the cost of which has been paid by the Indian treasury. [The *Shiváji* (64) of the 9th April expresses similar sentiments.]

Approval of the decision of the appellate side of the Bombay High Court in the case of *Dádáji Bhikáji* vs. *Rakhmábái*.

In noticing the decision of the Bombay High Court in an appeal in the case of *Dádáji Bhikáji* versus *Rakhmábái* for the restitution of conjugal rights the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 11th April says:—The decision of the appellate court has been hailed with approbation by a majority of Hindus, who are the only people directly concerned in the matter. It is only a very small section of our community who from misdirected zeal for reform by any means, disapprove of the decision in appeal. It is fortunate, however, that the decision has removed the alarm caused by the judgment of the lower court in Hindu society generally.

Recommends the reduction of six months' imprisonment to one month in cases in which a Hindu wife refuses to give effect to a decree of the civil court ordering her to restore conjugal rights.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 12th April remarks:—The *Bombay Gazette* has pointed out a way of escape for Rakhmábái from the legal doom that is awaiting her. Our contemporary cites the case of a Pársi lady, who was sued successfully for restitution of conjugal rights by her husband but who refused to live with him and satisfied the decree against her once for all by remaining in civil imprisonment for one month. But as the latter case was under an Act applicable to Pársis only, and as Rakhmábái is not a Pársi, she will be treated according to the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, which provides six months' imprisonment. Now, this suggests a reflection which it is for our Government to consider. Why should a person to whom the general law is applicable be liable to be imprisoned for *six months* for the same thing for which a special law prescribes imprisonment for one month only? All subjects are equal in the eye of the law. The Legislature ought to alter the provision of the Civil Procedure Code. Will the Honourable Mr. Ilbert take note of this? Foolish patriots that talk about the sanctity of marriage and Yájnavalkya may rave against the change we suggest, but Government ought to be as consistent as they are sincerely anxious to be just.

Complains that Colonel Peyton and Mr. Wiltshire have been trying to suppress the Sirsi Association for averting the miseries caused by forest conservancy.

The *Kannadá Suvarte* (137) of the 2nd April publishes a notification issued on the 23rd ultimo by the Sirsi Association for averting miseries caused by forests to the members of the Sabha. The notification states that as the Assistant Collector and other Government officers say that the association will do no good and are trying to suppress the society, a meeting will be held on the 3rd instant to consider the question whether it will be proper to carry on the business of the association in future. The *Suvarte* observes that it is strange that Colonel Peyton and Mr. Wiltshire should be bent upon the suppression of the association. They have no business to interfere with the society. Why should Government have permitted them hitherto to annoy the association, which ought not to care for them?

In noticing the report on the police of the Bombay Presidency for 1884, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 11th April says:—As usual with many Government publications, the present report comes too late to hand, and any interest that may be felt in reviewing it is somewhat of a historical nature. The document is full of facts and figures, but the facts are so little connected with the social condition of the people or their varying circumstances that very little information can be collected from the report as regards these points. If one were to reflect on the comparisons of crime and of police efficiency in the two years of 1883 and 1884 it would appear that both are subject to chance variations without any ascertained causes lying at the bottom. It does not appear whether any district has decidedly improved or deteriorated in point of crime and police efficiency, and conclusions either way are drawn by authorities according to the bias of their minds. Thus we read with surprise that "Poona is the most criminal district in the presidency, one man in every 190 on an average committing a cognizable crime. The proportion of police to population is above the average, but the force is the most illiterate in the Division." But "Kánara is well provided with police of an intelligent class. The year shows a fair decrease in cognizable crimes, with which the police appears to have dealt with fair success. The discipline of the police has been remarkably good in the year, and education is progressing." To our mind, if these are facts, they are inexplicable. So far as the education of the population is concerned Poona is not at any rate inferior to Kánara. In point of general intelligence there is no reason to believe that the class which supplies the police recruits in Kánara is superior to that in Poona. It is a well-known fact that the Police Commissionership of this district is given to those only who in the opinion of Government have distinguished themselves by their good work and experience; yet, strange to say, we read that the Poona police is the most illiterate in the whole division, while Kánara is supplied with a police as intelligent and disciplined as could be wished! Why do not the Government inquire whose fault this is, and whether it has been remedied in the course of the last year? We cannot but express our regret at the most unsatisfactory way in which the reports are compiled and at the most unintelligent and indifferent way in which the facts supplied by the Police Commissioners are looked at and passed over as of little concern. Whatever be the financial advantage of the arrangement of getting the reports compiled by the overworked clerks of the Revenue Commissioner's office and issued under his responsibility, on all other grounds it is extremely desirable that the work of preparing the Police Report should be placed in the hands of one who has an intimate knowledge of the working of the police and who is at the same time capable of pointing out their defects and drawbacks and of exercising a wholesome check on their actions. [The *Kesari* (42) of the 13th April makes similar remarks and recommends the transfer of all the police officers of Poona to other districts. These officers, observe the *Kesari*, have been long in this district, and unless they are replaced by competent and active officers from elsewhere no improvement in the working of the department is likely to be effected.]

Observes that the report on the police of the Bombay Presidency for 1884 has not been prepared with sufficient care and intelligence.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 12th April, in noticing once more the Government resolution on the report on the police of the Bombay Presidency for 1884, says that the report has lost much of its interest on account of its being published 15 months after the date on which it was due. It is to be regretted that the number of crimes during the year should have increased by 5,698. Efforts should be made to lessen the number in future. Stringent measures should be taken to effect a still larger decrease in dacoity cases. The large increase in cases of housebreaking and theft may be attributed to a dearth of remunerative employment for the poor classes and measures should be taken for the development of useful arts and industries. The numerous offences perpetrated in the Thána District against the A'bkári and Salt Acts indicates the necessity of reducing the rigour of those laws. The police in this presidency is illiterate and Government should not grudge to spend more money on the Police Department with

Comments on the Government resolution on the report on the police of the Bombay Presidency for 1884.

a view to secure educated persons for it. The general complaint about the illiterate condition of the police ought to be removed by employing such men only as can read and write.

Recommends an open inquiry into the complaints of some female prisoners in the Ratnágiri jail.

In noticing the petition submitted to Government by certain Maráthás, Bhandáris and other inhabitants of Ratnágiri praying for an open investigation into their complaint that the females of their castes were forced to remove conservancy pans in the criminal jail of the town, the *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 11th April says :—When this complaint was first made last year Government made an official inquiry and stated in their resolution on the subject that "the caste prejudices of the female convicts have not been outraged and that the women have not been treated with unnecessary severity." This declaration must be admitted to be more diplomatic than convincing. It is further alleged that it was based on the report of the jail visitors, among whom was a Bráhman of high position. If so, why was not the report itself published, as it must have contained the facts of the case which could leave no room for difference of opinion on the point at issue? The case, it seems to us, can be best disposed of by an open inquiry, for which the petitioners pray. The Lord Bishop of Bombay in his speech at one of the late public meetings observed that an overcentralised Government was an evil. Does not the abovementioned small jail complaint illustrate the remark as much as the big forest or any other grievance? The same principle applies all over, and until some real measure of local self-government replaces the rigour of overcentralisation, public complaints and official work must go on increasing. [The *Subodh Prakásh* (67) of the 14th April expresses similar sentiments.]

Approval of the acting appointments of Messrs. Mackenzie and Atkins as Secretary and Under Secretary in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments.

The *Gujaráti* (102) of the 11th April approves of the acting appointment of Mr. Mackenzie as Secretary in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments in place of Mr. Nugent on the ground of his sympathies with the people. [The *Rást Goftár* (118) of the same date concurs with the *Gujaráti* and is also pleased with the appointment of Mr. Atkins as Under Secretary.]

Disapproves of the appointment of Dr. Boyd as Acting Chief Surgeon to the Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 12th April says :—Dr. Maconachie, Chief Surgeon to the Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, having taken three months' privilege leave to proceed to Europe, Government have nominated in his place Dr. Boyd. We understand that the new nominee has no special qualifications for the treatment of eye-diseases to justify his appointment. There are some among our medical graduates who have made a speciality of these diseases, notably Dr. J. A. DeGama, Chief Surgeon of the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary in Girgaum; and we do not see why instead of bestowing such responsible appointments on them Government should confine the field of selection to surgeons either in the civil or army service, whether they have or have not qualifications for the post. [The *Rást Goftár* (118) of the 11th April expresses similar sentiments.]

Complains that the candidates for the LL.B. and the High Court Pleaders' examinations are subjected to unequal tests.

A correspondent of the same newspaper writes :—It is a curious but grave anomaly, which cannot but strike an impartial observer, that whereas the successful candidates in the High Court Pleaders' and LL.B. examinations are equally eligible for subordinate judgeship or the High Court pleadership, they should be subjected to different treatment in respect of the standard of their examinations and of the examination of their papers. The questions set at the LL.B. examination are on the whole more reasonable than those prescribed at the High Court Pleaders' examination. If the results of the past three or four years of both the examinations be compared the truth of the above remarks will be manifest to any unbiassed and candid person. A reform therefore is urgently needed in the direction, which should assimilate the standards of both the examinations

by doing away with the flagrant and invidious inequality which obtains at present and which has the effect of handicapping the candidate for the High Court pleadership as against his more fortunate rival who passes the LL.B. examination if he secures only 45 per cent. of the total number of marks, whereas the former has to obtain not less than 70 per cent. to pass the examination. His difficulty is further enhanced by the rigid strictness with which his papers are invariably examined, which is not the case with the LL.B. examination papers. Another suggestion which I wish to make is to hold separate examinations for the district and High Court pleaderships. As their status differs materially the same range of subjects cannot fairly be insisted upon for both the examinations. The standard for the district pleadership may be lowered and in its case the equity and contract papers may be of a more elementary nature than those set at the High Court Pleaders' examination. There is another reason why I urge the separation. It will remove a great misapprehension which is caused by entering the names of those who have already passed as district pleaders and have appeared for the High Court pleadership, but have failed to pass the latter examination, along with the names of those who have passed as district pleaders for the first time. By the present mode the list of passed candidates is unnecessarily swelled and the proportion of passed to the total number of candidates does not appear so unreasonable as it would otherwise do and does not challenge criticism at the proper time. [The *Shiváji* (64) of the 9th April expresses similar sentiments.]

Complains that the flights of stairs at the Native jetty at Kárachi are not allowed to be used by the public.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 10th April says:—We have no information whether it transpired in evidence at the inquest on the body of the little Bania girl who was drowned at the Native jetty on the night of Monday last that, as at Manora, passengers have to get on shore and into the boats without using the stairs. As at Manora, so at the Native jetty there are one or two flights of stairs leading to the water. These conveniencies are reserved, we believe, for the special use of one or two or more port officers. No profane feet are allowed to tread the sacred slabs of stone by those who keep watch and ward over the landing places at all hours of the day. We do not know whether the party of which the little dead girl was one was or was not allowed to land at the foot of the stairs. What we should wish to say is that if the passengers in the boat were prevented from landing at the landing place the chances of the little girl slipping into the water unobserved were indefinitely increased. It was 10 o'clock at night, there was no moon, and the wharf at the Native jetty is not particularly well lighted. After the melancholy accident the flights of stairs to which reference has been made above will not, it is hoped, continue to be reserved for the exclusive use of those persons who or whose peons now deprive the public of the use of the landing places.

Requests the Bombay police to suppress Chinese lotteries.

A correspondent of the *Káside Mumbai* (110) of the 14th April requests the Bombay police to take strong measures to put down Chinese lotteries, and says that the agents of the holders of these lotteries are to be seen in large numbers in New Nágpáda and in the neighbourhood of the Byculla station. They generally meet together at about 2 in the afternoon.

Education.

Proposal for a new building for the use of the Elphinstone College.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88), the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (84) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 13th April approve of the suggestion made by the *Bombay Gazette* for the erection of a building for the use of the Elphinstone College in the neighbourhood of the University Library, and say that the locality in which the College building stands is unhealthy, far removed from the city and full of unpleasant surroundings.

Railways.

Want of a Musáfarkhána at the Bubak station of the Sind-Panjáb Railway.

The *Muin-ul-Islám* (148) of the 26th March states that the want of a Musáfarkhána is seriously felt at the Bubak railway station. Although several complaints have been made about it, yet the railway authorities and the members of the táluka local board are deaf to all complaints. At the Phulji station a Musáfarkhána has been constructed from local funds, although there is already a waiting-room attached to the station building. At Phulji it would have been well if the Musáfarkhána had been constructed on the side of the railway station occupied by Banias' shops, &c.

Municipalities.

Selection of Government nominees to the Bombay Town Council approved.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 12th April approves of the selection of Government nominees to the Bombay Town Council and says that the small number of Europeans on the Council is due to the liberal policy of Lord Reay. The nomination of Mr. Dossábhái Frámji as the first Native Chairman of the Council has gratified the people, who are very grateful to His Excellency. [The *Yajdán Parast* (134) of the 11th and the *Ripon Reporter* (119) of the 12th April express similar sentiments.]

Native States.

Disapproves of the new treaty to be made with the Mahárája of Káshmir.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 11th April says:—The nearer approach of Russia on our borders seems to have proved a distinct signal for the reduction of the sovereign status which the Mahárája of Káshmir has hitherto enjoyed. Till now Káshmir had no Resident nor a political officer to guide the administration of the State; the Mahárája was almost independent, but the accession of Prataáp Singh is now to be accompanied by conditions which will render Káshmir more a British possession than an independent Native State. The proposed terms of the new treaty are said to be (1) the appointment of a British Resident, (2) the location of a British cantonment at Gilget, and (3) the opening of the country for European trade and purchase of land by British subjects. Of these conditions the last is the most serious. British subjects must necessarily mean European British subjects. With our British rulers treaties and treaty-compacts are a convention to be interpreted according to political expediency; they have lost the character of a religious agreement which, once entered into, was for ever binding. The right of purchase of land in the case of a British subject is, as we understand it, a spoke in the Káshmir administrative wheel which may prove anything but a bed of roses for the new Mahárája. We know how Travancore has flourished under similar circumstances and would therefore implore the Government of India to be more considerate and less exacting in its treatment of Káshmir. [The *Mahrátta* (2) and the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 11th, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) and the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 12th, and the *Sind Times* (5) and the *Subodh Prakásh* (67) of the 14th April express similar sentiments.]

Recommends the appointment of a Native gentleman as Regent of the Kolhápur State.

The *Shiváji* (64) of the 9th April observes that the administration of the Kolhápur State either by the Political Agent or by one of the Chiefs tributary to that State will not prove satisfactory. The Marátha Chiefs are at feuds with one another and the appointment of one of them as Regent will be distasteful to the rest and give rise to dissensions among them. It would be well to appoint to the Regency one of the old servants of the State or their descendants, for they alone are likely to administer the State with care and caution. Ráo Bahádur Vináyak Janárdan Kirtane, the Náib Diván of Baroda, Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Govind Ránade and several other Native gentlemen have old connections with the State and a selection ought to be made from among them. [The *Bakul* (22) of the 11th

April also says that the administration of the State should not be entrusted to the Political Agent, but that one of the Native Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country should be appointed Regent.]

The outlaw Mauvar Sindhváni and the Native Chiefs of Káthiáwár.

The *Gujaráti* (102) of the 11th April says that it has heard from a good source that some British officials have been asking the outlaw Mauvar Sindhváni, who has surrendered himself to the British authorities, to divulge the names of the Native princes who aided him in his nefarious work and that this has sorely frightened the Chiefs of Káthiáwár in whose territories the outlaw has hitherto committed depredations. These princes are afraid that Mauvar Sindhváni might injure innocent parties by falsely charging them with complicity in his crime. It is said that the authorities contemplate to grant him a free pardon if he gave out the names of his abettors. But it cannot be believed that Government would pardon a great offender like him.

G. M. SATHE,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
20th April 1886.

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MAY 1886

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERAR

For the Week ending 24th April 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*20	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*30	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
32	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
33	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*41	„ Kataksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
42	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
44	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
45	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Weekly	250

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	245
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
49	„ Nityupadeshak	Bombay	Do.	700
50	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*51	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*55	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
67	„ Subodh Prakásh	Bombay	Do.	250
68	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayá	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*75	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
79	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	475
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
81	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
83	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
84	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
85	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
86	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*87	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
88	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
89	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
91	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
93	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*94	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
95	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
96	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
97	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
98	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
99	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*105	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,423
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
111	„ Madhur Vachan	Do.	Monthly	1,000
112	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
113	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
114	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*115	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200

Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	400
117	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950
118	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
119	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
120	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
121	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
122	„ Sauráshtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*131	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
132	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
133	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
134	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
135	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*136	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
137	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
*138	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
139	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
140	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
141	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
142	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*143	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
144	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
145	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
146	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*147	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*148	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
149	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Costly administration of India and the appointment of Natives.

The *Sind Sudhár* (149) of the 10th April says:—The impoverished condition of India is greatly to be deplored. The British rule has reduced the country to poverty. No other government spends such an enormous sum on administration as the Indian Government. If Government will insist on continuing to employ Europeans in offices which the Natives are quite capable of filling, it is not to be wondered at that the revenues barely suffice to cover expenditure. If England continues to squander what it costs India a great deal of labour to produce, starvation must ultimately stare India in the face. The public expenditure ought to be curtailed and Indian wealth should not be allowed to be taken out of the country. It is true that the former rulers of India of different races and nationalities plundered the country and reduced it to poverty, but it is equally true that they squandered their wealth in the country itself. If Government were by a provision in the pension rules to require Europeans to settle in India with their families and spend the money acquired by them in India locally, a great benefit to the country would certainly accrue. That wise man Rája Rám Mohan Ráy perceived at once that the disastrous practice of making remittances was sure to deplete the public treasury. He therefore made a petition to Government in 1832 to the effect that the Europeans in receipt of pensions should be made either to settle in India or to waive their claim to pensionary allowances. When Rája Rám Mohan Ráy went to England, he intended to lay the matter before the Parliament, but unfortunately he died before doing so. Now we ought to give due consideration to the ruinous effect of the system of remittances to England and we should adopt measures to confine the consumption of Indian wealth to Indian localities. Some Europeans may erroneously urge ignorance of affairs on the part of Natives as a chief reason for the imposition of European control. But as a matter of fact the Natives really do all the difficult part of the administrative work, while Europeans merely affix their signatures to work prepared by Native subordinates. We do not mean to say that this is true of all European officers, for we know that the present Commissioner in Sind, Mr. Erskine, attends to everything himself and works day and night. Mr. Edgerley also is a hard-working officer and sees to everything carefully, and although there may be several other working officers like him, yet it must be admitted, as a general rule, that the administrative work is carried on by the Natives themselves and that the Europeans are placed above them simply to enjoy high salaries. If a European were required to do the work done either by a Mukhtyárkar or Tapádár, then only would he know how matters really stand. The poor Natives are made to do the really difficult portion of the work on low salaries, while the Europeans, with all the easy part of the work, enjoy high salaries. Some may say that the matter is not one of education or work, but it is necessary to entrust the direction of affairs to Europeans because Government cannot repose confidence in the Natives and that Government does not confer high offices on Natives lest they should use their acquired powers against the British Government. But such suspicions with regard to Natives are simply folly. The British rule is based on justice and equity and not on force or tyranny. Had it been founded on despotism, it would never have lasted as long as it has. Is it likely that on any other condition a couple of hundred thousand Europeans could govern peaceably 25 krors of Natives? No. But because the subjects are for the most part satisfied with the British rule, the British Government is firm and stable. As soon as the subject-population becomes dissatisfied, Government will have every reason to tremble. The imposition of heavy taxes and the constant deficit in the public revenues are the two main causes of popular discontent with the Government. Whenever Government are reduced to indigence, they will be compelled to exact extra revenues and then there will be a tumult in the country and the subject-population will try to get rid of this rule of tyrants. No calamity has yet befallen India. But should a war ever take place with Russia or should a famine occur in the country, Government would find themselves in a most critical position. The want of funds and the dissatisfaction of the people, followed by the invasion of enemies, will perplex Government and they will soon be at their wits' end. It

is admitted that Government, being foreign, ought to dread the national instincts of the people. But Government ought not to be more afraid of the Natives than of the evil consequences of an empty treasury or the imposition of heavy taxes on the people. Government coffers cannot be filled unless and until the high salaries of Europeans are curtailed. By reference to the accounts of the last 25 years we find that the revenues of Government have almost doubled, but that nevertheless there has been every year a deficit instead of a surplus. So long as the Natives are not admitted to the Legislative Councils no one will listen to the proposal to reduce the salaries of Europeans.

Character of the fiscal policy of the British Government in certain departments.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 18th April says:—The fiscal policy of our Government shows its heartless, and we may say short-sighted, character in departments which are managed in a commercial spirit. Such were the Inám Commission and Survey Departments of old, and such pre-eminently is the Forest Department now. In reviewing the operations of such departments, Government is inclined to look merely to the net pecuniary results to itself, and if these show upon the whole a profit, *i. e.*, a balance, however small, in its favour over the working expenditure, it does not stop to consider the annoyance, the misery or even the actual cost it entails on the subjects. The Government thus appears to the ryot in the light of a hard-hearted landlord, who to secure a trifling advantage to himself does not hesitate to inflict a vastly disproportionate amount of loss or inconvenience on his tenant. The figures of forest revenue during the last decade serve to illustrate this remark clearly.

The value of Native representatives in Legislative Councils.

The *Sind Sudhár* (149) of the 3rd April says:—Persons well versed in the science of law tell us that the Indian law, justice, and administration have their defects. This is because the makers of the Indian laws are Englishmen, who are either imperfectly acquainted with the real condition of Natives or do not care to give the subject their attention. They try to introduce English law into India, and the consequence is great trouble to the inhabitants. Natives now well understand the system of British administration and of course understand their own circumstances. They should therefore be consulted invariably in matters of Indian legislation. With this object in view the well-wishers of India have been trying to move Government to admit the representatives of Natives to the Legislative Councils, but Government have not as yet considered it advisable to grant this privilege. If, however, these people persevere in their attempts, Government will grant their requests. It is tyranny that Government should exclude Natives from legislative work and state affairs connected with the administration of the country, and the Native Sabhas ought to explain their wants to the Parliamentary Committee. If they do not do this, it cannot be expected that Government will of themselves remedy the defects in the present administration,—defects which have produced results so disastrous to the country. Everyone knows that English trade has impoverished this country and ruined native arts and industries. Nothing has been done to remedy this state of things. If however Natives be admitted to the Legislative Council, they will explain matters to Government and encourage native trade. We were sorry to read the Finance Minister's remarks regarding the fall in value of silver. Why cannot a gold coinage be introduced or a tax on the import of silver imposed? But who is to do this? The subject-population does not know how to complain of its misfortunes. Then only will the British Government be doing justice to the people of India when the representatives of the people are admitted freely to the Legislative Councils. Some Bokhara pilgrims on their way to Mecca came to beg from us and we asked them how the Russians carried on the administration of their country. They replied, "They are high-handed tyrants. They have desolated the country." There is nothing to wonder at in the Russians being tyrants, but the real wonder is how under such a just and peaceful Government as that of the English this country gets poorer day by day. The British Government itself may be just and upright; but its twin brother "Trade," wherever it goes, eats and drinks the flesh and blood of the subject-population.

The present deplorable state of India and its only remedy.

The *Pratod* (56) of the 12th April says:—When the powerful English gave up their character as traders and gradually obtained political ascendancy it was the duty of the people of India to remember the evil effects of dependence experienced by their ancestors and the hard efforts made by them for their liberty and to check the advance of the English. But that duty was neglected probably under the belief that the English were as fair in their administration as in their complexion and the English had their objects accomplished without any let or hindrance. But unfortunately for us our belief is proved to have been erroneous by the strange conduct of our Government. At present our condition has become indescribably deplorable. The English disapprove of even our reasonable suggestions; they distrust us even though we told the truth, attach no importance to our cries and ridicule the measures that we take for our protection. In fact they have come to look down upon the Hindus as worthless. History need not be ransacked for illustration of this. The income-tax imposed for defraying the useless expenditure of the Afghan Boundary Commission, the Burmese war, the sham fight at Delhi, the increase of European armies and such other things intentionally and obstinately undertaken, the appointment of the Finance Commission to allay the public discontent and the expression of hatred towards the Indian delegates are fresh instances in point. Undoubtedly it is therefore better to die a premature and sudden death than to continue in such a disgraceful and dangerous condition. Originally the British Government gave us various promises and apparently showed their liberality, but they have now sullied their reputation and the reason of this appears to be threefold. Firstly, their blindness caused by arrogance originating from the smiles of fortune; secondly, our laziness and the want of enterprise, being the result of our being accustomed to slavery; and thirdly, our consequent poverty and the ignorance of military knowledge. Our leaders are trying their best to raise us in various ways, but on account of want of patronage from Government all their attempts are futile. As the present time is not favourable for our emancipation in the way in which our ancestors effected theirs, there is only one remedy left, and that is the propitiation of God by religious rites and prayers as prescribed in our Shástras. We therefore respectfully suggest to our brethren the adoption of this remedy in order that the British Government may treat us unreservedly and straightforwardly and that our cries may be listened to and grievances redressed.

Native public opinion in India and the necessity of its recognition by Government.

In an article headed "New India or India in transition, No. 2," the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 22nd April says:—It must be admitted that Native opinion has not yet become sufficiently powerful. The honied-tongue Viceroy disregarded the whole Native opinion very strongly expressed at the time of the third Burmese war and annexed Upper Burmah. Since the time of his taking the reins of the Indian Administration into his hands Lord Dufferin has set at naught the unanimous public opinion regarding certain burning questions. This is in our opinion a very mischievous policy. It is quite imperative that Government should now recognize the existence of public opinion expressed in newspapers and in other ways which makes and unmakes Government. The English press has become so powerful that it is looked upon as the Fourth Estate of the realm. We cannot at the present stage prefer a claim for equal recognition of the Native press, yet we are free to admit that to pass it over completely argues want of political foresight and wisdom on the part of our rulers. Native opinion shall ere long become so powerful that our rulers will think it their wisdom and duty to recognize its voice in all matters which affect the interests of the Indian tax-payer.

Disapproval of the despatch rumoured to have been sent to the Home Government by the Government of India regarding the increased political activity of the Natives.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 22nd April is inclined to believe as true a rumour now said to be current in Bengal that the Government of India have sent a despatch to the Home Government in which they express disapproval of the present political activity of the Natives and ask for sanction for the adoption of a sterner policy in the administration of the country, and remarks that it is just possible that such a despatch may have been

sent to the Home Government when regard is had to the policy pursued by Lord Dufferin and to the strong disapproval of his policy expressed by the Native press and others. It is a misfortune that such an exalted officer as the Viceroy should like several other high European officials be displeased with the increasing political activity of the Natives. Lord Ripon did not countenance this attitude of European officials; on the contrary he expressed sympathy with the movements made by Natives for their political advancement and encouraged them. If the Government of Lord Dufferin try to hinder the political progress of the Natives instead of encouraging it, they will act against the spirit of the time. Native politicians do not act wrongly in organising movements for political advancement. They discharge their duties as leading citizens and guides in the same way as is done in other civilized countries. They do nothing more than their duty towards the people and the Government. Government ought to support them. Nothing can be explicitly said as regards the permission said to have been asked by the Indian Government for the adoption of a sterner policy in the government of the country. The policy pursued by the Government of Lord Dufferin is not mild. The people find it very hard and wish it to be relaxed. The adoption of a sterner policy may therefore mean the prevention of the free expression of opinion by the Native press and of the sort of political movements now made by Native political associations. This view of the matter is supported by the attacks begun recently by the *Pioneer*, which is regarded as the organ of high European officials, on the Native press and Native political associations and by the recommendation made by it to suppress their voice. If the rumour now current prove true, harm will be done to the Native population and to Government. The adoption of such a policy will be unwise and unbecoming to a far-sighted ruler. The home authorities will not however countenance such a policy. Lord Lytton gagged the Native press and Native associations, but the restriction did not continue for even five years. Mr. Gladstone expressed his strong disapproval of the policy of Lord Lytton, and through his exertions and those of Lord Ripon it had to be given up. [The *Ripon Reporter* (119) of the same date also expresses disapproval of the rumoured despatch of the Government of India regarding the increased political activity of the Natives.]

The proposed embassy to Thibet.

The *Pratod* (56) of the 12th April refers to the appointment of Mr. Colman Macaulay to negotiate a treaty with Thibet and says that the King of Thibet will soon be reduced to the same condition as Theebaw and that the English will not have their thirst after glory satisfied until their measure of sin is filled, when they will have to repent.

Increase in military expenditure.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 18th April says:—Reverting to the question of military expenditure, let us admit for a moment that circumstances have changed, but is it *conclusively proved*, therefore, that military expenditure should increase at railway speed, as has been the case during the last few years? Is it *conclusively* shown that there exists the necessity of an ever increasing number of soldiers? Are the public to believe in all the scares that periodically crop up and are sometimes got up by the military hierarchy, and while those scares last, to commit the Government to indefinite expenditure? We deny the necessity generally. The Simla Army Commission has deliberately recorded its opinion that the army as it formerly existed was sufficient to repel external attacks and preserve internal order.

Comments on commissions or committees.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (53) of the 18th April styles commissions or committees machines designed not by carpenters or blacksmiths but by the collective intellect of thousands of politicians and intended to deceive 25 krors of British subjects in broad day-light, includes the Education, the Forest, the Famine, the Deccan and other Commissions under this category and thinks that they have been of not much consequence to the people. The paper then refers to the Parliamentary Committee and relates by whom it was proposed, the attitude of Lord Randolph Churchill in connection therewith, the Queen's views thereon and the work to be done by it as finally settled, viz., the question of the age for the Civil Service

Examination and observes:—We suspect that our Government have no desire to institute an enquiry into the administration of India, but have created this puppet to dupe our simple people. Perhaps the Government fear the exposure of their ins and outs by an administrative enquiry. Be that as it may, this state of things, if continued in, will ultimately be prejudicial both to the governors and the governed, and we have to suggest that Government should not appoint such farcical commissions, but should do something for the substantial amelioration of our country.

Comments on the speech of Lord Dufferin at the Muir College.

Referring to the speech of the Viceroy at the Muir College the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 18th April says:—It does not speak much for the practical statesmanship of the most astute of England's diplomatists to scoff at the ambition of Indian youths for Government service without suggesting to them other fields for their ambition. It is no doubt very easy for anybody to say that a particular condition is not good or beneficial and advise its abolition. The real ability lies in pointing out how that condition can be changed or replaced. As it is, no other walk of life is really open to Indian students than Government service. It must be conceded that no boy undergoes or is made to undergo the labour of learning without the desire of bettering his condition one way or another, and what other way is open in India to social and tangible prosperity than Government service? Several of the grand openings which are open to the youth of other countries are entirely closed, it may be on account of unavoidable circumstances, to the youths of India. They have no training given to them which would fit them honourably to enter upon any independent occupation. As a matter of fact, if natural rights were taken into consideration it could not be said that the Government service is glutted with Natives of education. There are many positions under Government which if thrown open to the natives of the soil would greatly exceed the supply. Now that India is producing men capable to occupy high positions, until they are allowed free access to all those positions nobody has a right to say that the supply has exceeded the demand. It is no doubt growing more difficult for educated men to obtain employment under Government than formerly; but the fact must not be lost sight of that the best appointments are conferred not upon them but upon foreigners. Leaving this great injustice aside Lord Dufferin recommends to our educated men those careers which he admits do not exist in this country. Those other careers evidently are painting, sculpture and the other fine arts. But what sane man can expect the alumni of our Universities to enter upon those careers in the present circumstances of the country? The country is so poor that it is notorious that a greater bulk of its population have to live throughout their lives half-fed, and it is ridiculous to suggest the adoption of the fine arts as a remunerative employment amongst a people who have not sufficient cash in their pockets to buy their daily bread with. In this connection we are reminded of a cruel but funny advice given by one of our so-called great administrators to the people when they were famishing during the last famine that they had better live upon sugar and ghee since corn was not available to them! Let us not mince matters, but own it as a fact, and there is nothing to be ashamed of in the confession that most of our young men are put to school at present with the sole purpose of being made able to earn. And since there are but few ways of earning except Government employment, that becomes their sole ambition. We should have liked to see Lord Dufferin, instead of repeating to us such old women's stories, doing something in earnest to lessen this pressure upon Government service. He ought to have recommended facilities for Indian youths in entering those services which are at the present moment practically sealed to them. Such a course would be as worthy of a great statesman of Lord Dufferin's reputation as his present attitude towards this question is unworthy of him.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 18th April says:—Men in power cannot remind our educated classes too often that the ultimate object of State education is not confined to our concerns of State employment. It is a mean ambition, discreditable alike to the givers and the receivers of education. On the other hand, it would be well if the powers that be remembered that India is

extremely poor, that education is perhaps the best means, as it is the best claim, to material prosperity. "Are we educated only to be neglected?"—that seems to be the feeling of our young men. If the policy of the Government is such as is implied by the question (which we deny) it is a most foolish policy. We may also observe that it is not the neglect of his own claims which is resented by the educated India, so much as the recognition of the claims of outsiders. It is this which deepens his disappointment into active resentment.

Lord Dufferin and the income-tax.

The *Bodh Sudhárkar* (24) of the 14th April says:—Lord Dufferin gave to the world an unequivocal proof of his utter failure to realise the very first principles of sound administration, when, with a most extravagant scale of expenditure proposed to be indefinitely increased, he first resorted to the imposition of an income-tax to cover a comparatively trifling deficit, which might and should have been met by cautious retrenchment, and then proceeded to appoint a committee to enquire into that very existing expenditure, thus practically condemning by his own act the crude and irresponsible character of his own fiscal policy. Common sense should obviously have suggested that every available source of practical retrenchment should have been thoroughly exhausted before it was determined to fall back upon such a delicate resource as direct taxation, which has never been held applicable to the condition of India and has even after a long and careful trial been deliberately abandoned as utterly unsuitable to its peculiar circumstances.

Treatment of Mahárája Dhulip Sing by the English.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 19th April says:—The letter addressed by the Mahárája Dhulip Sing to his countrymen is such as to create sympathy even in a stony-hearted man. The conduct of the English Government towards Dhulip Sing is so inequitable that no man can be charged with injustice for using the hardest terms available in the language in condemning it. High-handed behaviour in conformity with the principle of "*might is right*" is disgraceful to a civilized people like the English.

Return of the Mahárája Dhulip Sing to India and suggestions about it.

Regarding Mahárája Dhulip Sing the *Sind Times* (5) of the 17th April says:—The English Government might have allowed Dhulip Sing as a Christian to visit the Panjáb, but Dhulip Sing as a Sikh is not to be thought of. And the Government are right. It is better not to throw a spark upon a barrel of gunpowder to see whether it takes fire; it is safer to keep Mahárája Dhulip Sing away from the Sikhs. Fortune should not be tempted too much. The son of Ranjit Sing will not expect to arouse much enthusiasm in this country, but he may count upon much sympathy. He has passed too long out of men's minds to cause great excitement at the thought that he might have been this day, if things had not gone otherwise, his father's successor at Lahore. Neither can he expect any more consideration at the hands of the Government, who will not give him what they have withheld so long from him—justice. It was not in obedience to the voice of justice that he was banished from his father's throne, and the Government will not care to turn stones that have lain unturned for so many years. We may be sure that no further inquiry will be ever made into Mahárája Dhulip Sing's claims. His countrymen can do nothing, they can only pity him. The Mahárája, if he has made up his mind to live in India for the remainder of his days, must make up his mind to a quiet and dull life, which we hope will not be much disturbed by official watchfulness. [The *Gujaráti* (102) of the 18th April says that the Native population has no sympathy for Mahárája Dhulip Sing, but it cannot be said with certainty that the fanatical Sikhs would not sympathise with him on his return to India, and especially when he has re-adopted Sikhism. His residence here would to a certain extent influence public feeling. It is therefore advisable that the allowance granted to the Mahárája should be somewhat increased instead of allowing him to return to India. It is the duty of Government to do so, as the Panjáb which is annexed by them is very fertile and the revenue derived from it is large.]

Booty in Burmah and its disposal.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (53) of the 18th April is of opinion that if India is to be charged with the expense of the Burmese expedition it is meet that the booty found in Burmah should also be credited to India, though it is unjust to appropriate Theebaw's wealth.

Jewelry belonging to Theebaw and its disposal.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 18th April says:—Of the booty found in the palace of the ex-king Theebaw after his deportation, the jewelry is, it is said, to be sent to England, and the excellent furniture, of which there is a vast quantity, to Simla to decorate the new Viceregal palace and to add to His Excellency's physical comforts. When the lord of the soil thus decides, who can presume to raise any objection? But there is a sort of moral and mental obtuseness in such matters which bolder spirits alone can afford to attempt. Theebaw is deported and the country lies prostrate at the feet of the British lion; true, but the proposed utility of the Mandalay booty indicates a sort of grim gratification at Theebaw's fall which should better be avoided than indulged in. [The *Ripon Reporter* (119) of the 21st April says that the proceeds of the sale of the jewelry and furniture found in the palace at Mandalay should be credited to the Indian treasury.]

The intervention of Government in the matter of social reform among the Hindus.

A correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 18th April say:—The State, as the father of the young and the helpless, has assumed the regulation of emigrant and factory labour; would not its intervention in the direction of social reform be substantially on the same lines? That intervention need only assume the form of a law,—the only logical outcome of the existing law legalising the remarriage of widows,—declaring all combined action in any form against the parties concerned or those in whom they are interested to be criminal and falling under some one of the recognised heads of offences under the Indian Penal Code, such as defamation or criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance, or at the least as entitling the parties injured to civil damages. It is true that in practical operation inconveniences may arise, but with the enlightened sentiment actuating the upper classes of the community, and with a judiciary enjoying as they undoubtedly do the confidence and respect of the community at large, no insuperable difficulty, it is felt, need be apprehended. Such a law may at the same time be made tentative, applying it at first to the communities most advanced, and leaving it to local administrations to extend it to others as their growing fitness may from time to time require or admit of such extension.

Gratuitous circulation of the *Gazette of India*.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 18th April says:—A resolution in the *Gazette of India* treats of the gratuitous circulation of the *Gazette of India* and notifies that the Supreme Government has decided to limit its exchange list to only a few newspapers. It is not quite clear whether it was a feeling of economy or of indifference that induced the Government to come to the decision, but there is a peculiar ring about the resolution which savours of both. The Government of India attach little weight to the valuable matter that appears in the *Gazette* in the supplements; for it says that inasmuch as arrangements exist for the wide circulation of Bills and other matter connected with them, there appears to be no necessity for widely circulating the *Gazette* itself. Bills and papers connected with them have their importance; but that is temporary, while the statistical and other information the *Gazette* contains has its everyday importance. From a public point of view it is pity the information is not available to all. If it is so made, the effect of the wide spread of information will be immediately observable. We wish Government to reconsider their resolution.

A suggestion in connection with the sale of salt.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 20th April refers to the decreased consumption of salt and the consequent loss of revenue suffered by Government during the last year, and says that the reason of this decrease in the use of salt is that the dealers in that article have eight months since increased the price of that article by half an anna per *páyli* (a measure of four *sers*) with a view to recoup themselves for the payment of the income-tax, the re-imposition of which has been talked of since July last. It is essential therefore that Government

should issue licenses for the sale of salt and should make the dealers in salt sell it at a certain fixed price. By the adoption of this measure the public and the Government will both be benefited.

Mr. Sayad Mahamud of Allahabad and the higher appointments in the judicial service.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 18th April says :—Mr. Sayad Mahamud has again been appointed Acting Judge of the High Court of Allahabad. When is he to be appointed permanently? Not, we suppose, till he has grown old enough to be pointed at as "feeble," "flabby" and so on. There is something very strange about the making of some of the higher appointments in the judicial service. People must be excused if they suspect that these appointments are made at times only to be discredited.

Meetings of ryots, villagers and labouring classes recently held in Bengal approved.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 21st April expresses satisfaction with the largely attended meetings of ryots, villagers and labouring classes recently held in Bengal, and observes that the endeavours made by the educated Natives of Bengal to make these classes of people take part in political matters, from which they have hitherto refrained, are deserving of praise and encouragement. Similar efforts should be made throughout India, and especially in the Bombay Presidency. Political movements made by Natives will have great weight and importance attached to them if agricultural classes join them, as the authorities will thereby see the greater necessity of attending to the wants and grievances of the people than at present, and the results thereof will be beneficial both to the rulers and the ruled.

Proposed modifications in the criminal law of India.

Referring to the gathering of Bengal peasants at Jhinkergatcha in the district of Jessore, the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 18th April says :—The civil law of India, whatever its other defects, makes no invidious distinctions between rulers and ruled. It is the criminal law of the country which is so unworthy of the great race ruling over India. The law itself is bad because of the distinctions it makes between the people and the dominant race. Its administration makes it worse. The Jhinkergatcha meeting discussed several important questions. One of those questions was the criminal law and the criminal administration of the country. The cultivators adopted a memorial, which is a remarkable document. It has internal evidence of being an expression of popular opinion. Some of the prayers are themselves evidences of the memorial representing the feelings and wishes of the masses, and we trust Government may so modify the law on the subject of murder of an unchaste wife by her husband and the concealment of birth or murder of their illegitimate offspring by unmarried widows as to meet with their wishes. Any Government to stand for good must stand on the basis of a subject-people's appreciation of its system of administration of justice. We trust Lord Dufferin will give the question of criminal administration a patient consideration.

High Court reforms.

The same newspaper says :—The *Times of India* of Wednesday has another sensible leader on High Court reforms. With Mr. Melvill and others in the Governor's Council we thought the matter would be soon taken up. But the Councillors are making no sign. This being so, we agree with the *Times of India's* remarks (barring the reference to political demands) that the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and the Bombay Presidency Association should bestir themselves.

Village sanitation and conservancy in the Bombay Presidency.

In an article headed "The Bombay Government on village sanitation and conservancy" the *Gujarát Mitrá* (79) of the 18th April says :—We shall await with considerable interest the future development of Lord Reay's village conservancy measure, the initial points of which Mr. Secretary Nugent has so skilfully laid down as to disarm all hostile criticism. We have no reason to believe that Lord Reay desires to direct the passing of the Bill with haste. What we believe is that His Excellency

will only gladly give the public sufficient time to offer their opinion and views on the Bill before it is placed for the sanction of the Legislature. We shall no doubt first have a full and interesting discussion in Lord Reay's Legislative Council, which will considerably guide the public in forming their judgment upon this highly important Bill of next Poona meeting.

Comments on the Government resolution regarding village sanitation.

With regard to the resolution of the Bombay Government on village sanitation the *Pratod* (53) of the 19th April says that the investment of the village pátils with power to fine will not be conducive to the happiness of the ryots, as the former are generally illiterate, barely able to affix their signature and solely guided by the mischievous kulkarni, and expresses an opinion that a permanent settlement and other measures for the improvement of agriculture and of the impoverished condition of the agriculturists will be more useful for promoting the comfort of the people than a Bill for the external cleanliness of their villages. [The *Dhárwár Vritt* (28) of the 15th April expresses similar sentiments. The *Havyak Subodh* (136) of the 20th April fears that the introduction of a Village Conservancy Act may be followed by the imposition of a new tax on villagers. The *Praja Hitapatrá* (115) of the 21st April suggests that a committee of five gentlemen should be appointed every six or twelve months and entrusted with the work of seeing village conservancy properly carried out instead of the village pátils being invested with power to fine persons acting against the laws of sanitation.]

The attitude of Revenue and Forest officers in Sirsi towards the Sirsi Vanadukhh Niváran Sabha.

The *Havyak Subodh* (136) of the 20th April publishes a news-letter stating that the Mámlatdár of Sirsi has under orders from Colonel Peyton written to the pátils in his táluka to the effect that they should not become members of the Sirsi Vanadukhh Niváran Sabha as thereby their proper work will be neglected, and says:—In order to prevent pátils from devoting their attention to the work of the Sabha above referred to they are ordered by Revenue and Forest officers to attend at their offices from 10 A.M. from day to day and are thus subjected to a kind of simple imprisonment. This is abuse of power by Government officers and is evidently oppressive to the poor people.

Officers' tours and inconvenience to the people.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (149) of the 10th April writing from Badim says:—It is generally declared that officers go on tour chiefly for the purpose of redressing the grievances of the poor in outlying places. But instead of affording redress these tours have become a regular nuisance. As soon as the people hear of the arrival of any officer in a village they at once refrain from visiting that village, and anything they really require urgently they procure from some other village. If a person happens to pass through the village, he is at once surrounded by the officer's peons, who treat him as if he were a slave. I observed four or five days ago, when the táluka officials had encamped here, that the peons at once went round the town, and one of them caught hold of a poor Beluchi who happened to come in and asked him to fill a few jars of water for him. The poor man, seeing no way of escape, accompanied the peon, who proceeded to abuse him for want of celerity. As this produced a gentle protest the man's turban was at once knocked off his head and he was led through the bazár like a prisoner. Fortunately a Diván happened to be near at hand, and he took compassion on the poor man's case and obtained his release. All this is done by peons drawing only Rs. 7 per mensem.

Recent examination for District and High Court Pleaderships.

The *Kannadá Suvarte* (137) of the 16th April says:—It is to be hoped that something will be done to mitigate the hardship of the unfortunate candidates for the offices of the District Pleader and Subordinate Judge who are year after year subjected to an excessively severe test, but who seem to have been treated with particular unfairness this year. The results of the examination held last March show that of the 216 candidates who appeared only 10 were declared successful. But this is only a superficial view

of the matter. To look beneath the surface one must remember that 9 out of these 10 successful candidates were passed pleaders and one passed in the higher standard with the assistance of marks obtained in the previous year. The explanation of this seems to be that the question paper in civil procedure was unusually lengthy and one which it was physically impossible for any candidate to answer satisfactorily within the prescribed time. Ordinary carefulness on the part of the examination committee in supervising question-papers and bringing them within the usual standard would obviate any such mistakes into which inexperienced examiners are apt to fall. The matter has however thoroughly roused the candidates into action and steps have been taken to memorialise the High Court on the subject.

Appointment of Mr. Mackenzie as Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments approved.

The *Gujaráti* (102) of the 18th April hears that some members of the Executive Council were opposed to the appointment of Mr. Mackenzie as Acting Secretary in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments and that His Excellency Lord Reay had to struggle hard to carry his point. It is said, the *Gujaráti* observes, that the Honourable Mr. Peile was in favour of nominating either Mr. Ollivant or Mr. East to the Secretaryship, but that after some debate he had to yield to Lord Reay, who is reported to have remarked that the appointment lay in his hands. The appointment of Mr. Mackenzie has met with public approval. Mr. Nugent's tenure of Secretaryship has been much commented upon and his arbitrary conduct has met with the disapproval of Lord Reay. Independent and popular Secretaries are very essential and it is good that such men are being appointed.

Comedies and the action of Government with regard to them.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (53) of the 18th April is surprised to learn that at the suggestion of some people Government have under consideration the suppression of one or two comedies lately published, and says that the good or bad comedies in question are entirely free from a seditious character and are founded upon the present state of society. No doubt they are in places overdone, but we cannot approve of our reformers bringing the matter to the notice of Government and Government troubling themselves with it; because both of them have much more important matters to engage their attention. Besides, the origin of these comedies is deserving of consideration. Nothing is criticised or ridiculed without a cause, and evidently it is the doings of some of our wiseacres that have led to these comedies, which have mostly brought into ridicule matters of actual occurrence. The plot of the worthless publication which has been attacked by all the reformers relates the incidents in the life of a girl married at the age of 10 or 12, who, educated as she was under the new system, refused with her father's support to go to her husband's house and ultimately went astray under the temptations of the world. We do not think that though these incidents may be imaginary yet they are altogether without any foundation in fact, and there is little blameable in the comedian's having dramatised facts seen by him with his own eyes. The comedies published up to date have done nothing more than exposed the liquor-drinking, the immorality of women, the irreligiousness and the indifference to social and religious customs and practices of the majority of the people which are so rampant at the present day, and it does not behove Government to attach any importance to such publications and to call their authors to account for the foul and indecent language therein used. If Government do at all consider the subject worth their attention they may, in our opinion, take measures to prevent the practices brought to light by the comedies.

Petition of the Maráthás, Bhandáris, &c., of Ratnágiri regarding female convicts.

The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (45) of the 15th April recommends that His Excellency Lord Reay may personally dispose of the petition made by the Maráthás, Bhandáris, &c., of Ratnágiri on the subject of the treatment of female convicts in the Ratnágiri jail.

The *Akhbáre Soddgar* (84) of the 23rd April says that two rival factions have been formed in the Pársi community of Broach owing to the existence of some religious controversy and that each party is trying to injure the other. As stated in the petition presented to the police authorities of Broach by a Pársi priest named Dorábji, some of the Pársi police officers of that town are said to be encouraging those who wish to create a breach of the public peace. Some of the Pársi judicial officers in Broach are also said to be biassed. It is feared that a riot may break out among the Pársis and it is advisable that the old Pársi officials in Broach should be transferred to some other place. Some of the leading members of the faction should also be made to leave the town for some time. Independent Europeans should be appointed to act in the place of the Pársi judicial officers. Government interference is necessary to prevent a breach of the public peace occurring in Broach.

Controversy on religious matters amongst the Pársis of Broach and a request to Government in connection therewith.

The *Kalpataru* (39) of the 18th April disapproves of the demolition of the fort of Sholápur in opposition to the wishes of the people.

Destruction of the Sholápur Fort.

The *Kaira Vartamán* (108) of the 21st April complains of the toll of 2 annas levied on the road between Kaira and Mehmadábád being very heavy, and remarks that proprietors of bullock hack conveyances do not earn more than 2 or 3 annas for each trip between these two towns and that their earnings are insufficient for the maintenance of themselves and oxen.

Heavy toll levied on the road between Kaira and Mehmadábád.

The *Karnátak Mitrá* (40) of the 8th April hears of misconduct on the part of the Belgaum Police and is grieved to see that Government do not take much notice thereof. It says that the decision of cases in local courts is after the fashion of English justice, according to which the offender is nowhere found and an innocent man punished, and attributes the failure of the Natives in bringing this state of things to light to their meanness and to the difficulty of so doing in cases where a Government officer is concerned. In commenting on the recent trial of a police officer on a charge of misappropriation of property kept in police custody it observes that the appointment of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Larpent, as prosecutor in that case was altogether injudicious on account of his being the immediate superior of the accused.

Complaint against the Belgaum Police.

Railways.

A correspondent of the *Praja Hitapatrá* (115) of the 21st April signing himself "A passenger," complains of the overcrowding of passengers in third class carriages and of third class passengers having been made to travel in goods waggons on the occasion of the last Punam (full-moon day) fair at Dákor on the 18th instant, and says that the condition of the passengers at the Dákor, Boriavi and A'nand stations was pitiful. Why does the B. B. & C. I. Railway make third class passengers travel in sheep and goods waggons from A'nand on the occasion of Punam fairs at Dákor when it can guess beforehand the number of passengers to that place? Special trains run from Ahmedabad to Dákor on the occasion of the Punam fairs and still passengers at the intermediate stations find no room in third class carriages, the reason being that few third class carriages are attached to trains. The number of gates for admitting passengers to the station at Dákor should be increased as great inconvenience is experienced owing to this want. Arrangements for supplying water to passengers should also be made by the railway company. If the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway fail to attend to the wants of the passengers, Government ought to compel them to do so.

The Punam fairs at Dákor and the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Municipalities.

Selections for the Town Council of Bombay criticised.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 18th April says:—Without pointedly approving or condemning the appointments made by Government to the Town Council, we might say that Government has not been as happy in the matter of the Town Council selections as it has been in that of its nominations to the Legislative Council. As regards Hindu representatives Government seem to have anticipated the complaint, but in rectifying one mistake they have committed another. As we said last time, the Mahomedan community stands second in point of number in the population of Bombay and it is hardly proper that Government like the local Corporation should come to consider the presence of one Mahomedan gentleman in the Council as an adequate representation on behalf of that community. We admit that the matter is now beyond amendment, but we hope the Mahomedan community will take care to guard their interests better hereafter.

Complaint against the Sátára Municipality.

The *Pratod* (56) of the 12th April blames the members of the Sátára Municipality for their having treated the Revenue Commissioner and the Collector with *pán supári* at the cost of the municipal funds, but ironically allays the blame by saying that it is common with officers from the highest to the lowest to secure the favour of their superiors by gifts.

Complaint against the Hyderabad Municipality.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (149) of the 10th April writing from Hyderabad says:—There are many things which clearly show that the municipal commissioners of this place do not attend properly to their duties. They do not like the trouble because forsooth they are not paid for their trouble. But this ought not to be the case. All of them are well-to-do gentlemen and know their duty. It is not therefore understood why they are behindhand in their work. Some do not attend the meetings regularly and this leads to increase of work and we long for the day when our commissioners will take the matter up and attend to the grievances of the electors. Everyone of these gentlemen ought to think of doing something during his tenure of office which may meet with general applause. It would be unnecessasy to go on describing the discomforts experienced by men in the town, as everybody knows what is required to be done. Petitions received from several persons have been lying in the municipal office for several months awaiting disposal by the managing committee. And all is confusion worse confounded! The secretary is in receipt of a good salary and we hear he is contemplating some proposals for improving the sanitary condition of the town, but when will these schemes be carried into effect? The establishment of a dispensary has been spoken of for a long time and correspondence about it is still going on. Perhaps the question of the salary of the doctor is not settled yet.

Native States.

Delay in the appointment of a successor to the late Regent at Kolhápur and remarks thereon.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 18th April, in an article headed "The Kolhápur Regency," expresses its serious misgivings with regard to the future of the Kolhápur Regency, seeing that nearly a month has been allowed to elapse without any arrangement having been made regarding the successor of A'bá Sáheb, the late Regent, and says:—When a great officer of Government dies, his place is, as a rule, immediately filled up. It is therefore unaccountable why a successor to the late A'bá Sáheb has not yet been appointed. It is reported that the able and astute Political Agent, Mr. Lee-Warner, who invariably looks to the interests of Government, has returned from a visit to Mahábaleshvar. This visit was in all likelihood prompted with a view to make arrangements for the future of the Kolhápur administration. The delay that has taken place in appointing a successor to

A'ba Sáheb makes it highly probable that the Regency is to be done away with. Although the late A'bá Sáheb was thoroughly loyal to the paramount power and always did his best to please the authorities, yet his continuance in the Regency was looked upon with an unfavourable eye by some British officers. The Regency was created by Sir James Fergusson, but it did not last long and unfortunately the people of Kolhápur have been early deprived of the blessings of an administration conducted in their own way and according to their own principles. We trust that the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay will take early steps to revive the Regency, as the revival will meet the wishes of the people without being detrimental to the interests of the British Government. The appointment of a Regent may perhaps operate to limit the authority of the Political Agent, but Mr. Lee-Warner is too high-minded to object to a slight diminution of his power if it is likely to give satisfaction to the people of Kolhápur. It is to be hoped that some young, promising and educated Chief or Jághirdár from the Collectorate of Sátára or the Southern Marátha Country will be chosen to fill the place so ably occupied by the late A'ba Sáheb Kágalkar. [The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 18th April recommends the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Bábájiráo Lakshman Sávant, First Class Subordinate Judge at Kárwár, as Regent of Kolhápur.]

The case of Prágji Shámji serving in the Bánsda State and a request to the British Government to interfere on behalf of their servant.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (79) of the 18th April, in an article headed "Government interference strictly needed in Bánsda case," refers to the case of Prágji Shámji, a passed medical pupil, sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 by the Bánsda Darbár for receiving stolen property belonging to the Darbár, and remarks that the case could not be tried by the Bánsda Darbár as the services of Prágji were lent to it by the British Government. It is said that the articles which Prágji was charged with receiving knowing them to be stolen were the gift of the Ráni to him and that they were shown by him to some of his friends. The British Government ought to appoint a commission to try the case, and if the Rája of Bánsda be found on enquiry to be concerned in getting up a false charge against Prágji, he should be severely punished like Malhár Ráo Gáikwád. The Rája knows a little of English and has an educated Diván and there is no likelihood of such a false charge having been got up by them. But if what the *Gujarát Mitrá* has learnt be true, the Rája may have trumped up a false charge against Prágji. If Government do not interfere, it will be said that they care more for the protection of their European servants than for that of the Natives serving under them. If Government were to go deep into the affair something worth knowing would come to light. Prágji ought in the first place to be removed to a British jail from Bánsda. [A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 23rd April writing from Surat says that the sympathy felt by the people for Prágji is increasing, for it is said that he was not allowed an opportunity to defend himself and that he was severely punished according to the fashion of administering justice in Native States. As Prágji is a British subject and as his services were lent by Government to the Bánsda State, the former ought to interfere and order a trial.]

Berár Affairs.

The inaction of the Berár Administration.

The *Varhád* (*Berár*) *Samáchár* (18) of the 19th April says:—We have repeatedly written in the columns of our journal that the administrative movements of the local Government of Berár have been very dilatory and inert. This inaction on the part of the local Government mars the unity and impedes the action of the subordinate branches of administration. The Resident living at a distance from the scene of action and overburdened with various kinds of political business can only afford to devote a small portion of his time and labour to the management of the Berár Government. Thus the province of Berár, already in a backward state of progress, has no certain hope of competing

successfully with other provinces, if its affairs be allowed to be neglected at the hands of the Berár authorities. The failure of the local Government to fulfil the hopes held out by it of introducing the scheme of local self-government in Berár at the beginning of this year has called forth these observations from our pen. We regret to write that the scheme of local self-government, which has been introduced, tried and found on trial to be productive of much good, has not even been introduced in Berár. Lord Ripon, in replying to the address presented to him by the Berár deputation, said that the scheme had been sanctioned by the Government of India and hoped that Mr. Cordery would soon introduce it in Berár. This sluggish indifference of the Berár authorities to such an important administrative movement is really unpardonable. So we hope that Colonel Ross, who has recently succeeded Mr. Cordery, will give an early consideration to this subject and give the scheme of local self-government a fair trial in Berár to the satisfaction of the Berár public.

Tax on justice.

In an article headed "The tax on justice" the *Vaidarbh* (17) of the 17th April says:—Whether judicial reform be secured or not it is incumbent upon Government in the interests of justice and fair-play to lighten the heavy burden thrown on civil suitors. The proceeds of the institution-fees and process-fees are sufficient not only to maintain the civil courts but support for the most part the criminal courts and contribute to the expenses of the general administration. This is most unjust. Criminal courts are necessary for the maintenance of peace and order, and as the benefit derived regards (both in theory and practice) not merely the particular individuals concerned but the general community, it is but fair that the costs should be defrayed by the general community. But the most inequitable part of the business is that it is not the persons who go to a criminal tribunal who have to pay for its expenses but persons who have to go before an altogether different tribunal. Furthermore, under the present Court Fees Act the whole tax is required to be paid in the beginning. So that those who have to withdraw their suit or compromise it immediately after it has been instituted have to pay the same heavy tax as those who have taken months and years of the court. It would be more equitable to distribute the fee or tax over the various stages which a litigation occupies. The presentation fee should be only a small portion of the amount to be ultimately recovered, the rest to be collected at the first hearing and at the time of taking evidence. Thus there are two things necessary to be done—1st, that, no profit ought to be made by Government from the taxes on justice and for this purpose the present heavy fees should be cut down; and, 2ndly, that the fee should be distributed over the various stages which litigation occupies. In connection with this subject it may be noted that though it is the fashion to call justice in the old-fashioned Native States very dear, really speaking it is much cheaper there than under the British administration or in states where the English system has been introduced. The Native States take a fourth share of the amount actually recovered in execution. Until recovery by execution there is nothing paid. Here a man obtains a decree for a lákh and spends for it about 25 thousand and more in the various original and appellate courts and in the end fails after all the trouble and expense to recover even a few thousands.

A suggestion for the introduction of a system of village conservancy in Berár.

The same newspaper draws the attention of the Berár authorities to the resolution of the Bombay Government of the 29th March 1886 about village conservancy and sanitation, and says:—It is an earnest of the vigorous efforts the Bombay Government seems determined to make in the cause of sanitary improvement. The suggestions made and the principles laid down appear to us to be worthy of consideration by the local authorities and boards in our province.

Complaint about appointments in Berár.

The same newspaper is dissatisfied with the way in which Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners are appointed in Berár and fears that if the present mismanagement in making appointments in all departments generally continues for some time the administration of the province will be discreditable to the British Government. It recommends that nepotism should have no play in the matter, but that the education of the men to be appointed may be looked to as of primary importance.

G. M. SATHE,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
27th April 1886.

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(For the week ending 24th April 1886.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERAR

For the Week ending 1st May 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*20	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*30	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
32	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
33	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*41	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
42	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
44	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
45	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Weekly	250

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	245
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
49	„ Nityupadeshak	Bombay	Do.	700
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*55	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200.
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti) ...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
67	„ Subodh Prakásh	Bombay	Do.	250
68	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*75	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
81	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
83	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
84	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
85	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
86	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*87	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
88	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
89	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
91	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
93	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*94	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
95	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
97	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
98	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*105	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,423
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
111	„ Madhur Vachan	Do.	Monthly	1,000
112	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
113	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
114	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*115	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200

Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	400
117	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
118	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
119	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
120	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
121	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
122	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*131	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
132	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
133	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
134	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
135	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*136	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
137	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
*138	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
139	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
140	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
141	„ Vrittántă Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
142	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*143	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
144	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
145	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
146	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*147	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*148	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
149	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Constitution of the Government of India found fault with.

In an article headed "The material condition of the Natives of India, No. 8," the *Shetakaryáncha Kaivári* (15) of the 30th April says:—The Secretary of State for India is one of the Ministers of State and responsible to Parliament for the good government of India. Personally the Secretary of State possesses no knowledge of Indian affairs, does not even know whether Badrudin is a Musalmán or a Hindu, whether Sorábji is a Pársi or a Mahomedan, but he bases his decisions on the reports and despatches sent from the Government here. It is true that he is assisted by a Council composed of old, experienced and able retired officers of the Indian service. He is supposed to be guided in his deliberations and decisions by the opinion of the members of this Council, but he is also invested with the power of passing orders independent of their opinion. Moreover the members of the Council being generally far advanced in years, and having lost the touch of India from prolonged absence from the country, cannot be expected to render efficient service or to afford sound advice to the Secretary of State. It is therefore no wonder that the Minister regards their opinion with indifference, if not with contempt. Is it possible for a minister utterly devoid of the knowledge of Indian affairs, more than 15,000 miles away from this country, to rule over the destinies of 350 millions of souls, however able and whatever his reputation as a statesman may be? A little reflection will show that the present constitution of the Government of India is utterly unsuited to the taste and requirements of the natives of India. It is only a matter of wonder how the Englishmen, who are well aware and have bitter experience of the abuses of a despotic Government, happened to create such a faulty system. The reason is not far to seek. The events of the mutiny made the East India Company defunct, and it was imperatively necessary that a machinery of government should be created and put into motion. The present constitution of the Government of India, the Presidential Governments and the State Secretary's Council are the offspring of that necessity—a constitution brought into existence at the impulse of the moment.

Lord Dufferin and a sterner policy for India.

The *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 25th April says:—Is it true that Lord Dufferin is contemplating the adoption of a sterner policy in the Government of India? Such has been the whisper for some time past, and in support of its credibility it is alleged that certain secret despatches have been sent home in disparagement of the power and position of the Native press and of the influence of the leaders of the political associations and movements of the day. Apparently the two statements are irreconcileable, but we should like to know what the truth is. In the total disarmament of the people and their almost total exclusion from the higher offices, added to a rigorous criminal law from which the ruling caste is exempt, there would seem to be 'sternness' enough, and unless the mission of England in India is a mockery and a delusion, what is wanted is a reform in the opposite direction. But is it the liberty of the press, speech and public assembly against which a blow is aimed? That will do more harm to the Government than to the people. For have we not been times without number reminded that in this respect we are happier than the subjects even of the national governments on the continent of Europe who could not hold a public meeting without a license from the police? And are we now to be told the secret of this gift to be that it was to be allowed only so long as it was not used, and that consequently it is to be withdrawn because the ryots are gathering at public meetings either in the forests of Kánara in Bombay or the plains of Jessore in Bengal — to formulate their grievances in a perfectly constitutional and peaceable manner for redress by Government? That would be a development of the policy of continuity and watering what was planted by Lord Ripon with a vengeance. Such a policy bodes no good to either Government or the people, and if Lord Dufferin is a statesman as well as a diplomatist, he may well be trusted to see it in its true light and consequences.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 29th April says:—The new political activity of Bengal has become an eyesore of Lord Dufferin's Government. Mysterious rumours regarding the proposed adoption of sterner policy are wafted to our ears from that part of the country. It is doubtful, however, that Lord Dufferin—history will pronounce his administration a failure—will go so far as to lend himself to the policy of the Lytton-Strachey administration. We earnestly trust that these rumours will turn out mere *canards*. [The *Gujaráti* (102) of the 25th April says that the Government should either publish the rumoured despatch or should contradict the rumour through the Press Commissioner. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (79) of the same date observes that if the rumour regarding the despatch be true, Lord Dufferin cannot but be regarded as another Lord Lytton.]

Lords Dufferin and Lytton weighed in a balance, the scales of which are found to be in equipoise.

The *Deshi Mitrá* (96) of the 29th April contains a cartoon, in which Indiana is represented as standing with a balance in her hand, one of the scales containing Lord Lytton and the other Lord Dufferin. The scales are equally balanced. In the letter-press below it Lord Dufferin asks Indiana the reason of his being weighed along with Lord Lytton, who was hated by the people of India, whereupon Indiana replies that Lord Dufferin appears to be earning a name similar to that earned by Lord Lytton. She gives reasons for her opinion, viz., the re-imposition of the income-tax and the rumoured sending of a despatch to the home authorities disapproving of the increased political activity of the Natives and asking for the adoption of a sterner policy in the administration of the country. Lord Dufferin replies by saying that it is his luck, when Lord Lytton exclaims that he and Lord Dufferin are of the same type and that he wanted a friend.

Ryots' political demonstrations in Bengal.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 26th April says:—The ryots' political demonstrations in Bengal call for immediate attention and notice. These demonstrations will now give the lie to the assumption that all political agitations are to be fathered on a handful of educated men. All political activity is discredited on the ground that the ryots stand aloof. The young ryots' political demonstration movement is spreading far and wide throughout the length and breadth of Bengal. There was a grand meeting held at Tarkeshvar in which about twenty thousand men took part. The new movement, if carefully conducted, will command respect at the hands of Government officers, despite the unwillingness of the latter to recognize the importance of such movements and to respect their authors.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 26th April says:—What is to be the outcome of these mass meetings? The official, there is no doubt, fears them and thinks that they may lead to danger one day. The educated Native thinks that that is the surest way of enlightening the masses, and quotes the official view that unless the masses are enlightened no right that he seeks would be conceded. There is a third view that these mass meetings are mere shows and mean nothing and will lead to nothing. There is a fourth view that the meetings show that the masses are already enlightened, united and so on. We do not think that it is necessary to exaggerate these things. All that may truly be predicated of the people is that they have begun to perceive, and we welcome meetings of the kind because they guide them at a time when guidance is necessary. It would be folly to let the masses alone. The people are becoming inquisitive and meetings of this kind will unite them and diffuse real knowledge amongst them instead of leaving them to themselves. If the officials wish to guide them, let them try. If the *Pioneer* and people of its way of thinking wish, let them. In a few days they will find that the people will not own them as their real guides. People talk—and we see Sir Henry Sumner Maine, who saw India nearly twenty years ago and thinks she is not changing, makes much of that fact—of the gulf between "the Anglicised minority of educated Natives in India" and the vast multitude of the population in the country. But the curious fact is that when the official wants to get up a meeting for some purpose that he wishes to encourage, he does not deal directly with the people and get up the meeting, but has to work through the very class that is said to be out of sympathies with the masses. We do not know when to believe these

writers. When large meetings are convened, they cry that they were got up by educated Natives, the inference being that the people are at the bidding of educated Natives. But when educated Natives ask for a thing and speak in the name of the country, then the cry is that the people don't care for them.

The Finance Committee and suggestions regarding its operations.

In an article headed "The Finance Committee and the people" the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 25th April says:—We are glad that Government have acted up to the suggestions and carried out the wishes of the people by sanctioning the addition of one or two non-official members on the Indian Financial Committee from each province whom the Local Government may be pleased to select. The Committee, as it is at present constituted, should, we think, remain the same as now, consisting of seven members. But when they would start on a visiting tour to the head-quarters of each Local Government, as it seems they intend to do, they might with advantage split themselves up into several parties, each consisting of at least two members, and these acting in co-operation with the additional non-official members supplied by each Local Government, should call forth witnesses, collect evidence on the points previously drawn up by the main Committee, and draw up a report for each province separately to be submitted to the principal Committee. This general Committee should then, on receipt of reports from the provincial committees, discuss matters allowing of discussion, and thoroughly digesting the subject before them should draw up a full report of their own for submission to the Supreme Government. The advantage of forming provincial committees referred to above is threefold: (1) The Government will have satisfied the people by granting them what they wanted, viz., equality in number of the official and non-official members on the Committee; (2) inquiry will take place simultaneously at different centres and there would thus be no unnecessary trouble to the whole body of the members, nor any useless waste of valuable time; (3) Government will not be required to incur travelling expenses on account of *all* the members of the Committee, who would otherwise have to travel, as a body, from place to place throughout the country. Of these the last-mentioned is the most important under the present financial condition of this country. The other two advantages also have their own independent importance and cannot therefore be disregarded on any account. So far then with regard to the Committee—what it should do and how it should proceed to secure success and attain the object with which the movement has been set on foot. The Committee would do well to examine a certain number of witnesses at each head-quarter, previously requesting the principal associations of each province to send up so many on such and such a day. This done, the work of the Committee will be greatly facilitated and their inquiry will then be thorough and exhaustive.

Upper Burmah as a protected State.

Referring to the present state of Upper Burmah the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 25th April says:—Could not the trade autonomy of Upper Burmah have been as well secured for Manchester by converting it into a protected State? But in the heat of ambition to wipe out all French influence in that part of the world and its surroundings, the Government of Lord Dufferin has taken a step which may not fail to cause many a qualm of conscience in time to come. But yet there is a way to get out of the difficulty; the declaration of Upper Burmah as a British possession may also mean a British protected State, and an immediate pacification of the country points to a solution in that direction. But will the Government after their declaration have the courage and magnanimity to reconvert Upper Burmah into a protected State? We hope so.

The situation in Upper Burmah.

In an article headed "The situation in Upper Burmah" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 26th April says:—The "dacoities"—that is the name discovered by ingenious diplomatists for what ordinary men would ordinarily call "a general rising of the people"—in Upper Burmah not only continue but are assuming a more serious aspect than before. Reinforcements are being sent from India to put down the revolt; incendiarism has begun in the city and the palace at

Mandalay, and altogether the prospect for the people of India is becoming very gloomy, financially speaking. Sir Auckland Colvin will have, it is said, a larger deficit to show next year than he has already anticipated. Well, as for India Lord Dufferin's policy has settled what shall be her future. His Lordship has won for the moment glory in England by adding a slice of new territory and throwing the expenses of the acquisition on the dumb millions of India. The true results of Lord Lytton's policy became deplorably clear a few years after his Afghan war. Whether history will repeat itself in the case of the war against Theebaw is more than can be said just now. But if it does, it will be a warning to all future Viceroys not to seek glory by conquests and annexations made at the expense of a people who are already overtaxed.

Patriotism of the Burmese and the difference between them and the Hindus of India.

The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (45) of the 22nd April remarks:—Looking to the continuance of riots and dacoities in Burmah notwithstanding the military arrangements of the British Government, it appears that those people differ from us in blood though they are Hindus like us. In 1857 Sátára could be pacified by blowing a few people from the mouth of the gun, but this expedient has not served its purpose in Burmah, where even a boy of fifteen considers death by the sword to be a door to salvation. Before the present time we were of opinion that Burmah being at a distance must have lost its heroism, but their present conduct shows to their credit that they are patriotic Hindus. As soon as Bájiráo turned towards Brahmavart our people submitted to their fate and quietly undertook to serve the English without caring for their honour. As the Burmese instead of doing this act in opposition to the English, we say that they do not belong to that class of Hindus to which we belong.

Native volunteers in India.

In a paragraph headed "Native volunteering in Burmah" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 26th April says:—Why should the people of India alone be denied rights that are conceded to other subjects of Her Majesty situated like them? In Ceylon British offenders have all along been liable to be tried by Native magistrates and judges; but when the same system was sought to be introduced into India, a cry was got up which seemed to envelope England and India into chaos. In Ceylon again the maximum limit of age for the Civil Service examination is 24, while in India it is 19, and if we agitate the question we know what the answer is invariably. In Ceylon, moreover, members are *elected* to the Legislative Council, but in India when we ask for representation and hold ryots' meetings for the purpose of ventilating the question, we become "sedition-mongers" and are charged with "rousing" the people. In Ceylon also non-official members of the Legislative Council have the privilege of interpellating official members on executive matters and have a hold on the finances. In India non-official members can only talk on proposed legislation. And yet Sir Erskine Perry said of the Cinghalese that they were "inferior as a race to the Hindus." Now see how better the Burmese too in Lower Burmah have been dealt with. We understand that they are enrolled as volunteers. Recently Lord Dufferin with his diplomatic way of speaking, which no longer exercises a charm over the people as they know it well enough now, acknowledged the loyalty of the people but regretted that he could not recommend that they should be enlisted as volunteers. The reader ought to know the moral to be drawn from all this.

Payment of gratuity to troops employed in Upper Burmah.

With reference to the sanction of the Government of India for paying the troops engaged in Upper Burmah two-thirds of the donation batta usually granted to the army in the field, a correspondent of the *Pandit* (145) of the 30th April observes:—Though the corps in Burmah have not been actively employed against the enemy all the time they have been there, yet they must incur some risk to their lives until tranquillity is restored to the country and ought to get the full amount of the gratuity. It is surprising that the low-paid sepoy should have to spend the gratuity of twelve rupees that he will get in replacing his kit damaged in active service; while his comrade, the British soldier, should be able to pocket the gratuity of twenty-four rupees received by him, Government issuing to the latter new clothing free

of charge on condemnation of the old clothes by a committee. In fact, the unfortunate sepoy gets no gratuity but only a partial compensation for his damaged kit. It is also to be deplored that the army followers should get no donation batta at all.

Bengal and the necessity of a Lieutenant-Governor of the type of Lord Reay.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 29th April says:—Sir R. Thompson goes away and another member of the Thompson brotherhood is to be placed over the heads of the Bengalis. Sir L. Griffin is strongly recommended for the post of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal after it is vacated by Sir R. Thompson. Unhappy Bengal! art thou ever to have Lord Reay as thy ruler? Such a ruler is badly wanted to throw oil on thy troubled waters.

Comments on the detention of Mahárája Dhulip Sing at Aden.

Regarding the detention of Dhulip Sing at Aden, the same newspaper says:—What has poor Dhulip Sing done to deserve such severe treatment from our Government? Are not Government satisfied with their order preventing the Mahárája from going into the Panjáb? Are they afraid that as soon as Dhulip Sing lands on the coast of India rebellions will rise in all directions, drive away the English from here and make Dhulip Sing king of India? Certainly it does not behove the English, who are so powerful and do sometimes commend our loyalty, to make such a bugbear of Dhulip Sing and to create an unnecessary fuss among the people by making too much of an insignificant thing. It is ungrateful in the extreme to first behave unjustly by Dhulip Sing from the beginning to the end and then to entertain suspicions about the poor man. It is natural that the public should feel uneasy on hearing the report of Dhulip Sing's detention. Government therefore will do well to publish the reasons which justify their attitude and thereby to enlighten and pacify the public mind. The paper then addresses Mahárája Dhulip Sing and says that with all their feelings of commiseration towards the prince his weak countrymen cannot help him otherwise than by decrying the injustice done to him and by entreating the English authorities to listen to their prayers. [The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 26th April assures Government that their suspicions in the matter of Mahárája Dhulip Sing are now without any cause as the people of India are aware of their own power and know full well how to make their demands and are not likely to have recourse to force or opposition for the purpose.]

The *Poona Vaibhav* (53) of the 25th April considers the present behaviour of the Government towards Dhulip Sing to be unjust and a bad return for the quiet way in which he suffered confinement in England, and says that if Native princes are treated in this manner and cannot count on a fair return for their heart-felt loyalty to the British they will have no faith in them and that this want will not be beneficial to Government. If the son of Ranjit Sing cannot be permitted to go into the Panjáb and if his claims for the private property of his father and for sufficient allowance are not recognized, it must be said that faith has no existence under the regime of British Government. [The *Bakul* (22) of the 25th April expresses similar sentiments. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (84) of the 26th and the *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 27th April disapprove of the detention of Mahárája Dhulip Sing at Aden. The *Akhbár* says that he should be allowed to go, if not to the Panjáb, to any other part of India. The *Jáme* observes that the letter addressed by the Mahárája to his countrymen in India is not in any way seditious and that he will not be able to commit mischief as the Natives and the Sikhs have no sympathy whatever with him. His detention at Aden needlessly casts a slur on the loyalty of the Natives. It is to be hoped that Government will re-consider the matter. The *Rást Goftár* (118) and the *Gujaráti* (102) of the 25th April says that Government have acted wisely in detaining the Mahárája, the former adding that Government need entertain no fears regarding the Mahárája being able to do mischief.]

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 28th April says:—Whatever may be said of the wisdom of preventing Dhulip Sing's return to India, it is certainly ungenerous and is a reflection not only against Dhulip Sing's loyalty but the loyalty of India, and particularly of the Sikhs, whose heroic and steadfast loyalty to the Queen should at any rate raise them above the level of suspicion.

Intention of the Government of India to confer the title of C. S. I. on the editor of the *Englishman* newspaper disapproved.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 30th April disapproves of the intention of the Indian Government to confer the title of C.S.I. on the editor of the *Englishman* newspaper of Calcutta on the occasion of the approaching birthday of the Queen as stated by the *Indian Echo*, and observes that it is said that this title is to be conferred on the editor of the *Englishman* at the recommendation of Sir Roper Lethbridge for the support the editor has invariably given to the policy pursued by Lord Dufferin. The *Samáchár* does not envy the editor of the *Englishman* for his good luck, but remarks that such an honour will not redound either to the credit of its recipient or giver. The reason stated for the bestowal of the title is very strange, which might as well be interpreted to mean that the editor is to be rewarded with a Companionship of the Star of India for his continual and vehement attacks against the policy of Lord Ripon. Sir Roper Lethbridge was opposed to Lord Ripon's Indian policy and the Native public will certainly take this latter view when it is remembered that the title is to be bestowed at his recommendation. The people have frequently complained that titles are given for pleasing Government and not according to merit, and the present case will lend support to the complaint.

The *Gazette of India* and its distribution to newspapers and public institutions.

The *Yajdán Parast* (134) of the 25th April, in a paragraph headed "High notions of economy," says that the Government will not be able to save a large amount of money by restricting the distribution of the *Gazette of India* to private parties, and that the cost of its distribution free of charge to newspapers and public institutions will be ten thousand times less than the expenses of the recent Burmese war.

Comments on Lord Dufferin's speech at the opening of the Muir College.

The *Gujaráti* (102) of the 25th April disapproves of the speech delivered by Lord Dufferin at the opening of the Muir College and remarks:—His Excellency verified the rumour prevailing for some time past that Government wish to stop the expenditure on high education. His Lordship's advice to the students that they should not aspire to Government service may be interpreted as meaning that they will not be employed in Government offices and that Government will not encourage high education. The students were advised to take to scientific education, but the high education at present imparted to them should not be sacrificed for the purpose. The spread of scientific education in India will take a long time, and it is not desirable that the interests of high education should suffer in any way on that account. It is feared that Lord Dufferin may disregard the suggestions made by the Education Commission and his career is becoming unpopular day by day.

Lady Dufferin's Fund and official pressure.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 26th April says:—We hear from the *Indian Mirror* that official pressure is brought to bear on the people in connection with Lady Dufferin's Fund. If our memory serves us aright, it was the *Native Opinion* of Bombay which announced a short time ago that Mámlatdárs of certain places had associated themselves with Lady Dufferin's Fund movement and consequently exercised, if not directly at least indirectly, a most objectionable influence on the people. We hope that the proper authorities will not fail to give a warning to Revenue officers to the effect that they should not take any active part in any such matter.

Inadequacy of the sentence passed upon the accused European in the Lahore shooting case.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 1st May says:—The sentence of one month's simple imprisonment passed by Mr. Rowe upon an European named Mills for attempting to murder one Alamsháh, a police constable at Lahore, is very light and will not meet the ends of justice. The offience was a serious one and the accused ought to have been severely punished for his unprovoked attempt on the life of the constable. If there had been a Native in the place of the accused he would not have escaped so lightly. Mills' only excuse was that he was under

the influence of drink when he committed the act. The excuse may be true, but the person ought to have been for the very reason severely dealt with with a view to deter others from committing offences and setting forth drunkenness as an excuse. The authorities concerned ought to move in the matter, otherwise the case will create uneasiness among the Native public and will add to the scandal arising from the way in which justice is administered in cases in which Natives are ill-treated by Europeans. It is to be hoped that the attention of the Viceroy will be drawn to the matter. [The *Rást Goftár* (118) of the 25th April takes a similar view of the case.]

Proposals for reduction of expenditure in Sind.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 25th April says:—There are some very good opportunities now of reducing expenditure in Sind. The Small Cause Court Judgeship at Karáchi has been given to Mr. Pinhey, a son of Mr. Justice Pinhey. It is an acting appointment, and we trust after the permanent incumbent retires the Government will reduce the pay and confer the place on a Native. The Educational Inspectorship has not yet been disposed of and there is no earthly reason why it should not be given to a Native. The Encumbered Estates Department has nearly finished its work. It will be a great relief to the estates if a Native on (say) Rs. 400 is appointed in lieu of the present highly-paid Manager. Will the Government do its duty? We have something to say with regard to two of these appointments.

Effects of the Forest and Cattle Trespass Acts.

The *Arunodayá* (19) of the 25th April notices how poor cultivators suffer from the oppression of the Forest Act and the Cattle Trespass Act, the first shutting out cattle from grazing lands and the second punishing cattle-trespass very heavily, and says that under the old regimes poor ryots were no doubt subjected to compulsory labour, but they had enough to eat, whereas under the present rulers they suffer pressure both on the back and the stomach and consequently are now in a state of utter disappointment.

Forest grievances in Kánara.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 26th April says:—We think that credit is due to the people of Sirsi in North Kánara for the attitude of firmness they have displayed in their agitation on the question of their forest complaints. In spite of the official pressure said to have been brought to bear upon them, they have adhered to their cause and refused to break up the association started for the purpose of formulating and giving due expression to their forest grievances. The officials who wished "to put down" the association seem to have gone to work in a way which could not but give additional strength to it. With a little exercise of the virtues of patience, amiability and good temper they would have probably succeeded in winning the sympathy of the Sabha, but they were "officials" and apparently wished to exercise the authority of "officials." As a consequence every pátil who had become a member of the Sabha was dismissed. We are glad Government have ordered the restoration of the dismissed pátils to office. The Sabha has so far succeeded. If it works in a spirit of moderation and fairness—telling the truth and nothing but the truth—we are sure it will fully succeed and do good to a district which lies in a remote corner of this presidency. [The *Rást Goftár* (118) of the 25th April says that Government should duly enquire into the petition presented to them by the Vanadukhha-nivárán Sabha complaining against the arbitrary conduct of certain high officials in Kánara.]

Forest Commission in Thána.

The *Bodh Sudhákar* (24) of the 21st April remarks:—All people, including ourselves, are satisfied about the Forest Commission of Thána being likely to result in no good to the people and our conjecture is proved to be true by an enquiry that is set on foot in Bassein under the orders of Government regarding the division of the jungle and its enclosure. If His Excellency Lord Reay wishes that the people should revere him as they have been doing, such procedure as is likely to dissatisfy the public should be put a stop to.

Inconvenience to witnesses before the Forest Commission at Lonávla.

The *Arunodayá* (19) of the 25th April observes that it would have been very convenient to the witnesses from Thána and Kolába if the Forest Commission had finished their examination at Alibág during their last session at that place instead of requiring some of them to attend at Lonávla, where living is very costly.

Village sanitation and the necessity of educating country people.

The *Dnyánodayá* (8) of the 29th April says:—We are glad that attention is being called to the need of village sanitation. As a rule the people of the villages are most careless in regard to their water-supply and the accumulation of filth. The tank of the village is fouled by cattle and the washing of clothes. Heaps of rotting refuse may contaminate the air they breathe, but from ignorance and unconcern nothing whatever is done to prevent the seed of disease from cutting short the life of so many. If the people themselves were not indifferent to this state of things the problem of village sanitation might be easily solved. The great difficulty is to educate the people to their own interests. Much might be done through the village pátil if he was held responsible and at the same time some provision were made for the support of those who are scavengers by caste, on whom the pátil could call to enforce the cleanliness of the streets and compounds. Stricter laws might well be enforced regarding the defiling of the village well or tank and the pátil be made responsible with authority to punish offenders.

In noticing an article on village sanitation in India from the pen of Mr. W. G. Pedder of the India Office, late of Bombay, in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 26th April says:—The remedy Mr. Pedder suggests is to revive the old organization of the balutedárs, to give legislative sanction to their rights and to make them and the pátil and the kulkarni responsible for the sanitation of their respective villages. This remedy, simple as it is, will not, we fear, be effective. The balutedárs, the pátil and the kulkarni are generally too ignorant to understand what is requisite to be done and will be too powerless to organize the people so as to undertake any works costing money. However useful they might have been for purposes of administration in past times, the tradition of their offices has now been broken and it seems unlikely that they will be able to do much good. The people are themselves not unaware of their defects, but they want outside initiation, guidance and pressure to carry out any reforms. To our mind the best remedy lies in the proper working of the machinery of the local boards. The táluka local boards are in law responsible for the sanitation of their táluka. The boards may be split into committees, each committee being given special charge of a certain number of villages. The committees should be asked to visit the villages and to take measures in concert with the pátil and kulkarni for the effectual removal of any sanitary defects. The president of the board should exercise supervision on the work of all the committees. It may be necessary for this purpose to increase the number of members of the boards. But unless some individuals are induced to take special interest in particular villages with the powers of initiation and of execution, the work will not be satisfactorily done. Any expenditure of money should of course be deliberated upon in a general meeting of the boards, but within the limit of the sanctions given the committees should have full liberty of action. Some such organized and intelligent machinery must be applied if any real good is to be effected. The poor villagers, if they are to be left to themselves, may be so left for centuries without their being able to do any good to themselves, whatever authority the Legislature may invest the balutedárs and the other village officers with and whatever inducements of reward are held out to them.

Services rendered by Mr. Nugent as Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments.

The *Rást Goftár* (118) of the 25th April does not wish to dilate upon the ability shown by Mr. Nugent as Secretary to Government in the resolutions drawn up by him and on the reforms introduced by him into his departments, as the services rendered by him in these matters relate to internal management and as it is the business of Government to acknowledge them, but dwells with approbation on the support given by Mr. Nugent to the scheme of local self-government from its very introduction, on his ardent desire for economy in expenditure in the Revenue Department and on his anxiety to further as far as possible the employment of Native graduates in Government service, and remarks:—The aid given by Mr. Nugent to the increased employment of educated Pársis and other Natives in the Secretariat must be acknowledged with thanks. It is also a great merit in him that he allows personal interviews to petitioners to Government

and patiently listens to their complaints. It is true that he refused to receive a deputation of ábkári petitioners and that they had to turn back from Poona, but there must be certain reasons for this procedure. Mr. Nugent's views on ábkári matters were certainly objectionable, but this was only an exception to the rule.

Complaint against Mr. Bagnell, First Class Magistrate of Thána.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (79) of the 25th April, in an article headed "A Magistrate's ridiculous decision," refers to the judgment pronounced by Mr. Parsons, Sessions Judge of Thána, in the case of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company *versus* Dorábji Hasangji residing in Andheri and Válárat Gangárám, setting aside the conviction and sentence passed upon the accused Pársi by Mr. Bagnell, First Class Magistrate of Thána, and asks whether Mr. Bagnell was influenced in deciding in favour of the Railway Company by the hope of a large reward from it or the Government. If this be not the case, the paper says, Mr. Bagnell must be ignorant of the law and quite unfit to discharge the duties of the responsible post of a Magistrate. The Bombay Government should call upon him to furnish an explanation of his procedure.

Comments on the recent Government resolution on Modi writing.

A correspondent of the *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 25th April refers to the recent resolution of Government on Modi writing and says:—The mode of Modi writing is intended chiefly to secure despatch in business, and to require the separation of words and the punctuation of sentences in that system is to strike the system at its very root. If the occasional difficulty experienced by officers in reading Modi applications is at the bottom of the resolution in question, Government may better order the use of the Bálbodh alphabet for the purposes of petitions and memorials. Punctuation is necessary, but the signs used in English are better than those proposed in the resolution.

Want of despatch in the Customs Office at Karáchi.

A correspondent of the *Sind Times* (5) of the 28th April writing from Karáchi complains that the trading classes of Karáchi have hitherto uncomplainingly borne the extremely trying process of obtaining passes from the Customs Office for goods imported or exported, and says:—Is there no help in the present instance? If the higher authorities would but drop a gentle hint to the dilatory establishment of the Customs Office, they would remove a genuine grievance and earn the gratitude of a class of people to whom time is of the utmost value, and who are considerable losers and sufferers by the leisurely and discourteous way in which things are at present managed in the Customs Office.

Medical certificates and their value.

The *Pratod* (56) of the 26th April says that medical certificates can be had cheap and in plenty, and that on account of the greediness of doctors they have lost their real importance, and recommends Government to make an enquiry into the matter and take the necessary steps to put a stop to the scandal.

Complaint against village post-masters.

A correspondent of the *Bakul* (22) of the 25th April complains that schoolmasters in charge of village post-offices neglect their postal duties and excuse themselves by saying that they have to do them when they are free from their school-work, and requests that the matter will be minutely investigated with a view to save poor villagers from the inconveniences which they at present suffer from on account of the irregularity of village post-masters.

Connection of a Government servant with the public press.

A correspondent of the *Nyáyadarshak* (113) of the 26th April says that a person employed in the Collector's Office at Ahmedabad contributes articles to a local paper and that he attacks his own department therein, and desires Mr. Reid to enquire into the matter.

Speculation in rain at Bombay.

The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (14) of the 26th April notices what it calls speculation in rain-gambling carried on near the temple of Mumbádevi in Bombay, and says:—The question is whether the Commissioner of Police, in concert with

the Public Prosecutor, can take steps in the direction mentioned and stifle a scandalous and highly injurious state of things prevailing in the thickest part of a city which styles itself *urbs prima in Indis.*

A suggestion to the Bombay police.

The *Rást Goftár* (118) of the 25th April complains against the Circus Company now performing in Bombay being allowed to hold a lottery with a view to attract spectators, and requests the Acting Commissioner of Police to attend to the matter.

Complaint of thefts in Thána.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 29th April writing from Thána complains of frequent thefts at that place and the inability of the local police to detect the offenders in any case, and draws the attention of Government to this state of things.

Complaints regarding the police and educational authorities in Khándesh.

The same newspaper learns from a correspondent that several murders are committed in the táluka of Sávda on account of the inefficiency of the local police and that the vernacular masters are not regularly paid their salaries, and says that if the allegations be true it must be owned that an absolute despotism prevails in Khándesh.

Complaint against a policeman serving in Dhandhuka.

A correspondent of the *Praja Mat* (116) of the 17th April but received on the 1st May, writing from Dhandhuka, says that on the noon of the 12th April a policeman tried to outrage the modesty of a Bráhman woman who was going to fetch water and that the affair caused much excitement, and requests Major Humphrey, the Superintendent of Police, to bring the policeman to justice.

Legislation.

Faulty system of legislation in India.

In an article headed "Legislation in India," the *Sind Times* (5) of the 24th April says:—How are laws made in India? To this question the obvious reply is: By the Supreme and Local Legislative Councils. Of late law-making has been frequent enough to give us all an idea how laws are made in India. Legislation is like sunshine in India. Laws have been framed for the intelligent and the ignorant alike, for the inhabitants of cities and for the primitive forest population. It sheds its benevolent lustre upon the semi-savages of the Central Provinces and the simple cultivators of Bengal. From the present activity in fresh legislation in this country we can only infer that India was so lawless before that the paternal Government is resolved to remove the deficiency as soon as possible and make laws as plentiful as they have been scarce till now. In framing and passing new laws the Legislature does not always waste much time in deliberations and discussions. Sometimes the necessity for passing a new law is so urgent that a Bill is passed into law as soon as it is brought before the Council. Lord Lytton's Vernacular Press Act was an instance of such rapid legislation. Sometimes it is so arranged that a law should be passed just before the Viceroy or the provincial Governor is about to start on a journey. Such legislation is of an important nature. The Income-tax Act, to take a very recent instance, was galloped through the Legislative Council just before the Viceroy left for Burmah. No other seasonable time could be found for the introduction of such an important measure. The Chowkidári Bill in Calcutta, against which there was a strong array of public opinion, was passed into law before the Lieutenant-Governor left for the hills. On the other hand unimportant laws which do not evoke any public discussion are allowed to drag on month after month before being finally passed into law. There must be something radically wrong with such a system of legislation, and the explanation of this wrong forms the subject of a paper recently contributed to the *Calcutta Review* by Mr. A. P. Howell, C.S.

Comments on some of the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Bill.

In noticing the new Bankruptcy Bill the *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 30th April says that the court should be empowered to pass a sentence of rigorous imprisonment on fraudulent debtors instead of one of simple imprisonment as at present, which has no effect on them. The *Jáme* supports the suggestion made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to empower insolvency courts to have the warrants issued by them executed in Native States on fraudulent debtors who seek refuge there, and says that it will be glad to have the necessary alteration made in the Bill. The power given in the Bill to the Chief Judges of Small Cause Courts to decide petty insolvency matters is also worthy of approval. [The *Rást Goftár* (118) of the 25th April says that imprisonment for debt should be retained in the new Bill as recommended by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.]

Removal of the Arms Act.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 29th April says:—We are tempted to ask this question: When is our Government going to remove the Arms Act from the statute-book? It is a standing undeserved disgrace to the loyal subjects of Her Majesty. Our peasants and villagers stand in great need of arms. They have wild beasts and at times dacoits to fight with, but being armless they suffer. Much loss of lives will be prevented by exempting such persons from the operation of the Act. This subject deserves serious consideration at the hands of our leaders.

Education.

Comments on the annual report by the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1884-85.

In an article headed "Public Instruction in 1884-1885," the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 26th April says:—The appearance of a report of one year in the year after the one it treats of or even two years later is a very unsatisfactory, though not an uncommon, occurrence in British Indian administration. The report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1884-85, though ready in September 1885, has been published in April 1886. Why this delay of six months should have occurred it is needless to enquire, as some official explanation is sure to be forthcoming. But certain it is that it cannot conduce either to good discipline or improvement if the review and criticism of official acts is thus delayed. As it is, the report, able as it is, must fail to exert that influence for good which otherwise it was capable of doing. Nevertheless it is not without its interest. The account it gives of the progress of public instruction during the year in this presidency is on the whole satisfactory and encouraging. The report is written by Mr. Lee-Warner and is a record of work for which he is not responsible. It is therefore as fair a statement of the work of the department as, allowing for departmental bias and inveterate personal crotchets, it is possible to get. Mr. Lee-Warner is too able a public officer to fail to give the impress of his individuality to the report. Thus his commendable partiality for the lower classes, added to his unfair spite against advanced classes and the setting by the ears of class against class, are not wanting in the report. But apart from that the report is in many respects very interesting and will repay perusal. The most advanced classes in point of education are said to be Christians, Pársis and Bráhmans. Of these the Christians no doubt send almost all their males and females of school-going age to school, and Pársis send 16 per cent. of their population to school; but the much envied progress of Bráhmans consists in sending only 9·8 per cent. of their population to school, while the other Hindus and Mahomedans are not worse off than Bráhmans. The truth is, all have yet to do a great deal to rise to the educational position of European nations. Mr. Lee-Warner himself says, the funds spent on unaided schools are not correctly ascertained. Private effort contributes 13·33 per cent. of the total sum, while Provincial Funds contribute 30·17 per cent., Local Funds 37·16 per cent. and Native States 19·32 per cent. The chief weight of the educational burden at present falls on the State, and it is no doubt necessary that private effort should more and more relieve the State. At the same time it cannot be forgotten that the educational grant in India is much

less than in other countries and in other departments in our own country. The State ought not to grudge expenditure on education, a department which may be said to be the basis of all good administration. Professor Wordsworth's scheme of Assistant Professors is one of those reforms which cannot be long delayed without detriment to the cause of education. The resolution of Government on the report under review specifies three objects at which the department should mainly aim, viz., (1) affording increased facilities for technical education, (2) the development of normal schools in view to the supply of competent and well-trained teachers, and (3) the encouragement of private enterprise. These objects are quite unexceptionable. But others might be added to these, and all will require a greater amount of State aid than has hitherto been given.

A suggestion to the Bombay University in connection with the selection of candidates for State scholarships.

In referring to the institution of six State scholarships by the Government of India to enable graduates of Indian Universities to proceed to England to finish their studies, the *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 1st May recommends the authorities of the Bombay University to select a graduate who would receive technical education in England, and says:—The want of technical education is sorely felt in India and great benefit would accrue if graduates were to master some industry in some of the technical schools of Europe. The State scholarships should be reserved for this purpose for a few years at least.

Recognition of the French language by the Bombay University.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 25th April is surprised at the inconsistency of action of the Bombay University in admitting the French language and excluding the Vernaculars from its curriculum.

The Graduates' Association in Bombay and the appointment of University Fellows.

The same newspaper says:—The new association of graduates in Bombay owes its birth to the sole endeavours of Mr. Dáji Abáji Khare, Pleader, Bombay High Court, and a few others. In its initiatory stage the new organization is to take up the question of the appointments of Fellows to the University Senate and claim the privilege of franchise in regard to such appointments. We think the association has touched the right key-note; looking to the appointments to Fellowships generally made we may not hesitate to say that they are not all they could be. We think some check on these appointments is necessary and it is the graduates who are the fittest instrument to make a proper selection for such appointments.

Reflections on Mr. Forrest and the appointment of Mr. Kurkaray as Professor.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 25th April says:—Mr. Forrest and his friends at the Secretariat have, very fortunately for all persons concerned but rather late in the day, found out in what directions that gentleman's capacities lie. Mr. Forrest was never a very "valuable officer," as the *Bombay Gazette* dubs him, in the Educational Department. We do not say that he wanted ability. He is intelligent, hard-working, amiable and obliging, but did not make a good Mathematical Professor, though latterly there was a change for the better in him. The fact is the worthy gentleman's heart was not in it. Mr. Forrest's tastes are, so far as we know, literary and not mathematical. The successful manner in which he has discharged the special duty entrusted to him would support our assertion if any support were needed. We therefore welcome the re-appointment on special duty in connection with the Secretariat records. Before leaving this subject we must say something for the incumbent of the vacancy created by Professor Forrest's employment on special duty. Mr. G. W. Kurkaray has been Professor for a pretty long time. Is it not time now that he should be made *pukka*? It must be very unpleasant and inconvenient to him to be shunted off from the Professorial chair to the Reporter's Office and back again every now and then. He must find it impossible to work to his satisfaction in both the places. We hope the present righteous administration will do him justice. [The *Kesari* (42) of the 27th April makes similar observations and recommends the permanent appointment of Mr. Kurkaray as Professor of Mathematics, as his appointment, the paper thinks, will be beneficial to the Deccan College.]

Gujarát College and its overworked Professors.

A correspondent of the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 25th April writing from Ahmedabad says:—The local College is another great topic here. You are aware of the fact that the Bombay University was graciously pleased to recognize the College in the faculty of Arts for the purposes of all the examinations, but the pity of it is that the Government has not yet given the requisite additional staff to the College. The Gujarát College now ranks with the Deccan and Elphinstone Colleges; but as far as I know the Professors in the latter two Colleges are not required to teach in the High School at Poona or Bombay. But the case is quite different here. All the Professors and other men attached to the College are required to teach in the High School also. They do not consequently get that leisure which is necessary for the prosecution of higher studies. Will not the Government look to this?

Want of a school in the village of Tansha.

A correspondent of the *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (83) of the 28th April dwells on the necessity of establishing a school in the village of Tansha in Gogha Táluka, and says that more than one hundred students are willing to take advantage of it. The girássiás are said to be unwilling to meet the cost of its maintenance and the educational authorities ought therefore to open a departmental school.

Connection of some Pársi school-masters in Broach with the *Broach Samáchár*.

A Pársi correspondent of the *Broach Mitrá* (89) of the 28th April writing from Surat complains of some Pársi youths employed in the Educational Department at Broach contributing to the *Broach Samáchár* newspaper and is prepared to disclose their names to the proper authorities. They should be speedily transferred, he says, from Broach, where they have been serving for a long time.

Railways.

Necessity of a shed at the Kelavli railway station.

A correspondent of the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 25th April writing from Badlápur says that railway passengers at the Kelavli station on the branch line from Karjat to Khopavli are put to much inconvenience and trouble as there is no shelter from the sun there, the only traces of a station being a large sign-board and an old stone platform.

Inconvenience to passengers at the Jetpur station of the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitrá* (79) of the 25th April complains of the want of a waiting-room at the Jetpur station of the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway and of a large number of passengers being left behind at the station on the 20th April owing to the want of room in the train that had arrived from Dhoráji and remarks:—First class passengers, some of whom were Native princes studying at the Rájkot Rájkumárs' College, were not allowed to use the platform on the above date and had to get in with third class passengers when the train arrived. It is to be hoped that the railway authorities will attend to the complaint.

Native States.

Appeals against the decisions of Political Agents.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 29th April says:—Political Agents in Native States possess unlimited powers and can exercise them sometimes to the serious inconvenience of the subjects of the States over which they are placed, and that consequently it is very desirable that appeals against their decisions should lie to the High Court instead of to the Government, as in the latter case the parties concerned are not permitted to be represented by pleaders and Government in the Political Department, being in a manner prejudiced in favour of their Political Agents, do not in all cases decide appeals satisfactorily.

Future administration of the Kolhápur State by a Regent recommended.

With reference to the announcement by the *Bombay Gazette* that although no decision has been come to in reference to the administration of the State of Kolhápur during the remainder of the Mahárája's minority, it is believed that the arrangement which preceded the appointment

of the late Ába Sáheb as Regent will be revived and that the State will be again placed in charge of the Political Agency, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 25th April says:—This news is too shocking to receive, especially when the Government is in such safe hands as those of Lord Reay, assisted by an experienced Councilor and an able Political Secretary. But this fact alone ought not to induce us to be silent in a matter on which the welfare of so many millions depends Ever since the disturbance of 1844 the State of Kolhápur was under the direct. administration of the Political Agent until it was placed under the late A'ba Sáheb in the second week of March 1882. The people of Kolhápur have thus lived under both the governments, of the Political Agent and of the Regent in Council, and it is only just that they should be consulted before Government commits itself to a particular decision. We candidly admit the matter is very delicate, and any solution that has been or may be suggested cannot be entirely free from practical difficulties; but that ought to be no hindrance in coming to a correct solution. If Government only consult leading persons, official and non-official, in the State, we believe public opinion can be correctly ascertained as to whether the Regency or the Agency is better suited to the traditions of the Kolhápur State and the political aspirations of the people. This done, the matter at once becomes a question of practical routine. Without assuming for ourselves the position of State functionaries in this matter we may be allowed to discuss the subject from a purely public point of view and to suggest a solution. In giving effect to the resolution of Government establishing a Council of Regency at Kolhápur, Colonel Reeves, the Political Agent there, was reported to have said that "giving a native constitution to Kolhápur was quite in conformity with the opinions of the best statesmen of India, that the natives of India should be taught to govern themselves." This happily hopeful feature of the Government cannot be thrown into shade by any considerations of economy or of practical statesmanship, such as is exhibited by shortsighted Anglo-Indians. Native States are a tower of strength to the paramount power in India, and it is to its best interests that the subjects of those States should receive that higher political education which British rulers wish to give to their Indian subjects. Freedom of thought, love of constitutional government, appreciation of the wonderful powers of political education and other concomitant virtues, spread amongst the subjects of Native States, would make any repetition of fanatical risings impossible. If any Native State wants political education of a higher order more than another it is the State of Kolhápur where political fanaticism is not quite a rarity. The despotic rule of Political Agents is an admitted enemy of the growth of political freedom and the so-called conspiracy at Kolhápur in 1881 was a fitting epilogue of the drama over which the curtains dropped in 1882. To revert to the older form of government would, therefore, be giving an invitation to the older state of ignorance and fanaticism, and this thought alone ought to induce Government to declare against any return to old despotism. In these days of economic reform it ought not to be very difficult to find the means by which the Regency could be made cheaper without in any way losing its efficiency. A Native gentleman of established reputation, admitted governing capacities, unimpeachable honesty, commendable breadth of views, sound education, and considerable tact and good sense may be appointed to be the head of the Council with the least ostentatious name of "administrator." . Such a Government would serve all purposes, maintain continuity of policy and help the growth of the "tender plant" of political education so nobly planted. If Government only take a bird's-eye view of their services, at least half a dozen men of the kind we recommend will be easily seen. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 30th April also wishes that the Government should appoint a competent Native gentleman as Regent of the Kolhápur State as desired by the Native public, and says that it cannot be believed that a popular Governor like Lord Reay will make any other arrangement.]

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 26th April says:—We hear that Lord Reay's Government intends to leave the Kolhápur State to the tender mercies of its political officers. We consider this measure a retrograde one. It would be an unmitigated evil to leave this State to the supervision and control of an outsider until the young Mahárája attains his majority.

Writing about the Regency of Kolhápur the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 26th April says:—Since the time of Lord Canning empty declarations have been made that the English desire no extension of territory or of power, but history will show that though the British Government have not pursued the policy of annexation very vigorously, yet they have tried their best to have in their hands the reins of the government of Native States. As for example, though the choice of a successor to the late Malhár Ráo Gáikwád properly belonged to Her Highness Jamnábái Sáheb, yet Lord Northbrook took into his own hands the work of comparing the rights of the several candidates and finally chose His Highness Sayáji Ráo for the Gáikwádi State. The same has been the case in the matter of the adoption of the present Chief of Kolhápur. Measures are also being taken for the extension of British power in Kashmir. To come nearer to the present time it is reported that Government have decided that there should be no Regent appointed to succeed the late A'ba Sáheb Kágalkar, but that the administration of the State should be conducted during the minority of the present Chief in the same manner in which it was done during the minority of His Highness the late Shiváji Mahárái, viz., by the Political Agent. Want of able men or disapproval of the administration of the State by the late A'ba Sáheb cannot be at the bottom of this decision, the real motive whereof must be a desire to have the management of the State in the hands of Government officers and nothing else. Most of the Native States have lost their existence, and the few that are remaining are losing their liberty of action little by little. The thing to be most wondered at in all this procedure is the hypocrisy with which it is done. The administration of a State by a European involves some inconveniences, the principal of which is that the Natives lose opportunities for the practice of self-government which under the new scheme has received so much encouragement. If Government really wish to give us political education, as they profess, it is unaccountable that they should not entrust Native States to Native management. Our opinion is that the State of Kolhápur should be under Native management, provided, whatever caste the Native administrator may belong to, he be a man of intelligence, independence and probity. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 26th April makes similar remarks on the subject and hopes that Lord Reay will give the matter the benefit of his mature consideration and decide it in compliance with the wishes of the people.]

Necessity of Native management in the State of Kolhápur.

The *Bodh Sudhákar* (24) of the 21st April says:—One does not see what Government wish for. Do they mean to swallow up the whole at once? They have long had an eye on Kashmir and now propose to change the old treaty between them and the Chief of Kashmir into a new one. This is calculated to stain the reputation of the British policy.

Kashmir and the British Government.

The *Gujaráti* (102) of the 25th April complains of the delay made in formally investing the Thákor of Bhávnagar with the title of G. C. S. I., and observes:—The delay has been much commented upon by the people and is likely to harm the reputation of the Thákor. Government should publish the reason of the delay and should speedily decorate the Thákor with the title with due *éclat*.

Delay in the investiture of the Thákor of Bhávnagar with the title of G.C.S.I.

A correspondent of the *Nyáyadarshak* (113) of the 26th April, who is on a visit to Bhávnagar, complains of the waste of about three lákhs of rupees from the Bhávnagar State treasury on the occasion of the Thákor being given the title of G. C. S. I., observes that the Diván and his brother received Rs. 60,000 as presents on that occasion, and says:—What has the Diván done to deserve such a large amount? He has neither increased the State revenues nor restored lost villages. The Nágar officials have become rich at the cost of the State treasury. The Thákor has to pay interest to merchants for loans when he stands in need of money. There ought to be a balance of about 2 or 3 krors of rupees at least in the treasury of this fertile

Alleged waste of about 3 lákhs of rupees from the Bhávnagar State treasury on the occasion of the Thákor being made a Grand Commander of the Star of India.

State, which has an income of sixty lákhs of rupees per annum. If there be a balance of about one or two lákhs in the treasury it is very soon spent somehow. Rs. 30,000 were given to Mr. Manchershâh Merwánji, Bombay agent of the Thákor, at the recommendation of the Diván on the occasion of the Thákor being made a Grand Commander of the Star of India in addition to his annual allowance of Rs. 600. The Diván has recommended the present of a bungalow worth Rs. 30,000 to one of his friends (a relative) though he is not employed in the State. It is said that Rs. 8,000 were given from the treasury to servants of the Darbár or persons connected with the Kárbháris about a month and a half ago on the occasion of the wedding festivities. One Girjáshankar, who is either a relative or a favourite of the Diván and who is not employed in the State, is said to have received Rs. 5,000. It is said that the Jám of Navánagar wanted to present his Diván, Mr. Maganlál Bápubhái, with Rs. 20,000 on the occasion of the wedding of the Diván's son. But on Mr. Maganlál's asking Mr. Watson, the Political Agent, whether he could accept it, he is said to have given a reply in the negative. If this be true, ought not Mr. Watson to enquire into this plunder of the Bhávnagar treasury? He ought to privately and calmly ask the Thákor whether the money thus wasted has been given away by him of his free will or whether his Kárbháris misrepresented things and exercised pressure on him for the purpose. Such an enquiry is indispensable. If the British Government were to supervise the collection of the State revenue and were to change the present officials, a balance of about a kror and a half of rupees would be found in the State treasury in the course of five years. The Thákor himself can, if he wishes, do so. If, however, he be afraid to do so, Government can do it. With all this waste of about 3 lákhs of rupees the Thákor has not yet been formally invested with the title, and it is rumoured in Káthiáwár that the Thákor's agent in Bombay has been sent to England for the purpose.

The case of Prágji Shámji serving in the Bánsda State and a request to Government to interfere on behalf of their servant.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (79) of the 25th April, in an article headed "Explanation in the Bánsda Doctor case," gives particulars of the explanation furnished to it by a respectable and trustworthy gentleman, trying to show that Prágji Shámji was justly punished by the Bánsda Darbár for receiving stolen property, that the Darbár was justified in trying him and that the State officials and not the Rája heard the case, and remarks:—Many a time doctors also treat Ránis in Native States. When the Rája suspects anything wrong, he anyhow ruins either the Ráni or persons connected with her. A case of this kind occurred some years ago in Chhota Udepur and a commission presided over by Mr. Birdwood, the then Sessions Judge of Surat, was appointed by Government to enquire into it. A similar thing may have happened in this Bánsda case and nothing but an independent enquiry would bring it to light. Mr. Mádhavráo, the Diván, is not such a person as would take part in any intrigue, but it may have been planned without his knowledge. Though the Ráni may have presented Prágji with the articles alleged to have been stolen by him, she might perhaps under the pressure that may have been put upon her by the Rája have said what he may have tutored her to say. All this is possible and it is essential that the British Government should order an enquiry into the affair. The explanation, moreover, does not state whether Prágji was given sufficient opportunity to defend himself. The Diván acted illegally when he tried the case, for he himself had searched Prágji's house and gave evidence for the prosecution regarding the search. It ought to have been heard by some other person than the Diván. It is to be hoped that the Rája himself will ask Government to nominate a commission of enquiry with a view to remove all doubts and that the Diván will advise him to do so. Perhaps Prágji was in the habit of going alone to the Ráni to treat her, and this combined with the presents given to him by her may have annoyed the Rája and the Ráni may then have given out that the articles in question were stolen. Endeavours ought in the meantime to be made to have Prágji released on bail. It is very likely that Government will interfere, as Messrs. Mulock, Lely and the Surgeon-General have written to them on the subject and as the British Government love justice. [The *Surat Akhbár* (81) of the 26th April says that it is becoming evident that Prágji has been unjustly

punished. The Ráni is subject to hysteric fits and she made some presents to Prágji for treating her. Government ought to enquire into the case, though the Rája is said not to be concerned in it in any way. The Rája or his Diván should be punished if the conduct of any of them be faulty. It is suspicious that Prágji should be punished for receiving stolen property when the maid-servants who gave it to him should escape unpunished.]

Berár Affairs.

Appointments in Berár unsatisfactory.

The *Vaidarbh* (17) of the 24th April is dissatisfied with the appointment of Mr. Yashvant Mahádev at Yavatmál and Mr. Váman Ganesh Borakhadikar as Tahsildár, and observes that such appointments in supersession of men better qualified and senior in service are likely to create confusion in all the departments of the Berár Administration.

G. M. SATHE,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
4th May 1886.

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(For the week ending 1st May 1886.)

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1886

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERAR

For the Week ending 8th May 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do, ...	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*20	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*30	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
32	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
33	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*41	„ Kátáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
42	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
44	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
45	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Weekly	250

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	245
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
49	„ Nityupadeshak	Bombay	Do.	700
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*55	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
67	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*69	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*70	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*74	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
78	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
79	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
80	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
81	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
82	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
83	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
84	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
85	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*86	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
87	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
88	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
89	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
90	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
91	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
92	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*93	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
94	„ Dátardun....	Do.	Weekly	585
95	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
96	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
97	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
98	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
103	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,425
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
110	„ Madhur Vachan	Do.	Monthly	1,000
111	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*114	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
*115	The Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	400
116	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
118	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
119	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
120	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	*Do.	400
121	„ Saurásháträ Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
122	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
123	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
124	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
128	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
129	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*130	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
132	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
134	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*135	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
136	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
*137	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
138	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
139	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
140	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
141	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*142	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
143	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*146	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*147	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Unnecessary growth of expenditure in the administration of India.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 2nd May gives a statistical table showing the gradual increase of revenue and expenditure during the last ten years, *i.e.*, from 1875 to 1884 both years inclusive, and says:—From the table it will be seen that during the last ten years the Indian revenue has increased by about thirteen krors of rupees and expenditure by about ten krors. So that both the revenue and expenditure have been keeping pace with each other. And here the momentous question for consideration must suggest itself as to how and why expenditure was allowed to grow. The Government cannot bring before the public its expenditure on protective works as a plea in self-defence, because this item is generally provided for from loans raised for the purpose; nor can they bring forth the plea of new conquests or fresh annexations as a set-off against their extravagance. Departmental machinery has come to be multiplied, and new departments and fat berths have been created in the name of administrative efficiency. The question for consideration then is whether this additional expenditure in the absence of new territorial additions was all necessary. It may lead to the consideration of the grand problem whether the direct administration has been financially an improvement over the Company's government of this country. Look at the exoduses to the hills, the palatial buildings at Simla for the lodgment and comfort of the Viceroy and the Government officers, the Viceregal and Gubernatorial tours through the provinces, the camps of exercise, not excluding the tremendously large item of home charges which go considerably to swell our expenditure side. It is in this direction and not only in the readjustment of provincial contract (which, as we have already said, means nothing less than increased provincial taxation) that the application of the shears is urgently demanded, and the Finance Committee should be asked to devote their special attention to it.

Reflections on Lord Dufferin and his policy.

In writing on the Finance Committee and its operations the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 6th May expresses its diffidence in the Committee's enquiry resulting in any good to the public, and says:—From the past conduct of Lord Dufferin and from the turn things have taken of late there is reason to fear that His Excellency will outdo even Lord Lytton. The instructions the Finance Committee has received to enquire into the expenditure of the Provincial Governments seem to have been issued with a view to deprive these Governments of their control under the decentralisation system over local affairs and to draw large sums from provincial treasuries to the imperial coffers to be spent on political matters like the Burmese war and the Thibet mission. Lords Mayo and Ripon were unanimously of opinion that local Governments should have independence of action so far as the administration of local affairs is concerned, and they were right. Our public associations should therefore be on the alert and strive their best that the present power of local Governments may not be diminished. Balances paid by local Governments into the imperial treasury are sure to be laid out on wars and boundary commissions. The administration of India has become very costly, mainly on account of the high salaries of Europeans and expenditure on migration to the hills and such other items of luxury, and unless reduction is effected therein there is no way for the diminution of expenditure. But no such thing is likely to be done during the career of Lord Dufferin, who does not appear to be so resolute and high-minded as to disregard disapprobation from his own countrymen.

The Finance Committee and its operations.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 3rd May says:—A Calcutta contemporary observes that the labours of the Finance Committee will result only in a readjustment of provincial contracts in favour of the Supreme Government. If this is to be the only result, we wish the Committee had never assembled, because a reduction in provincial grants and increase in the exchequer of the Government of India means only a shuffling of cards, taking the money out of one pocket and putting it in another. A further significance of the crippling of local resources and augmentation of the imperial treasury is a curtailment

of education, public works, and the other branches of local administration and increase of foreign wars, military expenditure, political pensions, and so forth. A mere readjustment of this sort will do the country no good. What is expected of the Committee is genuine, earnest work, and a fearless application of the shears to all overgrown departments and salaries wherever they may be found. The abolition of unnecessary departments and unnecessary or sinecure offices, the assimilation of co-ordinate departments and reduction in those that have grown beyond sheer necessities, the substitution of cheaper in place of highly-paid agency and other like measures of economy must be dealt with by the Committee. A thorough-going reform in the whole administration and a real saving to the country of a substantial amount of money such as will either lighten taxation or prevent further taxation is what the Committee is bound to show, and anything short of this will be unworthy of the great names that honour the Committee. The circular of the Committee to heads of offices and departments to say what appointments are unnecessary is, as "Todur Mull" observes in the *Bombay Gazette*, perfectly useless. Any such statement will mean a confession of extravagance and cannot be expected from the best officers. The Committee ought to ask for a return of appointments in each office and department, and should itself scrutinize every such appointment, and after such examination it should have no scruple to abolish or reduce all such appointments as it thinks unnecessary or overpaid. The Committee has done well in inviting the opinion of public associations like the Presidency Association and the Chamber of Commerce, and these and other bodies ought to assist the Committee with their suggestions. Further, the Committee might take evidence of individuals at different centres. There will be no lack of suggestion or advice from the outside public. Only the Committee must receive it and must be strong enough to act on its convictions.

Disapproval of the defence made by the *Times of India* of Lord Dufferin's policy.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 7th May tries to refute the arguments advanced by the *Times of India* in advocating the policy pursued by Lord Dufferin in the administration of the country and observes:—The *Times of India* has shown bad taste in showering abusive language on the popular ex-Viceroy Lord Ripon while defending Lord Dufferin. The Native papers justly complain that Lord Dufferin has not fulfilled the expectations formed of him by the Natives. The *Times* says that the Natives should not have expected him to follow in the footsteps of his immediate predecessor, but it appears to forget that Lord Dufferin himself declared in his reply to the address presented to him by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on his landing here that he would consider it an honour to follow in the footsteps of the renowned Viceroys of India and especially of Lord Ripon. This sentiment he has since then repeated on many occasions, and it is not at all surprising that the Natives should express themselves displeased with the way in which he has kept his word. [The *Ripon Reporter* (118) of the 5th May sympathises with the *Jáme Jamshed* in its views.]

Applicability of Mr. Gladstone's speech on home rule for Ireland to India.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 2nd May quotes that portion of the speech of Mr. Gladstone on home rule which regards the passing of laws by England for Ireland, and says:—Now putting India for Ireland the whole of the above may be safely and advantageously read as applying to the circumstances of our country. If the same considerations are extended for our circumstances there is nothing to prevent a more extended popular legislation being granted to India. This speech ought to give us a great hope in the matter of the agitation about our legislative councils. While Mr. Gladstone is at the head of affairs we have only to show to him that we are fit for extended privileges and we have no doubt but that some day or other they will be granted to us. [Many of the Gujaráti papers of this week express satisfaction with the speech of Mr. Gladstone on home rule for Ireland and praise him for it.]

Native agency and representative councils for India.

In an article headed "New India or India in Transition, No. 5," the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 3rd May says:—Our contention has been and is this. A number of educated Natives is available and it is quite imperative on our rulers

not to discard the claims of these men in favour of the ruling classes. The European agency should be replaced as far as practicable by Native agency consistently with the maintenance of the British empire in this country. No reasonable or sane person who sincerely holds that India should be governed for India and not for England will fail to appreciate the worth of the remarks we have made above. Our Government is bound to utilize Native agency. Such a measure is absolutely demanded by the consideration of the poor state of our exchequer and by the consideration of higher grounds. Our councils as at present constituted are a mere farce. Our old municipalities were so. In order that our councils should be of any use to our people, they must be made representative institutions like our present municipalities. What were our municipalities of bygone days? They were a farce too. The local self-government scheme delegates some executive powers to our men. The new Legislative Councils should be *really* representative and should, *not as a nominal right*, give real legislative power to our worthy Native gentlemen. We hope that something will be done to improve the present discreditable state of things.

'Political agitation in India as the natural outcome of English education.

In favourably noticing the pamphlet published by the National League of Bengal the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 2nd May says:—But really is it the rule of Lord Ripon or "the lessons learned in English political circles by Native agitators of the Bhose and Ghose type" that is the parent of the present political movement in India? Have not the rulers to blame themselves for this bold front which the Indian peoples are gradually assuming? When they opened the vast treasure of English literature to Native youths, when the political lessons taught by English history were emphasized in colleges and inculcated on the minds of the eager youths, when these were allowed to drink freely at the fountain-heads of English political life, who was so silly as to expect that these youths, when they entered on their careers, would not try to put those lessons which they had learnt into practice? That the opposition to home rule of some members of Parliament arises from this consideration, *i. e.*, what is done for Ireland to-day may have to be done for India to-morrow, is proved by the following remarks of Mr. Maclean, M. P.:—"Mr. Gladstone, having arrived at the fatal conclusion that the English people will not use force to restore social order in Ireland, says the only alternative is to hand over the country to the Parnellites, and let them make laws which will be respected by the people as not having a 'foreign' origin but, being racy of the soil. Surely these are the counsels of cowardice and despair. If we are to act on this principle with regard to Ireland to-day, we may have to act upon it with regard to India to-morrow." Well, indeed, you may have. What is there so threatening in it? Do you mean to assert, Mr. Maclean, that countries must continue to be governed by foreigners for ever? Has political history taught us such a lesson? Or do we not find everywhere that subordination to a foreign government is a finite thing, the period of the existence of which depends upon the quality of the ruled and the nature of the rule? Have not English statesmen practically recognised this truth when they said that they are ruling over India merely as trustees for the people and that they would leave the people to govern themselves as soon as they found the people ready and able to take up the responsibility? Even taking into consideration the present constitution of the Legislative Councils we can say that the wise statesmen who have had a hand in framing the constitution of the Government of India have taken care to introduce therein the Native element. And why? Simply to avoid the appearance, as far as possible, of the legislation being foreign. Under these circumstances we fail to see by what reasoning the *Pioneer* has arrived at the conclusion that the agitation carried on in India will have a pernicious effect. Well, in one sense the effect may be looked upon as pernicious. The Anglo-Indians will have to be on their guard against their vagaries, for, as the *Pioneer* puts it, "cases of high-handedness and oppression will be served up perpetually" before the House of Commons. What is there illegitimate in that? Such cases ought to be reported to the English nation that they may know how their agents in India are discharging the noble mission entrusted to Great Britain by Providence. In fact the acts which the *Pioneer* has cited as what the natives of India may be expected to

do in the future are but legitimate results of political education and signs of political progress. There is no use shedding tears over them now. Whether evils or not, you must accept them as inevitable things and keep yourselves prepared to act in their light. It will be useless to oppose. The tide is rising and you will be wise not to throw yourselves in its way, for, as sure as anything can be, the torrent will carry you away or deluge you. Be wise in time and keep up your position and allow yourselves to be gently borne away. Take a lesson from Ireland. Do not make matters unnecessarily unpleasant for both. The remedy, as Mr. Gladstone says, is simple and not, as in the case of Ireland, difficult. What have we asked? Some better system of representation. "No taxation without representation" is a motto which the English nation has reason to keep well in mind. The truth inculcated by it was ignored and a fair province was lost after an inglorious war. Thank your God, O ye people of England, that you have to deal in India with peaceful men. We do not want war, we do not desire separation. We are ready to admit that of all the European nations England is the only one which can raise us to the position in the hierarchy of nations which we have lost. We are perfectly aware of the manifold blessings of that Government and are willing to moderate our demands so as to make them consistent with the desires of the British administration. We represent the people and we are at the same time the sympathisers of British rule. We propose concordats. Enlarge the scope of the Legislative Councils and admit representatives of the people in them, is what we demand. Can you not make such a small concession? Why threaten us with saying "that India will benefit by this systematic agitation we absolutely deny; it will put an end to good government and make our present benevolent rule an impossibility, for once an alien government is met at every turn by intimidation and threats, benevolence has to be put aside and a sterner policy adopted." This is but the drivelling of a madman. We have firm faith in the liberal instincts of the British nation, which will repudiate such sentiments with horror.

Sterner policy for India.

In an article headed "The call for a sterner policy" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 3rd May says:—What we have heard is that a report has gone up to England giving the official view regarding the proceeding of our leading men in the matter of political reform and regarding these leading men themselves and their position and influence among the people. And we have been further informed that the report goes on to say that if a sterner policy be not adopted the work of administration may be seriously hampered. What is the exact nature of the sterner policy demanded report sayeth not. But probably it means a return to Lord Lytton's odious policy of gagging the press, insulting public bodies, and suppressing public meetings. Lord Dufferin has partially turned out a second Lytton. Why should he stop there and not make the similarity between the two administrations complete? We have assumed that the report is authentic. And our main ground for doing so is that though the Native press has been in distinct tones writing of it, the Government of Lord Dufferin has maintained studious silence. No contradiction seems to be forthcoming, though the matter is grave enough to call forth contradiction if the report were based in reality on no foundation of truth. Then again, we see most of the same signs that preceded the passing of Lord Lytton's Act for gagging the press. The *Pioneer* is writing incessantly as if a sterner policy were rendered incumbent, and the *Pioneer's* inuendoes are, like other items of news to which it gives currency before any other paper in India, regarded as officially inspired. However that be, we have given a slightly detailed account of the report, and if it is false, it is for Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, who is taken to be the writer of the despatch, to contradict it. Whether a sterner policy will succeed well we shall not say much on that subject. Lord Dufferin is at liberty to follow what policy he likes, and if he wishes to make the experiment, he could not do better than adopt a sterner policy for some time and see how the country gets on with it. It is idle to raise any controversy on the subject. If Lord Dufferin thinks a repressive policy—a policy of fine words and jealous acts—will prove plain sailing in the matter of administration, we say by all means have it. Nothing like trial, though the trial will not be new in India. It will at least shut the mouths of apologists of the Government, who are never tired of repeating it as its glory that it leaves the people the privilege of a free press and speech,

though its unrestricted exercise brings them little good as their voice is but little heeded in any matter that affects their well-being.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 2nd May says:—Persistent rumours about the attitude of Lord Dufferin have been throwing the public into disquiet. From the experience which the public has already had of what to expect from His Lordship, we believe people are justified in believing that the political agitation of our brethren of Bengal must be peculiarly offensive to him. We can well believe that His Lordship must be contemplating how to rid the Government of this pestilence. The alleged report to the India Office is not an impossibility in his case. In fact we are led to think that His Lordship would use the most repressive measures to stop all this agitation of political and economical grievances. The Government of India has shown signs of reaction. The liberal policy of Lord Ripon is to be silently but steadily opposed and overturned. The mealy-mouthed Viceroy will not give any direct cause for dissatisfaction. He will talk sweetly and act bitterly, as the Native phrase goes. [Some of the Gujaráti papers of this week disapprove of the rumoured intention of the Government of India to adopt a sterner policy in the government of the country and say that such a step will prove harmful.]

The effects of a sterner policy for India.

The *Pratod* (56) of the 3rd May says:—If there is any truth in the rumour that measures are being discussed in England for adopting a sterner policy with regard to natives of India in consequence of their political activity, the entertainment of such thoughts in the mind of the British is foreboding of evil to their rule in India. It is very deplorable that Englishmen have become elated with power and cannot appreciate the real worth of men, and it is necessary that the Natives should consider their own position.

The new sterling loan for India and the action of the Indian Government.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 5th May says that the issue of a loan of six millions sterling in England for India is a piece of unwelcome news for this country, seeing that in the financial statement published in March last it was stated that a loan of only two and a half krors of rupees would be issued. This fact shows that the financial condition of India is becoming worse day by day and the addition to her heavy public debt reveals a distressing picture of her poverty. The sudden issue of the new loan is startling and will entail a loss of seven lákhs of rupees per annum by exchange on the payment of interest in England. The Government of India are justified in borrowing in the cheapest market, but the loss by exchange makes the low interest of three per cent. a nominal advantage. The same paper of the 6th May observes that Sir Auckland Colvin ought to have stated in his last financial statement that Government would have to borrow money in addition to the ordinary loan of two and a half krors for public works expenditure, and should have given details regarding the same. The present conduct is to be regretted and will injuriously affect the credit of this country. Sovereigns hesitate to issue such large loans even when the country may be on the brink of a war, for such action gives rise to consternation. It is quite disappointing that Government should have concealed the news regarding the issue of the new loan from the people of India. It is a painful instance showing how far Government can neglect their subjects. If the Indian Government were afraid of the British Parliament like the Home Government, and if they respected public opinion, they would announe their proposal of issuing the loan beforehand and would give reasons for raising a loan of six krors instead of two and a half krors. But the political condition of India is different and there is no check on the arbitrary conduct of her Government. Did the idea of paying off certain railway debentures and the *sicca* rupee loan occur to Sir Auckland Colvin and the Government of India subsequently to the publication of the last budget? They are not such urgent matters that Government should have no time to inform the people thereof beforehand. It will be interesting to know why the amount of the public works loan of two and a half krors has been increased to three and a half krors within five weeks after the publication of the budget. If financial arrangements are to be thus altered after five weeks the Indian treasury would greatly suffer. The principle in itself is awkward and gives cause to the public to regard with suspicion the calculations of the Finance

Minister. It is desirable that such a principle should be given up and that this alteration in the proposals of the Finance Minister should be the first and the last of its kind.

The new sterling loan for India and a suggestion for issuing a loan in India bearing an interest of 3½ per cent.

The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (83) of the 5th May says that the issue of the loan in England at a time when silver is depreciating in value is not an act of wise policy. It is not known what amount of money will be borrowed in India in addition to the six millions sterling borrowed in England. It is not good that the budget should be silent on the subject. The necessity for such a large loan is not moreover shown. The frontier fortifications have told much on the Indian treasury and the troubles in Burmah have added to that strain. Government ought to issue Indian loans in the Indian market. There is a great want of Government paper in the market and the people prefer to invest their money in it than in shares of joint-stock companies owing to the fraudulent conduct of the agents of the latter. If Government were to borrow money at 3½ per cent. in the local market as an experiment, they would surely succeed. It is a pity that the control over the Indian treasury should be vested in the Viceroy alone. Natives have made sufficient progress in education and they should be given some share in the administration of the country.

Embassy to Thibet.

In writing about the mission to Thibet the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 2nd May says:—The history of the rise and progress of the British empire in India is too well known throughout all Asia, and the reason why every other country in Asia is unwilling to allow an inch of ground to Europeans in their land is the well founded belief that a foot of ground given to a foreigner often culminates in the establishment of his supremacy. That is not far from truth.

Export of grain and famines in India.

The same newspaper says:—Whether this export trade of ours in grain is really advantageous in view of a frequent recurrence of famine and scarcity is a question that requires the serious attention of our statesmen. A decade or two ago the country possessed numberless grain-pits, and people never lost their hearts even in the face of a continuous famine; but we have passed that stage, and under our new economical ideas we have begun to look upon the prevention or stoppage of grain export during scarcity with disfavour. During the Bengal famine Lord Northbrook was asked to stop grain exports to foreign lands, but being a free-trader he disapproved of the proposal and is said to have imported grain from Burmah to meet the famine at a dear cost. Could not a temporary stoppage of export under such a condition be an advantage in the case both of the State and the impoverished ryot? During the last Bombay famine the famine-stricken area was stored with heaps of grain, but people in their impoverished state could not afford to purchase even though grain was brought to their doors. A temporary stoppage of export may deter the agriculturist from selling his goods, while at the same time prices may not rule high. We think, in view of the above difficulty a temporary stoppage of export is a better cure than free trade.

Sale of Burm[redacted]

The *Sin[redacted]* of the 5th May says:—There can be no question that the Government of India is hard-pressed for money, but would it not be a little more decent to tarry a little while before bringing the Burmese loot to the market? Theebaw is scarcely yet settled in Ratnágiri, the dust raised by conquering feet in Burmah has scarcely settled down, and the Burmese spoil might be conveniently kept in the background for a few months.

Bad effects of annexation policy.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (53) of the 2nd May, writing on the disastrous effects of an inordinate desire for the increase of territory on the part of sovereigns, refers to the Indian mutiny in 1857 and the separation of the American colonies from their mother country as illustrations, and warns the British Government against the downfall of their rule in India on account of an excessive passion for the enlargement of their territories by causing undue interference with the independence of Native States like Kashmir.

Mahárája Dhulip Sing and economy of the Government of India.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 2nd May says:—It has been considered desirable to make known from Simla, doubtless in explanation of his detention at Aden, that Government offered Mahárája Dhulip Sing a very handsome sum of money, but that he refused to be satisfied with anything less than an allowance "which would have been a new burden on the Indian tax-payer." This regard for the back of the overloaded animal is creditable to the tenderness of the authorities. It is however to be wished it were not reserved only for an Indian prince who was wronged and spoilt at the same time, but were also exercised before rushing across our natural frontiers, increasing the number of foreign political pensioners, keeping intact a costly foreign agency for administrative work to the neglect of equally efficient but cheaper indigenous labour, and lastly, before continually revising rules relating to leave, pay and pension in such a generous spirit as to enable European officers to enjoy the cool climate of sanitaria or of Europe for the longest time possible, while they are in receipt of salaries fixed at exorbitant rates as a compensation for service in the tropics.

Mahárája Dhulip Sing.

Writing about Dhulip Sing the *Arunodayá* (19) of the 2nd May considers it very necessary that Government should publish their reasons for not restoring his private property to Dhulip Sing, and says that it is very improper that he should be debarred from going into the Panjáb under the vain fear of his proving troublesome to the British Government. [The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (50) of the 3rd May expressess similar sentiments and says:—Lord Dufferin is evidently very suspicious, and if His Excellency had been in India in 1857, India would have been subject up to this time to military law. The first duty of our rulers is to create confidence by placing it themselves in their subjects.]

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 2nd May says:—Dhulip Sing may or may not be loved in India, but his treatment cannot fail to impress the natives of this country with the idea that to every Briton, howsoever living and genuine a Native's loyalty to the Crown may be, it is a mere nullity. We deeply regret that the Government of Lord Dufferin should choose this wrong step: they have thrown away a splendid opportunity of drawing together the bonds of common fellowship between the Native and the European by showing due consideration to the position of the Mahárája. Moreover His Highness would have served as a strong connecting link between the rulers and the ruled, and the cause of British consolidation in this country would have advanced a step further; but where common foresight is thickly shrouded in the veil of perversity, no light from outside can avail.

The Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 3rd May says;—Our countrymen in Bengal had a just grievance in the fact that although their province is one of the largest, most prosperous and advanced provinces of British India it is treated as a subordinate province. Whether in point of population, area, wealth, civilization, or political growth, Bengal cannot compare unfavourably with Bombay or Madras, and yet, although the latter two provinces have the privilege of getting a Governor direct from England, the former has to be content with a Lieutenant-Governor chosen from the Bengal Civil Service. The advantages of having a man from England, fresh from the free air of the country, trained in English politics, with broader sympathies and fewer prejudices than any man in India, are too patent to require enumeration. It is therefore perfectly reasonable that our Bengal friends should ask that their province should be raised to the same position as Bombay and Madras. The only difficulty is one of the finance, and just at this time when the whole Indian atmosphere is ringing with cries of economy and retrenchment such a proposal as that made by our countrymen in Bengal is not likely to be favourably entertained. If the pay of the Governorships of Bombay and Madras is reduced to the level of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal it will be a desirable enough financial reform, but it is doubtful whether it will be sound economy. The pay of these high posts must be high enough to tempt English statesmen of front rank to take office in India, and a few thousands spent in securing such men will not be misspent. Any sacrifice made in this way may be made up by strict economy in internal administration. We should not therefore look with satisfac-

tion upon any reduction of the salaries of the Governorships if it should tend to diminution in efficiency. If however the salary of the Bengal Lieutenant-Governorship is to be raised in its conversion into a Governorship, there is small chance of the proposal being accepted. But whatever the chances of its immediate acceptance, it is well that the question has been started. The reform is one that ought certainly to be kept constantly in view as highly desirable. [The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 2nd May says:—It is rumoured that Sir Lepel Griffin is likely to succeed Sir Rivers Thompson as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal when the latter retires. We cannot congratulate our friends in Bengal on this appointment.]

Colonel Peyton and his action towards some members of the Kánara Forest Association.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 2nd May says:—The Government of Bombay has promised a sifting inquiry into the forest grievances of the people and the people have been satisfied. But there are some officers who appear to hold that the people have no grievances and that they have no right to establish associations and represent matters to Government. How else can we account for the conduct of Colonel Peyton, Forest Conservator, S. D.? If the people believe that they have a grievance, why and by what right did the officer threaten those who had joined the Kánara Vana-dukhha-nivárini Sabha? The Sabha has forwarded a memorial to Government complaining of the action of the Conservator and the Assistant Collector. Some pátils have been suspended for the simple reason that they collected and forwarded subscriptions to the Sabha. Why so? Has Government declared that the Sabha is seditious and disloyal and that no Government servant ought to mix himself in its affairs? We do not know of any such proclamation, and we fail to see the reasonableness of the action taken by the officers. The officers, the petitioners say, have been going everywhere and throwing discredit on the Sabha and asking people to withhold their support from it. If all these allegations be true, the conduct of the officers is in the highest degree illiberal, hasty, ill-judged and oppressive. It appears as if this were an attempt to suppress complaint, for which there is probably too much ground. We urge Government to promptly inquire into the matter. Discontent will otherwise spread.

Female convicts in the Ratnágiri Jail.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 2nd May says:—What do the authorities say now to the reiterated charges of ill-treatment of female convicts in the Ratnágiri Jail? It is a serious matter, and we are anxious to see how the Government disposes of it this time.

Grievances of Subordinate Judges.

The *Shiváji* (64) of the 30th April says:—Subordinate Judges are not so happy as they look. High Court circulars always load them with work. Some of them show that the High Court does not pay them much respect. A list of Subordinate Judges is kept and endorsements are made against their names from time to time and a resolution has been passed that their promotion or degradation will be made according to these endorsements. Though it is left to the discretion of the High Court to reduce the pay of a Subordinate Judge badly reported on, yet there appears to be no necessity for proclaiming this degradation. Subordinate Judges have self-respect and it is unnecessary to pain them by harsh language. Moreover they are pressed with additional work. Hitherto the work of summarising the plaintiff's plaint and the defendant's statement was done by a clerk, but it is now ruled that it must be done by the Subordinate Judge himself. It is also strictly ordered that every suit must be decided within one year from its presentation. It is no doubt desirable that parties should not be unnecessarily inconvenienced by undue postponements, but it is also necessary that when the Clerk of the Court of a District Judge reports a case as not decided within one year, the Subordinate Judge should be called upon to submit his explanation before any remark is made against his name summarily. Unequal distribution of work among Subordinate Judges is another complaint, and it is necessary that it should be removed by a fresh assignment of work by a redistribution of their territorial

jurisdiction. Lastly, the establishments of Subordinate Judges' courts are not strong enough and call for revision. We therefore recommend Government to consider this state of things and set matters right, even though it be at a little additional expenditure.

Selection of Government records.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 3rd May says:—It is rumoured that such of the papers in the record of the Secretariat as have been examined by Mr. Forrest and not selected by him for publication are to be destroyed. Before the order for destruction is carried out let us request Government to have the records examined by some Native experts. There may be considerable valuable material for history in the records which may have no value in the eye of a European critic, but may appear of the greatest importance to a Native. Mr. Forrest's selections are quite unexceptionable, and we are greatly thankful to Government for reclaiming those papers from the depradations of white ants and eventual destruction. But among the papers which have not commended themselves to Mr. Forrest's choice there may be many also worth preserving. Let us hope Government will not give the fatal order unless steps are taken for the proper preservation of such papers.

Request to the Bombay Government to show mercy to the 32 Taláviás sentenced to transportation for life.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 7th May supports the suggestion made by the *Times of India* for mercy being shown by Government to the 32 Taláviás who have been sentenced to transportation for life and whose sentence has been confirmed by the High Court on appeal, and remarks that considering the nature of the offence the number of prisoners sentenced is out of all proportion to it, though they have been legally convicted. It is not necessary to pass such a severe sentence on a large number of prisoners with a view to secure the ends of justice and to strike terror among the people. It must not be understood that the 32 prisoners took part in murdering Mr. Prescott, though they were members of an unlawful assembly. British justice has been fully vindicated in this unpleasant episode at Broach, and now mercy, which is inherent in it, should be allowed to take its course. Such an act will redound largely to the credit of British justice.

Revised ábkári arrangements for Bombay disapproved.

The same newspaper, in commenting upon the Government resolution regarding the revised ábkári arrangements for Bombay, says that the maximum fee for wholesale liquor-shop and refreshment-room licenses appears to be very heavy and that the traders concerned would be justified in asking Government to reduce it if they found it to be so. The A'bkári Commissioner has recommended Government to hold a general auction sale of liquor-shop licenses for the last time this year on two grounds, viz., that the fees for shop licenses may yield better results than at present and that those persons who have lost their licenses may have an opportunity of buying them again. The last reason is weightier than the first. But it is a question whether the proceeds realised from the sale of liquor-shop licenses are smaller than those got formerly. If justice is to be done to holders of liquor-shop licenses, these should be given to them at the old rates. It is not possible that old liquor-sellers who have lost their licenses will be able to buy them at the next auction sale, as the present holders will try to outbid them. The best course would be to grant the licenses at the old rates to those who have held them for a number of years. As the licenses will continue for 3 years and as the A'bkári Commissioner is at liberty to increase the fee when renewing them, the liquor-sellers will not be much benefited. The revised arrangements are defective and will not give satisfaction. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (83) of the 5th May says that the arrangements now made will give rise to complaint, as outsiders will try to buy the shop-licenses, the auction sale being for the last time.]

Action of Government against indecent publications.

The *Khándesh Vaibhav* (43) of the 30th April thinks that it is idle for Government to take unfavourable notice of the recent comedies in Maráthi so long as indecent performances are allowed on the stage and obscene ballads are not prevented from being published and sold.

Praises of Mr. Nugent, Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 7th May praises Mr. Nugent in nearly the same terms as the *Rást Goftár*, reported at page 11 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 1st May, and adds:—His chief defect was that he placed confidence in some high officials who abused it. The unjust proposals of Mr. Pritchard, A'bkári Commissioner, and of the Conservator of Forests for increasing the rigour of the ábkári and forest laws were accepted by him, being led away by the flattering tone of the writings of these officials. He has thereby done some harm to the Native public. But now that he is assured of the harm done, he is most anxious to mend matters.

Complaint against a certain Mámlatdár of the Kaira District.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (78) of the 2nd May, in an article headed "Grievous complaint," complains of a certain Mámlatdár serving in the Kaira District having mercilessly beaten a shepherd while on tour and having taken by force several sheep without paying for them, and observes:—The shepherd complained against the Mámlatdár to the Collector and showed marks of beating on his person. The Collector called for an explanation from the Mámlatdár and the shepherd was afterwards either given back his sheep or their price. The case was hushed up as the Mámlatdár had taken the sheep for the use of some superior officer. Government ought to enquire into the matter, as a poor and illiterate shepherd cannot be expected to take legal proceedings against him. Such an event in a Native State would be regarded as tyrannical, but it would be disastrous if such occurrences were not stopped in British territories.

A suggestion to Mr. Reid, Collector of Ahmedabad.

The *Praja Mat* (115) of the 1st May learns that eight talátis of the Ahmedabad District are to be made to retire from service and says:—Their case is very pitiful as they do not receive pension, but only an allowance of Rs. 4. The Revenue Commissioner ruled some time back that talátis should be allowed to serve Government as long as they can. Mr. Reid, the Collector, does not appear to have paid attention to this order. He should reconsider their case and should ask Messrs. Narsilál Revádás and Jethálál, the late and present Mámlatdárs respectively, of the ability of these talátis to serve Government for a further period, and those talátis whom these officers may not recommend for continuing in the service should be made to retire.

Dilatoriness of the Customs Office at Karáchi.

A correspondent of the *Sind Times* (5) of the 1st May writing from Karáchi says:—The system of entry and clearance of goods pursued in this small port (Karáchi) would not be tolerated for an hour either in Bombay or Calcutta, where the mercantile interests are strong and influential and where the Chambers of Commerce are not moribund bodies like our so-called Chamber of Commerce here. We hope the Commissioner in Sind will spare a moment amid his multifarious public duties to order an investigation, which would certainly result in immediate thorough cleansing out and reorganizing of the Augean Stable, that public nuisance the Karáchi Custom House.

Inconvenience of multifarious duties entrusted to the Civil Surgeon at Hyderabad.

The *Sind Sudhár* (148) of the 17th April says:—It is certain that an officer entrusted with several multifarious duties cannot discharge any of them satisfactorily. The officer holding the appointment of Civil Surgeon of Hyderabad is now required to perform, in addition to his legitimate functions as Civil Surgeon, the duties pertaining to the offices of (1) Superintendent of Jail, (2) Superintendent of the Hyderabad Medical School, and (3) Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum. Moreover, according to the existing practice, this officer attends to all his several duties during the first 3 or 4 hours of the morning, and the consequence is that he cannot devote sufficient time and attention to his more important duties as Civil Surgeon of the town. He hardly works more than one hour in the Civil Hospital. The people are therefore compelled to pay to private practitioners for medicines and medical advice. It is true that Dr. Holmsted, like his successors, had to

attend to the several duties enumerated above, but Dr. Holmsted lived close to the Civil Hospital and allowed the people free access to him at all times of the day and night. The present Civil Surgeon lives within military limits, where people cannot visit and consult him without considerable inconvenience. Moreover, if any patient is obliged to call at his residence, he tells him that that is not the time to see patients and that he must come to the hospital the next day. Now this being the state of things, what are the poor people to do? We hope Government will take steps in this matter. If the Civil Surgeon were required to perform the duties of only two offices, *i.e.*, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Hyderabad Medical School, great benefits would be sure to accrue to the people. As regards the supervision of the jail, the arrangement made at Karáchi may with advantage be adopted at Hyderabad also. As to the Lunatic Asylum, one of the Assistant Surgeons at Hyderabad may be directed to superintend it daily after the regular school hours.

Disorder and terror at Tatta in Karáchi.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 1st May says:—Tatta, the nearest important town to Karáchi, is in a state bordering upon anarchy. Robberies, house-breaking and thefts are of such frequent occurrence that the whole population is said to be paralysed by terror. The police is perfectly powerless. Person and property are as insecure as if the town of Tatta were a thousand miles away from a civilised and peaceful Government. The townspeople in their helplessness sent a telegram to the Commissioner in Sind beseeching him to send somebody to their help. They have received no reply. Red-tape does not permit such a direct course of action. The Commissioner in Sind may be too busy, or he may have directed the District Collector's attention to the matter. He could not have treated the prayer of the people with cold neglect. The Tatta people have made another representation to Colonel Crawford and he will probably take some measure to suppress the terrible lawlessness and relieve the people from their anxious and helpless terror. The people can do nothing but appeal for help—they are themselves unarmed, and they have never been trained to protect themselves. To beat a thief is to take the law in one's own hands, and when the law itself is powerless what can people do but tremble and bemoan their helplessness? Now it may be asked, how is it that Tatta should have suddenly turned out a nest of criminals? Only a short while ago we heard no complaints. The people were happy, peaceful and content. All of a sudden the town becomes infested with bad characters, with daring robbers who stop at nothing and who perpetrate robberies in open daylight. The inhabitants of Tatta maintain that it is since the transfer of Mr. Chatursing, the Head Constable, to an unimportant and out-of-the-way station that crime has become so fearfully prevalent in the town. The fact is the Head Constable is not in the good books of the District Superintendent of Police. If inquiries were pushed very far some interesting cause might be found for the District Superintendent's dislike towards the Chief Constable. Chatursing has been highly spoken of everywhere; he is an intelligent, efficient police officer; he has been exceedingly popular in every táluka that he has been sent to: but these considerations have not a straw's weight with the District Superintendent of Police of Karáchi. Considering what kind of an officer we have at the head of the police in the Karáchi District it seems to us most surprising that there are not many more places like Tatta given up to the saturnalia of crime. This is only an instance out of many in which a department works pretty successfully with a most incompetent man at its head.

Murders and weakness of police in Hála, Hyderabad.

The same newspaper of the 5th May says:—Some time ago a letter appeared in these columns drawing attention to the prevalence of secret and undetected crime in Hála. Since then another man has mysteriously disappeared. There can be very little doubt that these mysterious disappearances are equivalent to murders and subsequent concealment of the bodies. In the case of Hála it is through no fault of the police that these secret murders and abductions are not traced home to the perpetrators. There is a powerful organisation with some notorious but influential men at its head. This organisation is believed to be at the bottom of many crimes. But the police cannot measure their strength with these men, because the contest would be very unequal.

What is required at Hála is an addition to the strength of the police under a strong and fearless police officer, who will not shirk his duty even if he has to oppose himself to some men having great local authority. The fact that the inhabitants of Hála say in open bazár that they do not enjoy the blessings of British rule and that the Hála sub-division is beyond British law is a very significant comment upon the misrule and terrorism which are the order of the day at Hála. The Hyderabad District Superintendent of Police can if he will put down the systematic intimidation and untraced crime in Hála. He has to strike at the root aud to crush the organised and banded lawlessness of the place.

Legislation.

Comments in connection with the new Bankruptcy Bill.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 8th May disapproves of the retention of imprisonment for debt in the Bankruptcy Bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council and says:—It is necessary that the Bill should also extend to the mofussil and not be limited in its operation to chiet towns only. If the abolition of imprisonment for debt has proved beneficial in Europe, a similar reform should be introduced here too. Mr. Ilbert ought to have been a little bold and done away with the provision for imprisonment for debt. It is a mistake to suppose that the people of India are in all respects unfit to enjoy the privileges of the civilised countries of Europe; the people of India are not so backward. The administration of estates of insolvent debtors by the Official Assignee is good, but care should be taken that the expense and trouble of creditors and debtors do not thereby increase but are reduced as far as possible.

Education.

Unseasonable raising of fees in high schools in Sind.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 5th May says :—The Acting Educational Inspector in Sind has chosen a very inopportune season, to use no stronger expression, to raise the fees of the high schools in Sind. If the appointment of a full-time Inspector is a question of the near future, the only reform with which the name of the present Acting Inspector is likely to be associated will be the raising of the scale of fees in the high schools just when the income-tax scheme was brought into operation.. It will be scarcely regarded as a revelation when we say that the school fees of school-boys are paid by their fathers or guardians. The class of people from whose families the schools are most largely recruited is eminently the income-tax paying class. Nothing can be easier than to refer to the school registers and get some idea of the professions followed by the fathers or guardians of the boys. Something like ninety per cent. will be found to be either Government servants or servants in other than Government employ, with a settled and often limited income. Is it not hard upon these people that in addition to the tax upon their incomes they should be simultaneously called upon to pay a rupee or half a rupee per mensem for every boy who has been unfortunate enough to have passed the third standard? Cannot the Educational Inspector reconsider the matter? The high schools in Sind have progressed very favourably, and we do not think that there would be any falling off in the number of students if the scale of fees were raised. But this is scarcely the time to make a fresh demand upon the purses of the new income-tax payers. We think it would be both wise and graceful to postpone the consideration of this matter. Why not wait till the college is opened?

Railways.

Want of fencing along the Dhond and Manmád State Railway line.

On the authority of its correspondent the *Poona Vaibhav* (53) of the 2nd May complains once more of the want of fencing along the Dhond and Manmád State Railway line, and draws the attention of the authorities concerned to the loss of cattle suffered in consequence by poor villagers.

Municipalities.

Irregular accounts of the Poona Municipality.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 2nd May says:—There are strong complaints in the city that the accounts of the municipality are not in well-kept condition. There is much confusion and the published accounts and those in the municipal office do not agree. We do not know how far these charges are true; but we would wish that in the matters of accounts at least our municipal liberals and conservatives and radicals should agree in insisting upon their being well and systematically kept.

Beef-market in the Kasba Peth at Poona disapproved.

The same newspaper says:—By the bye, speaking of municipal matters reminds us of a complaint made to us some time back by a correspondent to the effect that it was proposed to give permission for a beef-market to be raised in the Kasba Peth. This step will, in our opinion, be highly improper. Such a disgusting and unholy sight in the very centre of the city would be an outrage on the feelings of the people. [Other local papers of the week also condemn the erection of the market in question in the central part of the town.]

The Mámlatdár of Kapadvanj and the local municipality.

The *Praja Mat* (115) of the 1st May complains of the Mámlatdárs of the Kapadvanj and Dholka districts throwing obstacles in the way of the progress of local self-government, and says that the Mámlatdár of Kapadvanj recently made a report to the Collector that the managing committee of the local municipality did not meet for more than a month, though it actually met thrice during the last month. Mr. Allen ought to call for an explanation from the Mámlatdár for making a false report with a view to deter others from obstructing local self-government.

Native States.

Unfounded rumours about Bála Sáheb, the Holkar's eldest son.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 2nd May says:—His Highness Bála Sáheb, Holkar's son, has again been accused in the English dailies of cruelty. We sympathise with the Mahárája, to whom these attacks must be particularly annoying and sickening in his present weakened condition. It is a little curious to see how the agitation against the prince is kept up by evidently interested parties. Barely six months are allowed to pass by when rumours of fresh outrages are most industriously circulated by some one who can most unblushingly take the shelter of that august name "Our own correspondent." We cannot say that the Mahárája's elder son is altogether an excellent prince without anything in him to find fault with. Very few persons are in such an enviable condition, much less our Native princes. These, it is well known, are brought up in a very close atmosphere, where not the slightest breeze of modern civilizing ideas can enter. Those who surround the prince in the years when he is the most apt to be influenced by the impressions which he receives take the greatest pain to defy him. Well, if his character is spoiled thereby, if in his moods of anger he punishes a bold courtier who has the temerity of contradicting him rather severely, he has himself and his fraternity to thank for it. It is very difficult to understand the ways of the court, particularly in our Native States. There are a good many persons who can testify to the fact that a Political Agent is not a very amiable officer so far as these princes are concerned. He has a very ravenous hunger and keen, peering eyes. He detects flaws, which is a very easy thing to do, for there are many scattered about. His skill and interest are alike engaged in making a mountain of a mole-hill, at the same time leaving, by a curious mechanism, a way open to reduce the mountain to its original dimensions. He proposes to send to the Supreme Government a big *kharita*. The prince hears of this big *kharita* and as a wise man of the East offers a very satisfactory explanation. Thereupon the mountain lapses into the mole-hill and no necessity is seen to report the matter to the Foreign Office. If the Rája be not a wise man or wisely advised he does not give an agreeable and pleasant explanation, the matter goes

to the Government of India and a few of the 'guns' in honour of the Rája are chopped off and he is degraded. In the generality of cases, when news of any outrage comes from a Native State, it must always be discounted from. There happens to be some basis or ground for such news, but the proportion is not always the true one; it depends upon many other circumstances besides the truth. The Political Department of the Government of India is very curiously minded and cannot be depended upon. The Native princes of India do not find life in their exalted position a bed of roses.

Approval of the Kolhápur State being placed under the direct control of the British Government during the minority of its prince.

In an article headed "The interregnum at Kolhápur," the *Rást Goftár* (117) of the 2nd May says:—The presence of an independent, honest and cautious officer like Mr. Lee-Warner as Political Agent at the present juncture is very beneficial. There is no question regarding his abilities, industry and zeal, but the Maráthi papers are mistaken in doubting his good wishes for the Natives. The lead that he has taken in recognising the merits of the late A'ba Sáheb shows that the Maráthi papers have no reason to dislike him. The advocates of the establishment of a Regency Council have not shown the necessity for such a measure. Regents have not been nominated in other Native States during the minority of their princes. In such large States as those of Baroda and Cutch the administration was carried on otherwise than by a Regent during the minority of their potentates. The Political Agents managed these States with great success. Why then should Kolhápur have a Regent to administer its affairs? We are of opinion that the direct control of the paramount power over the administration of Native States during the minority of their rulers is beneficial to the States concerned. It affords an opportunity to stop mismanagement and lavish expenditure and the State is handed over to its ruler in a prosperous condition. Such a thing has happened in many States and it is desirable that the Government should have a direct control over the administration of Kolhápur.

Future administration of the Kolhápur State.

In a paragraph headed "The administration of Kolhápur" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 3rd May says:—The death of the late Regent of Kolhápur has not only caused to the State a loss of the Regent personally, but threatens to cause a change in the system of administration. It is broadly hinted that there being no eligible person to fill the late A'ba Sáheb's place Government propose to put the administration in the direct charge of the Political Agent. We hope no such retrograde step will be taken. It ought not to be difficult to find a prince capable enough to fill the office of Regent, but if that should be found impossible, a Native administration with a powerful minister such as was formed at Baroda in 1875 will quite as well meet with the aspirations of the people. A total relapse into British administration may unsettle people's mind and revive that extravagance and wastefulness of public expenditure for which Kolhápur was noted under Colonel Anderson, and will cause a break in the tradition of Native administration which has been governing Kolhápur for some time past.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 2nd May says:—It would indeed be a matter for regret if Kolhápur were to be deprived of a Council of Regency on poor A'ba Sáheb's death. And we say this not because we have any misgivings as to the rule of the Political Agent, but because the Regency Council is an experiment we are most anxious to see fairly tried. In several States we know it has shown very happy results, and we do not see why it may not be tried elsewhere in order to inspire public confidence, as also to afford practical education to representatives of the Native community. In fact, the Council of Regency is a very convenient form of representative government in Native States, which possess the germs of it in their Panchayat system.

Outlawry in Káthiáwár and the Native princes.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (119) of the 30th April says:—Káthiáwár princes have issued strict orders to their subjects prohibiting them from giving any food or drink to outlaws who may visit their territories, and persons failing to obey this order are threatened with severe punishment. On the other hand, when the outlaws visit villages and ask for food, and when the people refuse to supply

it, the former set fire to villages, plunder them and cut off the ears and noses of people. The people have thus to suffer in obeying the order of their rulers, whose business it is to bring the outlaws to justice.

Forced concession of lands for the Southern Marátha Railway.

The *Jagaddádarsh* (36) of the 2nd May has learnt from hearsay that force is being exercised on Native Chiefs and Jághirdárs by Political Agents in order to secure land without compensation for the Southern Marátha Railway, and observes that, deprived as the Chiefs are of their jurisdiction as regards ábkári, forest and salt, their present power and importance are much less than what they were at the beginning of the British rule in India.

Berár Affairs.

Necessity of an additional táluka in the Buldána District.

A correspondent of the *Vaidarbh* (17) of the 1st May, writing from Deulgaum, is surprised to see that a comparatively large district like Buldána should be divided into only three tálukas unlike the rest, and says that Government will greatly oblige the people if with a view to save them from the present inconveniences they create another táluka with its head-quarters at Deulgaum.

G. M. SATHE,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
11th May 1886.

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(For the week ending 8th May 1886.)

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INDIA OFFICE
8 JUN 1886

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERAR

For the Week ending 15th May 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*20	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*30	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
32	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
33	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*41	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
42	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
44	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
46	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
*55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*56	„ Pune Sárvajánik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)...	Monthly	735
*63	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
64	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára...	Do.	125
66	„ Suryakánt...	Ellichpur	Do.	150
67	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	240
*68	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*69	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*70	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
71	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*72	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*73	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*75	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
77	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
78	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
79	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
81	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*85	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
86	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
87	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
89	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
90	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
91	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*92	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
93	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
95	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
96	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
97	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
99	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
100	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
101	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
102	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*103	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
104	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
105	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
106	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
107	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,425
108	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
109	„ Madhur Vachan	Do.	Monthly	1,000
110	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
111	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
112	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*113	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
114	The Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	400
115	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950
116	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
117	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
119	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Saurástra Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*124	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
125	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
126	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*129	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
130	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
131	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
132	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
133	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*134	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
135	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
*136	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
137	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
138	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
139	„ Vrittánta Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
*145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*146	The Muin-ul-Islám	Karáchi	Weekly	200
147	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Injustices of the British rule.

The *Sind Sudhár* (147) of the 1st May says:—It is said that the public revenues do not suffice to cover expenditure and consequently Government is largely in debt. The reason assigned for this deficit is that Government has to remit every year 20 krors of rupees to England besides defraying the enormous expenditure incurred in the administration of Indian affairs. Government has passed a large number of laws and regulations and each law means the entertainment of a large establishment, both ministerial and menial, to carry out its provisions. Besides this establishment large numbers of troops are maintained permanently to guard the country against foreign invasion. These establishments have reduced the subject-population to poverty. The subordinate officials employed by Government to carry out the intentions of the Legislature are not paid liberally and the salaries assigned to them by Government are so low that they cannot be expected to act honestly. Mukhtyárkars, Munshis, Tapedárs, Kotars and employés of the Forest, Salt and Opium Departments,—all extort money from the people. One great injustice is that the laws of the British Government are not published by beat of drum and are so complicated that they are quite unintelligible to illiterate persons, and therefore it is hard to expect them to be observed by persons who do not understand what they really mean. Another grievance which we beg to bring to notice is that English law is costly and dilatory. The parties to suits have to attend courts for many days together and pay a variety of fees.

Comments on Indian administration.

In an article headed "The plague spots of our administration," the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 9th May says:—The administrative machinery of India is a unique spectacle. It is unique, not only because its composition is fearful and wonderful, but because it has succeeded in turning its men into so many returns-grinding engines, in rubbing down their angularities, in wearing out their eccentricities, and in reducing them to the dull dead level of registrars of statistics and *reports to Government for orders*. The real problem of Indian finance is not, perhaps, so much the reduction of the cost of the military army as that of this civil army. Is the growth of the civil army natural? Is it the spontaneous and necessary result of what may be called the *political climate* of India? Is it the legitimate child of the history and antecedents of the Indian people, or merely a bastard taking its composition and quality in the "lusty stealth of nature" and not in the lawful wedlock of the present with the past? Is it suited to the genius of the nation, and is it favourable to its progress? All these are questions which must be answered honestly if our rulers know their own interests. But, unfortunately, they have not yet wholly made up their mind as to what their interest is. If they want to make themselves rich, let them fix a direct tribute payable by India instead of saddling her with laws she does not understand and burdening her with a machinery well designed for the execution of these laws but too expensive and cumbrous to suit her altered fortunes. Let the administration be simple, direct and straightforward. Let there be no technicalities, in Heaven's name no promises sweet to the ear but false to the hope, no crooked ways of making money and aggrandizing unnecessary departments. Surround yourselves with trusty councillors, intimately acquainted with the people, not through the medium of reports and returns, but by means of their own direct observation and intercourse. Put a little more faith in your administrative officers after you have taken pains in their selection, and do not overwhelm them with your absurd demands for useless statistics. Do not puzzle your subjects with variations of your laws. Be slow to make the laws and slower still to alter them. The precipitancy in legislation indicates a morbid disease in your constitution. Demand a more intimate knowledge of the vernaculars of the people from your civil officers than you now do, and let not the examinations in languages be a well acted farce. Infuse a little more sentiment into your administration and encourage your servants to obtain the good-will of the ruled. Do not act as if India was a shop and you its keeper. Be a little more royal and a little less despotic.

Economy and reform in the revenue administration.

The same newspaper observes that the revenue administration of India has long seemed to it to be wasteful, discusses the revenue administration of the North-West Provinces in particular and shows how large savings could be made in that department without any loss of efficiency. The paper proposes that instead of a special agency for the trial of revenue suits and appeals, the ordinary civil courts may be invested with power to adjudicate between the revenue authorities and the ryots.

Grant of Home Rule to Ireland and its effect on India.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (107) of the 9th May, in an article headed "Effect of the Irish policy on India," says:—If Mr. Gladstone succeeded in carrying his scheme for granting Home Rule to Ireland through Parliament, the people of India would be led to hope that they would be allowed to have a similar share in the administration of their own country. It is a good trait of the British Government that it educates its subjects and thereby dispels their ignorance, but the people complain that the Government is not half so anxious to respect the claims of educated Natives to a due share in the administration of the country as it is to educate them. The people would feel greatly obliged if a small number of their countrymen were allowed to sit in Parliament. The Indian representatives would effectually show how India is governed and what little voice educated Natives have in its administration. A reform in the present constitution of the Viceregal and provincial legislative councils and the admission of Natives into the administration on a larger scale than hitherto will improve the condition of India. But England cares very little to raise the position of educated Natives. The people of Ireland will shortly have fresh concessions made to them, but when is a similar step to be taken for the benefit of poor India?

Public meetings for expressing sympathy with Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 13th May supports the suggestion made by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* to the newly-established "National League" of Bengal to hold a public meeting for expressing sympathy with the efforts made by Mr. Gladstone for granting Home Rule to Ireland, for offering public prayers for the success of his scheme and for adopting a testimonial to him, and observes:—The people and the Native press of India approve of the proposal to grant Home Rule to Ireland and sympathise with Mr. Gladstone in the matter. Such a public demonstration should not be made in Bengal alone, but throughout the country, as all are interested in Mr. Gladstone's scheme. India will thereby discharge a duty and will to some extent strengthen Mr. Gladstone's hands in having the Home Rule Bill passed. The legislature of Quebec has already taken the initiative and the political associations in India ought to speedily move in the matter. [The *Ripon Reporter* (117) of the same date makes a similar recommendation.]

Sterner policy for India.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 10th May writes:—To declare that men like Mr. Maclean and Sir Richard Temple are unfriendly to the people of India and that it will be better if they are not returned to Parliament, to ask for a Royal Commission instead of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the administration of India, to hold public meetings, to pass resolutions therein and to memorialise Government on forest and ábkári matters are all legitimate and constitutional measures taken by the people of India for their political advancement. So also to complain against officers of the British Government, as is done in English and vernacular newspapers, in the matter of the imprisonment of King Theebaw and the detention of Mahárája Dhulip Sing is not to write against the British Government and therefore not seditious. To discuss public matters loyally and freely is the duty of the press and to gag it is fraught with danger. The Home Government should therefore think well before replying to the despatch which Lord Dufferin is reported to have submitted about a sterner policy for India.

Anent the rumour of an intended sterner policy for India which has recently got a wide currency, the *Sind Times* (5) of the 12th May says:—If the Viceroy is persuaded that the safety of the empire demands that the liberty or

the license of the educated class should be restrained he can call for a sterner policy. We have had such policies before this and we may have them again. We have had to put up with many disappointments and we may put up with another. Lord Dufferin has already disappointed us and he may go a step further and disappoint us a little more. If the present rumour turns out to be a fact we shall derive some consolation from the prophecy of Colonel Osborne and shall have the satisfaction of knowing that a few keen-sighted men at least succeeded in drawing a correct forecast of Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty. We have still every hope that the rumour may be altogether baseless. It will not make much difference in the progress of the country now whether a stern or a lenient policy is followed by Government. There is still room for experiments, but the time is not very far when the policy of Government will not admit of any change, when Mr. Edwin Arnold's words will prove true and only one policy will be open to Government to follow.

In a paragraph headed "Alarming if true," the *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 9th May says:—It is difficult to give credence to the rumour that the Government of India contemplate introducing measures for suppressing the newly awakened political activity of the Indian nation. A peaceful and loyal people asking for reasonable concessions from their rulers in a constitutional manner surely do not stand in need of checks that are necessary in the case of the terrible dynamitards and nihilists of Europe. The idea is simply absurd.

Policy of Lord Dufferin regarding Burmah and the wishes of the Native public.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (104) of the 12th May refers to the statement made by Mr. Maclean, M. P., in his last letter to the *Bombay Gazette* that the Government of India will have to be prepared for a strong revulsion of feeling in England against the annexation of Upper Burmah unless they take immediate steps to restore order in that province and remarks that the well-wishers of India desire that such a thing should come to pass and that the House of Commons should adopt a resolution condemning Lord Dufferin's policy. Native opinion had publicly declared that it was a mistake to suppose that the British would be able to rule over Burmah without any difficulty though the country was easily conquered, and the course of events has shown how sound that opinion was. The people of India will feel obliged to the Radical members of the House if they succeed in freeing India from the burden thrown on her by the annexation of Burmah by having the decision for its annexation reversed. The people ought to memorialize Parliament on the subject and ask that either native rule should be re-established in Burmah or that it be made a Crown colony. The different political associations throughout the country ought to speedily move in the matter. [The *Ripon Reporter* (117) of the 11th May expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Want of information regarding Burmah and the duty of the Press Commissioner.

The *Yajdán Parast* (132) of the 9th May refers to the prevalence of disorder and incendiary fires in Burmah and observes:—Detailed information regarding the critical condition of affairs there has not reached India, but the particulars already received are sufficient to cause anxiety. Telegraphic intelligence from Mandalay is received very late. This fact shows that the public is not informed in time of the real situation there and that it is left to form conjectures regarding it. It is the duty of Government to keep the public informed of the real state of things in Burmah through the Press Commissioner.

Embassy to Thibet.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 8th May says:—The proposed mission to Thibet has caused no small uneasiness in the country. It is feared, not without reason, that all such missions end in political complications. The British merchant has so often developed into the conqueror that all inroads of British commerce into semi-civilized or ill-administered countries have to be regarded as the certain preliminary to conquest. Only a few years ago England had no other interest in Burmah than that of trade, and Burmah has already ceased to exist as an independent kingdom. Thibet is as close to India as Burmah. The extension of the Indian empire in

any direction is certainly unsafe for India, and it is on this account as much as on any other that the annexation of Burmah has been so strongly condemned in India. Every new annexation begins in this way. There is a mission, lavish presents, there are very cordial compliments and other amenities. Then there is a change. There are misunderstandings, political differences and dark threats, and the end is annexation. Have we not the same thing to fear in the case of Thibet? We are sure we do not know, but Thibet, so long as it is in Chinese hands, is not in fear of being annexed to India. The Himálayas have till now proved an impenetrable barrier between India and Northern Asia, and we earnestly hope that in the case of Thibet the fear generally expressed will prove to be unfounded.

New loan of six millions.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 9th May says:—The new loan of 6 millions sterling at 3 per cent. which the Secretary of State has now invited will, we think, be in the long run beneficial to India even though the interest charged thereon has to be paid in gold. It should be remembered that the country cannot afford to pour annually into the imperial treasury anything like one-third of the amount tendered. Neither can she lend it at one-third the rate of the normal interest she gets. There is practically speaking no investing or circulating capital in India. The comparatively little that it has is well employed at an average interest of 6 to 9 per cent. India needs many hundred millions to develop her material resources, and she must borrow wherever money is cheap and abundant. Our only regret is that she does not *retain* the profits of the loan *here*. Of course she is quite prepared even to pay 4 and 5 instead of 3 per cent. as interest for what she borrows. But she is mortified that the *profits* yielded by these loans should also be swept away. This is her misfortune, for which she has in a measure to hold her present masters responsible. She is now suffering from the effects of their fallacious fiscal policy and their wasteful system of administration. Again, India looks with horror at all loans which are borrowed for military and therefore unproductive purposes. That is mostly a dead loss.

Dhulip Sing's detention at Aden and advice to the British Government.

Writing upon Dhulip Sing and his detention at Aden, the *Pratod* (55) of the 10th May says:—The English annexed the kingdom of Mahárája Dhulip Sing through sheer injustice, but supposing that this annexation was in consequence of political circumstances, should they have appropriated also his private property, which was so large as to yield an annual income of about 12 or 13 lákhs? According to the treaty concluded between the English and Dhulip Sing, the Mahárája was to get a grant of from 4 to 5 lákhs, but the provision in the treaty has not been carried out. Either through his misfortune or through the suspicious disposition of the English people the Mahárája is now detained at Aden, far from England as well as India. God knows what will be his state in that bad climate and our anxiety in the matter is of no avail. His fate depends upon Providence. The thing to be learnt from all this is that the English, being originally a poor nation but subsequently raised to royal dignity all of a sudden, have become giddy and cannot see properly. That they conduct excellently the administration of a country is a good point in them, but they cannot keep their subjects and tributary chiefs in contentment, which is the main stay of Government. Everywhere their suspicion comes in their way and it is certainly unaccountable that the danger of such a suspicious disposition should never occur to them. Should they not know that when time will come their judgment will be stupified, their pulse will cease to beat and they will have to fall supine like dolls of cowdung? Not to mention the English, even proud kings like Alexander have fallen low. If the English want to make a good name in this country they should look to the contentment of the subject. Native princes and chiefs are the main stay of their Government and they should consider how to preserve these pillars of the State. They have yet reason to be afraid of the Russians, who are so powerful as to be able to eat up the English in no time. To cope successfully with such a powerful enemy is a hazardous affair and requires that the English should remember that they should behave unreservedly with their subjects. Though the imprisonment of Theebaw at Ratnágiri has given territory to the English, yet it

has disturbed the minds of the Burmese. The detention of Dhulip Sing at Aden does not mean much bravery. There is nothing to be proud of in beating a dead tiger. It will only serve to disaffect the hearts of the Hindus and the Sikhs. This matter should therefore be maturely considered by Englishmen like Mr. Gladstone and Lord Ripon.

Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal and Sir Lepel Griffin.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 12th May says:—It is rumoured with a persistence that cannot be overlooked that Sir Lepel Griffin will be appointed Sir Rivers Thompson's successor. He is a strong man and very high in the Viceroy's favour, and as Lord Dufferin thinks that a strong man is at present needed for Bengal his choice has fallen upon Sir Lepel. The press in Bengal is up in arms against the contemplated appointment, not without reason. Sir Lepel Griffin is a Panjáb civilian, and if Lord Dufferin thinks very highly of his services he may appoint him to succeed Sir Charles Aitchison. Although Sir Lepel Griffin has no personal experience of Bengal, he has never concealed his hostility to the inhabitants of that province. In his latest contribution to the *Asiatic Review* he devotes a considerable portion of his essay to the vilification of the Bengalis. He can abuse them as much as he chooses from Central India, but it is preposterous that he should be rewarded for his open dislike of the people of Bengal by being sent to rule over them. Bengal has been so uniformly unfortunate in her rulers that we are not surprised at the generally bitter tone of the press in Bengal and the prevalence of race-feeling in the province. For such a province to be condemned to the rule of administrators like Sir Rivers Thompson is a misfortune, but Sir Lepel Griffin's appointment would be nothing less than a calamity. We are quite certain that if Bengal were ruled by administrators nominated direct from England the discontent and bitterness so often complained of in that province would gradually disappear. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (86) and the *Ripon Reporter* (117) of the 14th May also express disapproval of the expected appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The *Samáchár* adds that Lord Dufferin will commit a serious mistake in making this appointment and that it will be no small addition to the errors already committed by His Lordship.]

Mr. Grant Duff as Governor of Madras.

Writing on Mr. Grant Duff and the Garstin dacoity case, the *Sind Times* (5) of the 12th May says:—From the Secretary of State to the youngest civilian in India the present Governor of Madras is regarded by every one as a mischievous and pedantic failure. A universal sigh of relief from every part of India will fill out with a favourable breeze the sails of the vessel in which Mr. Grant Duff will leave this country. He will be liked best when out of Madras.

Suggestions to the Press Commissioner.

A correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 9th May says:—Instead of assuring us that the Master of Peterhoff never flirts with the Allahabad Peri, let Mr. Wallace say something now and then about the *real* object of the Ráwal Pindi Darbár, the Delhi parade, and the Mandalay muddle. What is the use of the Press Commissioner's Department, which seldom goes beyond opium sales and wheat crops, enlivening the dull monotony of such despatches with scraps from American newspapers or Chinese travellers who have never been to China or with stale frontier news from the Boundary Commission? There is much room here for a saving in the cost of paper and postage. The only item from the Press Commissioner that really interests the Indian reader is about the exports of bullion and that interest is by no means particularly friendly to the British. Instead of these 'confidence tricks,' I say, if arrangements were made for the supply of authentic information to papers on all measures of the Government likely to be misunderstood in the absence of timely explanation, a good deal of the tension of feeling that now exists would become impossible. What made the outlay on the Pindi Darbár imperatively necessary, who forced the Viceroy's hands in the matter of the Delhi *tamásha*, what made him disregard Indian public opinion in dealing with Upper Burmah, what keeps his Government from encouraging the Native volunteer movement—these are points on which Government

might with advantage enlighten the public through at least those journals which allow of honest difference of opinion. So long as explanation on these and similar points is studiously withheld Government ought to be prepared for the wildest misrepresentations. I should not be much surprised if, as things now go, Lord Dufferin were to be credited with the benevolent intention of deporting all Native princes of India as he has been with the heroic idea of gagging the press; or if Sir Lepel Griffin is denounced as being about to blow off the editor of the *Indian Mirror*, or Dr. Hunter as intending to strangle the editor of the *Indian Spectator*, or if the worthy Law Member were to be accused of "brutal assault" with his stick on a "highly respectable old Native" and his paternal grand-mother.

Official coercion and suggestions to Lord Reay.

In an article headed "Official coercion and oppression," the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 10th May says:—We owe a great deal to the disinterested efforts of men like Messrs. Wordsworth, Hume, Cotton and Sir W. Wedderburn, whose minds are not alloyed by any selfish motives. With the help of these Anglo-Indian friends and with the support of such persons as Dr. Hunter, we are sure that we shall make a rapid progress in the direction of political elevation, though that progress meets with a strong resistance from such Anglo-Indians as are for a policy of repression. Almost all authority is centred in our English fellow-subjects; the consequence is that at times they abuse their power and authority. Unless this sort of abuse is instantly checked the people will be subjected to untold sufferings and sorrows. The paper then gives particulars of three cases of what it calls official coercion and oppression, viz., (1) *Lepel Griffin* vs. *Currie*, (2) *Thomas* vs. *Mirasdars* and (3) *Peyton* vs. *Vana-dukha-nivárini Sabha*, and concludes by saying that here are no Duffs and Thompsons. Lord Reay will, we hope, go through the last case and will visit the officers concerned with his severe displeasure. The Sabha is founded for legitimate objects and we cannot, for the life of us, make out why the officers unnecessarily meddled with the rights of the people. We are sure that Lord Reay will soon dispose of the memorial which has been submitted to him in a just manner. In the meanwhile the case may be taken to the civil court, where we are sure the members of the Sabha will have justice done to them.

Reflections suggested by the case of Tulsidás in England.

The *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 9th May says:—The case of Tulsidás, a poor and aged man, who travelled all the way from India to London in order to present a petition to the Queen-Empress at her Palace in Windsor only to be turned out by the English police as a nuisance, illustrates a radical defect in the present system of our Government. It is neither personal nor representative, and yet combines the evils of both, and the poor Indian who thinks that if he is heard by no one he can at least soothe his spirit by a personal appeal to the fountain of power and take his chance of the result is doomed to disappointment. The courts are costly and many matters in which the ryot is vitally interested are removed from their jurisdiction and subjected to the decision of the executive who become both judges and defendants in their own cause, and the aggrieved has no disinterested authority to appeal to. The nominal legislatures have no power to question the acts of the executive and demand explanation, which is one means of exercising a wholesome check on the conduct of the executive and of preventing wrongs. The Government ought at least to concede this much in its own best interests as well as in those of its subjects. [The *Arunodayá* (19) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Recommendation of mercy towards the convicts in the Broach riot case.

The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 9th May expresses dissatisfaction at the decision of the High Court in the Broach riot case and observes:—It is not proper that 32 families should be ruined for the loss of one life or that the sentence of transportation for life should be inflicted in a case of unlawful assembly. Looking to the ignorance of the accused, Government should exercise their prerogative of mercy in this case. Would such a decision have been passed by the court if the accused were Europeans and the

deceased a Native? [Several Gujaráti papers of this week also request Government to show mercy to the 32 Talávia rioters sentenced to transportation for life.]

Character of Mr. Nugent, Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 10th May says:—Mr. J. Nugent, who is about to leave for Europe on furlough, is one of those officials who are misunderstood first but valued afterwards. There was a time when, filling the office of Judicial Under-Secretary, he was known as a somewhat eccentric civilian, and as University examiner given to slaughtering candidates by means of catching questions. But his career as Revenue Secretary has been fairly good. We do not of course shut our eyes to the fact that he might have held more liberal views on forest and ábkári questions; but men may honestly differ on them. He did not oppose local self-government and we believe he was for Lord Ripon's scheme. Where in its practical formulation it fell short, that was owing to the Mogul Councillor of the time—Mr. Ashburner—and the weak-kneed impulsiveness of Sir James Fergusson. If official Bombay was able to keep its head cool at the time of the Ilbert Bill agitation, it was because civilians like Mr. Nugent considered the situation calmly. Being of a quiet temper and somewhat harsh in manner, one is at first liable to be impressed that he is an unsympathetic official, but a longer contact with him shows that he is something of the typical Englishman, not gushing in his sympathies, at times even repulsive, but withal honest, straightforward and hating humbug. Credit is chiefly due to him for ridding the Secretariat of the vices of nepotism and favouritism which had clustered around it before he was placed at the head of its Revenue branch. He has never been slow to appreciate and reward true merit, ability and recognised educational qualifications without distinction of race or colour. And where he once found that he had misunderstood a man and injured his official prospects, he never failed to repair the wrong. We hope he will return to this country renewed in health and a little more liberalized on forest and ábkári questions.

A case of contempt of court at Belgaum.

The *Karnátak Mitrá* (40) of the 6th May gives particulars of a case in which a member of the Belgaum bar was charged by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Mr. Anding, with contempt of his court and ultimately discharged, and recommends the matter for the investigation of the higher authorities with a view that pleaders may not meet with such rude treatment at the hands of Government officers in future.

Inconvenience of passengers at the Carnac and Mody Bandars, Bombay, and suggestions.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 14th May refers to the complaint made by a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* regarding the crush and confusion prevailing at the Carnac and Mody Bandars and remarks:—The authorities concerned ought to remedy this state of things. If the arrangements in force at the Prince's Dock regarding the entrance of carts and their unloading were adopted at these bandars the confusion and delay at present experienced would considerably disappear. A great deal of bustle and confusion prevails from early morning till 8 A.M. at the two bandars when passengers embark on board the coasting steamers bound for Cutch, Káthiáwár and other ports and the crush of passengers is always very great. Passengers have to go on board a steamer by means of a narrow ladder and suffer much inconvenience and the condition of females and children is sometimes really pitiful. It is surprising that accidents do not occur more frequently than they happen at present. The Port Trust and the police ought speedily to take remedial measures. A European Police Inspector with a few policemen should be stationed there and more than one ladder should be provided for the use of passengers embarking on the coasting steamers.

Gamblers in Poona and a suggestion to the local police.

The *Dnyán Chakshu* (7) of the 12th May learns that gamblers have again begun their objectionable craft in the Bhaváni Peth at Poona and recommends the local police to be on their guard and to put down the band at once.

The *Kâside Mumbai* (108) of the 12th May dwells on the inconvenience suffered by Natives in travelling in hack bullock conveyances in Bombay and suggests that the Acting Commissioner of Police should remedy this complaint in the same way as that regarding buggies was done. The bullock conveyances ought to be so constructed that people may get into them from behind, the seats therein being made more comfortable and clean. They should also have fine curtains for the use of Native females.

Complaint about hack bullock conveyances in Bombay and a suggestion to the Acting Commissioner of Police.

Legislation.

In a paragraph headed "The Bankruptcy Bill," the *Indu Prakâsh* (10) of the 10th May says:—There is one thing which Indian experience of the insolvency law suggests and which does not seem to be adequately provided for by the Act, and that is the demoralizing effect of the Act on debtors. It is a notorious fact in Bombay that people habitually run into debt much above their means with no thought of paying it, but with the certainty that they will be relieved by the Act, to be again free to incur other debts. There are some persons who, like confirmed criminals, are inveterate attendants of the Insolvency Court, and the Court is always ready to give them relief whatever the amount of their failings. In this way the law sets a premium on extravagance and vice. In our opinion relief should be restricted to genuine misfortune and distress. It should not be extended to wilful extravagance and waste. The law as at present worked is all on the side of the debtors. But if the debtors are entitled to relief, the creditors too deserve some sympathy and protection from the law.

The Bankruptcy Bill.

Writing on the Bankruptcy Bill, the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 9th May says:—Let us hope that the defects of the present amendment will be remedied by a bolder even if a less constitutional law reformer who recognizes the principle that the object of all legislation is to make virtue easy and vice difficult to practise. Under the working of the Act as it is we have often noticed this principle reversed, especially in the case of "respectable" insolvents, and it was mainly after the arrival of Mr. John Scott that we began to perceive a sensible abatement in the fury of the "whitewashing" process which restored a number of black sheep to society, hardened into so many veritable wolves. Reckless trading, false accounts, making over assets to family or friends, absconding to neighbouring States, gambling there again with the substance of the widow and the orphan,—these are scandals which the Act itself ought to reach in the first instance.

In a paragraph headed "The Arms' Act once more," the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 9th May says:—The Native press has cried itself hoarse in the matter, but its cry has fallen flat upon the ears of Government. So averse are our rulers against any change in the body of the Act that its stringency is causing heavy loss both to life and property. In the Central Provinces alone, according to the official reports recently published, considerable increase in the loss of human life, to say nothing of other property, has occurred. Tigers have become bolder than before and the increase in the area of forests must afford them greater facilities of attack and escape than formerly. Even the old rickety matchlock is hardly to be found in a village, and if the reports we often hear are not false, people have often to chase or kill a ferocious beast either by means of their clubs or large stones. We do not ask Government to allow people to carry arms of precision, but there need be no political fear in allowing villagers to use flint guns, swords and javelins. Before the Mutiny the people did possess all these, but they were not less loyal than they are now. We are sorry Government should still blindly hold to their opinion even at the cost of human lives.

The Arms' Act and destruction of human life by wild beasts.

Education.

Decay of the vernaculars.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 10th May says:—The admission of French as a second language by the University of Bombay suggests the wider question why our vernaculars should not likewise be admitted. French is no doubt a more cultivated language and has a greater quantity of literature than any of our vernaculars. But the latter are not devoid of literature and the only way to make them cultivated and to increase their literature is to induce University men to study them. The time has come when a serious effort should be made to get the vernaculars recognized by the University as their exclusion from the University course has been productive of manifold evils. The action of the University has not only shut the vernaculars out of colleges, but has practically shut them out of schools even, where at least they ought to be learnt. We for our part would be glad to see the vernaculars made a necessary subject at the Matriculation and a voluntary second language in the whole of the Arts course.

Complaint regarding instruction in Elphinstone College.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 9th May says :—We are loath to say anything that should reflect unfavourably on the management of the Elphinstone College. But the junior students seem to have a grievance which needs ventilation, if not immediate redress. They complain that their teaching staff consists too largely of Fellows and that the instruction in English is not at all attractive. That freshmen should be consigned in some subjects to the care of amateur teachers is probably a necessity not very much to be regretted. But that they should be generally dissatisfied with the teaching of the English Professor is a state of matters which few will be inclined to pass over. We have had three or four complaints to this effect in the course of the year and last week we had a small deputation of students calling upon us to ask how they could get Mr. Barrett back as Professor of English, though this gentleman is said to have already taken up his appointment at Poona. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (107) of the same date says that the students of the Elphinstone College are sorry to lose their popular Professor, Mr. Barrett, who gave them great help in their studies and to whom injustice has been done by his appointment to the Deccan College.]

Objections to a certain school-book.

A correspondent of the *Jagan Mitrá* (38) of the 10th May objects to Rávji Shástri Godbole's Maráthi translation of Dr. Hunter's Brief History as a text-book on history for the vernacular standard VI, firstly on the ground of its being too difficult, secondly because of its containing opinions on Hindu religion which it is not safe to inculcate on the minds of school-boys, and thirdly on account of its small type, and observes that most of the books on geometry, geography, etymology and other subjects which are at present read in Government schools being printed in small type school children are likely to have their sight soon impaired and that school boards will do well to protest against this evil.

Railways.

Complaint against His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda's Railway.

A correspondent of the *Baroda Vatsal* (144) of the 9th May complains of the inconvenience suffered by passengers on His Highness the Gáikwád's Railway for want of sufficient and comfortable carriages and requests the railway authorities to remove the cause of complaint.

Native States.

Comments on the Government resolution on dues levied in Native States.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 9th May says:—Certain dues levied in most of the States of the Southern Marátha Country and Káthiáwár have been engaging the attention both of the Supreme and Local Governments for some time past, and if our local contemporary of the

Gazette is to be trusted, Government resolutions for the abolition of these duties are said to be almost issued. If under treaty rights Government are empowered to call upon Native States to remove such duties one has no right to quarrel with them; otherwise these resolutions will cause an amount of unnecessary irritation which no sane Chief will submit to without a protest. The plea for their removal is to be found in an impetus to trade, but if dues in certain Native States are an hindrance to internal traffic, are there not dues levied in British territories which equally hamper the course of trade? If *Dán* or *Deshdán* or *Thálamod* or *Thalabharita* is really a duty on imports or exports, then free trade must prevail. But for a pet theory to deprive Native States of pretty large sums of revenue is anything but justifiable. Before preaching to Native States the utility of free trade, would it not be better for the British Government to take a survey about themselves and see whether the other duties they levy under one name or another are not an interference in the course of traffic? If Government have under treaty rights a privilege to demand of Native States abolition of the dues they levy, does not the non-exercise of such a privilege hitherto amount to a lapse or waiver of that privilege on their part? We have our shrewd suspicions that the renewal of this claim rather points to a pressure from the cotton-lords of Manchester than a real desire on the part of the authorities to disturb the good relations now subsisting between the paramount power and the Native Chiefs. That the Indian Government should make British India and even Native States to pamper to the ever-growing desire of Manchester for sordid gains is a matter of great concern for the people of this country. Allowing, however, that the abolition of the dues referred to above will do good to India, why cannot the same doctrine of free trade be applied to our silverware, tea, coffee and other goods imported into England? Mere pulpit preaching becomes ridiculous unless it is practised in one's own life. We are frequently told about the good results of a free-trade system, but when the last Liberal Ministry was asked to abolish import dues on Indian articles, the Prime Minister urged that the revenue so raised was for fiscal purposes and could not be given up. And were not the Indian import duties levied equally to answer our fiscal wants? But in India the cry of Christian charity for the Indian poor, even when nobody ever sought it, helped by the cajolings of Manchester, proved too strong for our successive weak administrations, and the result was that about two millions of money was lost to us. It may however be said to the credit of Lord Northbrook that he had the moral courage to assert India's claims in regard to free trade, but his independence cost him his post. Had the import duties been re-established the Indian people would not have had the pleasure of paying the obnoxious income-tax. It has repeatedly been proved that direct taxation is most unsuitable to the circumstances of the country, but it is the official hierarchy that rules her and the outside public opinion is not allowed its due weight. Until our legislative councils are thoroughly modified and the Indian exchequer is placed under their control, there is no hope of controlling the freaks of a foreign Government.

The new European Diván of Bhopal and the principle of appointing Diváns in Native States.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 15th May says:—Colonel H. C. E. Ward has been appointed Diván of the Bhopal State. Though it is surprising that a European officer should be selected as Diván of a Native State, the people will be glad if the State is sure to be benefited thereby. The Native public will anxiously watch the result of this arrangement. It is said that Her Highness the Begam made this appointment at the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India supported by the Viceroy's approval thereof. Such procedure in the selection of Diváns for Native States is objectionable inasmuch as it is tantamount to interfering in their internal management and with the wishes of Native potentates, who have a right to nominate their own Diváns and who should be allowed to enjoy it as long as nothing unusual occurs. It is true that a Native prince is not bound to have a Diván recommended by political officers, but at the same time it must be remembered that he dare not reject their suggestion lest he should incur their displeasure and that of Government. Such pressure should

not however be exercised by Political Agents. The Native public thinks that Sir Lepel Griffin has acted harshly in the recent change of ministers at Bhopal and that the selection at such a time of Colonel Ward at the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General must be regarded with suspicion. It would have been better if the Government of Lord Dufferin had seriously considered this matter and allowed Her Highness the Begam to appoint a Diván of her own choice.

Reasons for Government not appointing a Poona Bráhman to act as Regent of Kolhápur.

In an article headed "Why another Regent was not appointed at Kolhápur," the *Rást Goftár* (116) of the 9th May says:—Poona papers do not approve of the arrangement made by His Excellency the Governor for the administration of the Kolhápur State, but from the information we have received we are glad to find that the arrangement is in conformity with the wishes of the late A'ba Sáheb. Our Maráthi contemporaries contend that one of the educated Poona Bráhmans ought to have been appointed Regent in place of A'ba Sáheb. There is no question regarding the ability of our educated Bráhmans to administer the State. But it appears that Marátha States regard Poona Bráhmans as strangers and refuse to allow them to take part in their affairs. Mahárája Holkar has recently nominated a Marátha gentleman of Bombay as his Diván, but they do not appear to pull on well together. Scindia still objects to having a Poonaite in his State and it is now known that the late A'ba Sáheb held a similar opinion. Government would gladly have appointed a member of the Kolhápur family as Regent of that State had there been a fit person to hold that office. But in Kolhápur itself there were none worthy of that post and the late Regent was opposed to bringing an outsider. If an outsider had been selected he would have formed a strong party and have become so powerful by the time the prince was entrusted with the reins of Government that he would in fact have become master of the situation and it would have been difficult then to remove him. The late Regent knew this and wished that the Political Agent should be nominated head of the Regency Council. No one was more worthy to pronounce an opinion regarding the administration of Kolhápur than the late A'ba Sáheb and Government have respected his opinion in making the present arrangement. We are glad that this large Native State will fortunately enjoy the civilised government of the British till the prince attains his majority and that the State will for the present be administered under the presidency of Mr. Lee-Warner.

Future administration of the Kolhápur State.

In an article headed "The Regency at Kolhápur," the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 9th May examines the several proposals which it learns have been placed before Government for their consideration as to the constitution of the future administration of Kolhápur, maintains that administration by the Regent and a council is the best of all, and says:—We have to solicit Government to consult the wishes of the members on the council of the Regency. We think such a course to be essentially necessary not only in the interests of the people of Kolhápur but also in those of the Government of Bombay; for any decision that may be come to should be acceptable to those who have to give effect to it.

Rumour about the Rána of Porbandar being in trouble.

The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (14) of the 10th May says:—A correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* (1) informs its readers that the Rána of Porbandar "is reported to be in trouble and that his State will be under British administration." We ask, why? What is His Highness' fault? Is it because he does not spend lákhs in pleasing the officials or does not entertain them luxuriously with *Shida* (grain, ghee and firewood) when they visit the capital? This is not surely a shortcoming. The whole agitation is fomented by interested parties, who expect large sums of money which this G. O. M. has hoarded in his coffers. This is the real secret. He is highly religious, he sees things with his own eyes and is a terror to his surroundings. He is a rigid conservative of the Rajput race, and unlike Pálitána has sent his grandson, leaving domestic inconveniences aside, to the

Rájkumár College. The thing is that his State is situated between Junágad and Jámnagar, two powerful and opulent States, which spend large sums of money in palaces, railways, pleasing the officials, as the world fully knows, and other luxuries which they can well afford to do, after grinding the poor ryots; yet with all this there is lawlessness, massacres, discontent, poisoning cases all around. Colonel Watson, an acute and accomplished political officer, fully testifies to the Rána's worth in his statistical account of that State, to which the reader's attention is directed. But the step, we repeat, which the Government intends to take will be unjust and impolitic towards a ruler who assisted them in troublous times.

Intended visit of His Highness the Gáikwád to England and suggestions made to him.

The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (45) of the 6th May having learnt that His Highness the Gáikwád is going to England in order to see the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, recommends the Mahárája to find an opportunity to acquaint the British Ministry with the manner in which officers in the Political Department ill-treat Indian Chiefs and refers him for the necessary information on the point to His Highness the Holkar. The paper thinks that unless such a representation is made for the benefit of the people of India, Indian Chiefs are sure to be blown away like chaff, and that the Gáikwád being in the relation of a son to the Queen-Empress, Her Majesty will not be displeased with him for making such a complaint.

G. M. SATHE,

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th May 1886.

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(For the week ending 15th May 1886.)

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INDIA OFFICE
19 JUN 1886

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 22nd May 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	,, Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	,, Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	,, School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	,, Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	,, Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	,, Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	,, Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	,, Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	,, Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	,, Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	,, Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	,, Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	,, Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	,, Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	,, Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	,, Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*20	,, Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	,, A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	,, Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	,, Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	,, Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	,, Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	,, Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	,, Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	,, Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	,, Dnyánáravind	Póona	Do.	150
*30	,, Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	,, Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
32	,, Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
33	,, Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
34	,, Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
35	,, Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	,, Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*37	,, Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
38	,, Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	,, Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*40	,, Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
41	,, Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*42	,, Kátáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
43	,, Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
44	,, Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
45	,, Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
47	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*55	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*66	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára...	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Do.	Do.	125
68	„ Suryakánt...	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*75	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
81	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
83	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
84	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
85	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
86	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*87	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
88	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
89	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
91	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
93	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*94	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
95	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
97	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
98	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*105	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,425
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*111	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*112	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
114	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*117	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	400
119	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
121	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
123	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
125	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
126	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
127	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*128	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
*129	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Ahmedabad	Monthly	100
130	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	423
131	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
132	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
133	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*134	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
135	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
136	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
137	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*139	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
140	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
*141	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
142	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
143	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
144	„ Vrittánta Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
145	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*146	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
147	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
148	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
149	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
150	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*151	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*152	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
153	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Disadvantages of the location of the Supreme Government at Simla.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 16th May says:—Though the Finance Committee has been sitting at Simla for some time past, its work seems to be so jealously watched that no trustworthy information is allowed to leak out. Rumours are flying about, but one is at a loss to know whether to credit or discredit them. We see it asserted that the Committee has resolved upon recommending the permanent location of some of the offices of the Supreme Government at Simla. We are afraid the alleged recommendation is a tempting step towards the final location of the Supreme Government in the hills. To the official world, to whom India is a land of holiday-making and of the enjoyments of the flesh, such recommendation must come with all its gratifying sensations. Excepting its four months' earthly presence on the plains, the Supreme Government is practically an invisible Government whose decrees are felt only through secondary channels. Ensconed as our rulers are in the remote regions of the Indian Capua, the cries of the people in the plains hardly reach them, and the remote position of Government does not encourage the people below personally to approach the great Indian pro-consul. An invisible Government, whose rule is reflected through its vicegerents, is a Government practically non-existent. We think the Committee has before it questions of serious importance to consider, and it is hoped that it will justify its appointment by giving some evidence of its practical utility.

Praises of His Excellency Lord Reay, on whom the mantle of Lord Ripon is said to have fallen.

In an article headed "Mantle of Lord Ripon fallen on Lord Reay," the *Gujarát Mitra* (79) of the 16th May says:—When Lord Dufferin is becoming unpopular day by day, we are glad to find that His Excellency Lord Reay is following in the footsteps of "Ripon the Righteous." The Bombay Presidency ought to be proud of such a clever, impartial and independent Governor as Lord Reay, who must have learnt by this time that the people of India are ever willing to sacrifice their lives for those who do good to them. His Lordship has seen how the people of India regarded Lord Ripon as their father. We congratulate His Lordship for resolving to follow in the footsteps of the noble Lord Ripon. From the numerous acts which His Excellency has hitherto done, the people are led to infer that he will turn out another Ripon. The appointment of Sir William Wedderburn as Chief Secretary, of Messrs. Mackenzie and Atkins as Secretary and Under Secretary in the Revenue Department, and of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji as the First Native Chairman of the Bombay Town Council—all these clearly show that he is the only statesman in India on whom the mantle of Lord Ripon has fallen. It is an historical fact that no ruler was so much honoured by the people as Lord Ripon. It is moreover said that no one will hereafter be similarly honoured; but from the good acts which His Excellency Lord Reay is doing, we feel confident that he will not fail to obtain the same honour as Lord Ripon.

Promises in the Queen's Proclamation and want of their fulfilment.

The *Pratod* (56) of the 17th May refers to the several promises made to the people of India in the Queen's Proclamation of 1857, tries to show that they have not been fulfilled and says that the subjects cannot be expected to keep their word when their sovereign does not do so.

Proposal for the establishment of a Panchâyet system in place of the present Civil Courts.

In an article headed "Economy and Reform in the Judicial Administration of the Country," the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 16th May says:—We are of opinion, that the only way in which we could let the people have justice at a small cost and within a reasonable time, would be to establish a Panchâyet system on the lines of the indigenous institution of the country. For the same reasons we would have all purely civil cases also, under a certain value, tried by these Panchâyets. This would save the masses of the country from the ruin which is so fast coming

upon them, because of the unjust constitution of our law-courts, their intricate and elaborate procedure, their eternal delays and endless costs. This would at the same time enable Government to save a good deal of money. The establishment of these Panchâyets would enable Government to abolish the Munsifs. The Munsifs try only small suits, suits not exceeding one thousand rupees in value. Now these are the suits that should be transferred to the Panchâyets. We have seen that in the interests of the people and of justice no revenue suits should be tried by Collectors or their Assistants, and that rent suits also in those interests should be transferred to the Panchâyets. So, if our suggestion were adopted some day, all civil, revenue and rent suits under a certain value should be tried by Panchâyets. The word Panchâyet need not scare anybody. A Panchâyet need not necessarily consist of villagers. Nor need every village have a Panchâyet of its own. Our scheme is this. Large villages with large populations should each have a Panchâyet of its own. Small villages should be constituted into groups and each group should have a Panchâyet of its own. And if only the most intelligent, honest and respectable men in the villages were appointed to the Panchâyets, we have no doubt but that they would discharge their judicial duties satisfactorily. People with cases would not then have to leave their homes and fields for days together, nor to be ruined by the travelling and other expenses of witnesses. What Government should see to is, not as to whether the administration of justice by the Panchâyets would be faultless according to the abstract principles of law and procedure, but as to whether it would give satisfaction to the people seeking justice. That such a system would give the people extreme satisfaction, is evident from the fact that, notwithstanding the incomprehensible laws, the elaborate and intricate procedure of our law courts, hundreds of cases are disposed of in rural India every day by Panchâyets appointed by the people. In the North-West Provinces and the Panjâb, ninety per cent. of cases appear to be disposed of. If the people seeking justice are satisfied with the justice that is administered by Panchâyets, what business has Government to theorise on the abstract principles of justice, law and procedure, and contract a headache? In one word, our conviction is that the constitution of Panchâyets to try all rent, revenue and civil suits under a certain value would confer the greatest boon possible on the people of India. We would not however make the Panchâyet's decisions of cases final. We would make the Court of Subordinate Judge the court of appeal from the decisions of Panchâyets.

Importance of the Indian press with Government.

In writing on the Government and the press, the *Sind Times* (5) of the 19th May says:—It is generally believed that the Native press finds nothing to admire in the Government of the country, and approves of nothing that the Government does. This is a very sweeping allegation. The Indian Press is the critic and not the enemy of the Government. If it finds fault with the actions of the Government, it is because the Government is very far from perfect and stands in need of many improvements. The bitterest critic never denies that the British Government, on the whole, is the best Government that India could at present have; but it scarcely can be said that every measure of the Government is either wise or just. This fact is recognised by the highest officials themselves. They know that criticism and disloyalty are two different things. They cannot but admit to themselves that the press does really more good than harm to Government. An expression of public opinion enables the Government to see its measures as others see them, and this is no small advantage to a Government which is not in very close touch with the people. If it had not been for the press, the administration of the country would have to be carried on in the dark, and blunder after blunder would have been committed without there being any means of knowing how far the country was affected by such blunders. Our present Viceroy has more than once attempted to justify some measures, which were condemned by the press. If this has had no other result, it has at least proved that the criticisms of the press have some weight with the Government, and far-reaching measures are consequently less hastily introduced. We cannot expect the press in India to be so powerful as the English press, as long as the present order of things continues. When

complaints are made in newspapers, the usual practice is that the local authorities either pass over these complaints in silence, or, what amounts to the same thing, call for some official explanations and record them. The Bombay Government may order inquiries to be made with the certain result that they will end in nothing, or only in proving that our statements are misrepresentations. We are not particularly concerned with the good or bad opinion of the Government, if its opinion is to be formed on the reports of officials who have no particular liking for our strictures. For the sake of justice however we should like such inquiries to be somewhat more judiciously conducted. We accuse this or that department or such and such officials publicly. It is quite pardonable in them to think that we are actuated by malice or that we bear some grudge against them. The Government cannot make any public inquiries unless it be in a court of law. All official inquiries are necessarily secret and the result of such inquiries is also secret; but when we find that no steps are taken after the inquiry, we can only suppose that the accusations were proved to be groundless. This is a very curious way of meeting the ends of justice. Here is a man who is publicly accused of some definite and specific abuse of authority. He is called upon to defend himself in secret. He says that he is either falsely or maliciously accused. If he is wise he will not hastily condemn the motives of a journalist, but will say that he has been accused on incorrect information. This explanation is accepted as quite satisfactory. It evidently appears that we have either some personal motive for finding fault with any officials, or that we are either consciously or unconsciously in the habit of misrepresentating facts. We have already said that it is no business of ours to win either the good or ill-will of the Government. We simply say that the Government, if it chooses, can prevent much of the misunderstanding between itself and the press. Let not justice be mocked at every turn. We have in turn found fault with some officers and some departments of the public service. Let them explain themselves, let the inquiry be carried on in private. Let only the result of the inquiry be published. Let the public hear what is the defence of those whom we have accused. If we have done any one an unconscious wrong, or have acted upon wrong information, give us an opportunity to confess our error publicly and to withdraw our charges. If on the other hand there is no defence, or merely a denial of the charges preferred against them, let them be publicly censured.

Proposed abolition of the Press Commissioner's Office.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 20th May recommends the Finance Committee to consider whether the Press Commissioner's Office, which since Sir Loper Leithbridge's departure has become a mere item of expenditure without serving any useful public end, may not be abolished and a saving of seven or eight thousand rupees a year thereby effected?

Disapproval of the deduction of income-tax from interest on Government loans.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 16th May says:—We are sorry to hear that the Government deducts the income-tax from the interest payable to the holders of the loans, whether such interest exceeds the minimum sum which is exempted from the new tax or not. If it be really so, our Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies should protest against it. As far as we are aware, the Act for the levy and collection of the tax gives no such authority to Government. Nor has the Government a right to do so according to the reason of the thing. The security holders are creditors and the Government is the debtor as much as any other lender and borrower of money. And in simple justice the Government is as much bound as the security holders to fulfil the conditions of the loan. To make a deduction on account of income-tax while paying the promised interest, even when that interest is less than the amount which is exempted from taxation, is to break the original covenants entered into with the public. There may be, in a contrary course, inconvenience to the Government and facility to some of the security holders to evade the payment of the tax. We admit it. But this is no sufficient reason for the more powerful of the two contracting parties to inflict on a large number a wrong for the sake of a few

probable sinners. Government must take other measures to settle its own account with the latter. But it has no right whatsoever to give less all round than what it has contracted to do, in order to guard itself against being deceived by any.

Free-trade principle and the duty on salt and grain.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 21st May refers to the repeal of the corn laws in England and to the injustice of taxing such necessaries of life as salt and grain imported into India from Rangoon and other places, and observes:—Though the principle of exempting from taxation such articles as form the necessaries of life has been observed in England for the last 50 years, no such principle is recognised in India. Whenever the Government of India is requested to abolish the duty on salt and grain, it replies that it cannot do so, as there are no other sources of revenue. If the influential people of Manchester had been interested in the matter, the Government would have done its best to repeal the duties in question. The abolition of the import duties on cotton goods is an instance in point. They were done away with in the name of free-trade, which requires that the salt duty should also be abolished. The continuance of the duty on salt and grain is a blemish on the British administration of India.

India at the Colonial Exhibition.

The *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 16th May says:—The magnificent appearance made by India at the Colonial Exhibition no more proves the prosperity of her manufactures than the payment by her of the cost of the Burmese War means the overfulness of her treasury.

Empty titles and the Nawáb of Arcot.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 16th May says:—Titles are but poor consolation to disappointed persons; but in the philosophy of the Olympus coterie it is a balsam which ought to heal every wound. How else can we account for the fact that impecunious Nawábs are made officers of the most Noble Order of the Star of India? The representative of the Nawáb of Arcot is, we are told, to be subjected to this patent treatment, and we expect that in the glory of the Star he will forget his pangs of hunger and he will have no eyes to see the unpleasant presence of the dunning creditors at his door. Why, if he be forced to beg for his bread, he can do so with the Star shining conspicuously on his breast. The people will then see how or by what means Government manages to send its conscience to sleep. These poor pensioners on the bounty of the paramount power had better realize the truth once for all. Let them earn the everlasting gratitude of the British Government by forgetting that they have any claims on the latter. They will then themselves be content with their lot, for they will have no expectation, and Government will be spared the necessity of taxing the brains of the over-worked Secretariat officers to find out the cheapest way to buy off their claims. This will be happiness to them.

Demolition of the Sholápur Fort and the promise of Lord Reay.

In protesting against the demolition of the Sholápur Fort, the *Sholápur Samáchár* (65) of the 18th May refers to a promise alleged to have been made by His Excellency Lord Reay, during his recent visit to Sholápur, to the effect that the Fort will be allowed to stand and will be repaired through the engineering department, and asks how the Governor has not kept his word.

Transfer of a school-master on suspicion of his connection with the Kánara Forest Association.

Writing about the Forest Association in Kánara and the conduct of the revenue authorities towards its members, the *Havyak Subodhá* (139) of the 18th May states that the First Assistant Collector of Kánara, while encamped at Islur in táluka Sirsi, visited the vernacular school at that place, made a remark in the visitor's book to the effect that being connected with the Vanadúhkhnivâran Sabha, the head master, Mr. Krishnáji Bishto Bilgikar, should be transferred elsewhere, and wrote to the educational authorities on the subject. The school-master, adds the paper,

has no connection with the Association above referred to, but as he is a brother-in-law of the Kulkarni of Islur, the First Assistant Collector seems to have entertained the suspicion he did. The educational authorities without making any inquiry into the matter transferred the head master to Yellapur in compliance with the recommendation of the Collector and thus acted irregularly, especially as the school-master concerned is an efficient teacher. [The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (46) of the 13th May refers to the conduct of Government officers in Kánara towards the Forest Association as highly detrimental to the peaceful relations between Government and their subjects, and requests Lord Reay to make a thorough enquiry into the matter and take strict measures that no such official interference may recur. The paper offers to supply, if called upon, numerous instances of the way in which low-minded and cruel officers alienate the hearts of the ryots. In writing upon the same subject the *Jagadádarsh* (36) of the 16th May says that high-handedness of officials towards subjects was one of the principal causes which led to the fall of the Mogul and the Marátha Empires, and that the people of India having enjoyed liberty of speech and writing under the British rule there is a probability of the long continuance of the British rule. But the moment the ryots are deprived of the right of free representation to Government, the approach of evil days for Government may be inferred without fear of contradiction.]

Want of earnestness on the part of Messrs. Nulkar and A'chárya.

The *Arunodaya* (19) of the 16th May is grieved to see that the Native Honorary Members of the Forest Commission, viz., Messrs. Nulkar and A'chárya, did not do their work as carefully and devotedly as they ought to have done.

Tardy disposal of criminal cases and necessity of additional magistrates for Bombay.

The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 16th May refers to a defamation case of the Golak Bráhmans pending in the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Bombay, for about twenty months, and suggests the appointment of additional magistrates as necessary to save the public from the present long delays.

Recommendation for filling up the Acting Small Cause Court Judgeship of Karáchi.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 19th May recommends that the vacancy likely to occur by the departure of Mr. Pinhey, the Acting Small Cause Court Judge of Karáchi, may be filled up by a Native and suggests the name of A'báji Vishnu as the most eligible person for the post in Sind.

Complaint against Khán Bahádur Faiz Muhammad, Deputy Collector, Thar and Párkar, Sind.

The *Sind Sudhar* (153) of the 8th May says:—Ten persons claiming to represent the Panchayet of Umarkot write to the editor protesting against the action of Khán Bahádur Faiz Muhammad, Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Thar and Párkar, in the matter of his demanding security for good behaviour from a Bráhman named Rámchand Rughuno. They say "We do not intend to describe in detail the unjust treatment the Hindu population of this place receive at the hands of the present Deputy Collector of Thar and Párkar District, for we know that the deeds he has done are numerous and will eventually be brought to light. In the present case, one Rámchand valad Rughuno, Bráhman, was unjustly accused by the Court of the Third Class Magistrate as a bad character (badmásh) and sent to the Nára Jail. Now this poor Bráhman does not belong to the class of suspected characters nor has any such charge ever before been brought against him. The inhabitants of the town were sent for by the Court, but none of them gave evidence as to his bad character. Afterwards Gaman Khán, Police Jamádár, and Abdulla Náik, who bore a grudge against Ramchand, instigated Syed Mibe Sháh and Gulám Hyder Khán Bagrain to give evidence against the accused, but they adduced no evidence. Notwithstanding this trumped up evidence, the Court did not withdraw from its false position, but proceeded to record the evidence of two witnesses, one Morand, a farmer and cattle-grazer, and the other, Mitho, both residents of an outlying village, who knew nothing at all about Rámchand, and having convicted the Bráhman, the Magistrate forthwith made him over to Police

Sowars that very evening, with orders to take him round to the Nára Jail by way of Nabisar (a round-about journey), although there was a packa jail at Umarkot, in which there was no legal objection to his detention for the night. As a matter of fact, all prisoners on their way to the Nára Jail are confined at Umarkot for the night, while the escort in charge of them halts; but how could the religion of Rámchand be better insulted than by his imprisonment in the common jail with other prisoners? This was the only object in sending Rámchand to the Nára Jail. If we were to mention the real motive for this conduct on the part of the Deputy Collector, the mere utterance would blister our tongues as severely as our hearts are already mortified by his conduct. But do we not do well to be angry? To make a long story short, several persons offered themselves as sureties for the said Bráhman. So eager were they to offer themselves that they even mentioned the true state of affairs to the head of the district, but the Deputy Collector had probably put such ideas into his head, that he refused to grant the request of the Panchâyet; subsequently Karamchand was accepted as surety on the orders of the Deputy Commissioner and we were given a written document to the effect that we should go to the Nára Jail and release and bring the prisoner back. We then sent this document with our men in order to get Rámchand quickly released, but what did the order really contain? It merely said that no surety had been given for Rámchand and that he should therefore be sent to Umarkot. We returned and represented the matter to the Court, and Police Sowars were sent to bring Rámchand, and three days after the surety was accepted Rámchand got out. This is the kind of treatment the poor people of Thar and Párkar receive, of which we shall have more to say hereafter. Meantime we hope that through the medium of your paper our complaints will reach the ears of superior authority."

Grievances of the Talátis.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 17th May says:—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* calls attention to the hard lot of the Taláti. We have always thought that the Taláti is the most hard-worked and the most ill-paid officer in the revenue service. His responsibility and variety of work are greater than any clerk in a Mámlatdár's office, yet his pay and prospects of promotion and pension are worse than those of a peon. There is no reason why the Taláti should be differently treated from any clerk in the revenue service, and why he should be debarred from getting any pension except a pittance of four rupees or so as a special favour whatever the period of his service. The correspondent asks for a commission of enquiry. This is hardly a subject for a commission. It is a question of administrative detail which could be easily settled by the Government, if they are once satisfied of the injustice of the case. Let us hope the Government of Lord Reay will perceive the inequality of the position of the Taláti and do him justice.

Paucity of non-Bráhmanical employés in public service.

A correspondent of the *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 16th May proves by statistics that the Bráhmanical element in public service in the Belgaum District is very large and that candidates from non-Bráhmanical classes are not employed to an extent to which they are entitled, and requests the Government to appoint a commission to enquire into the causes of Government patronage in public service not being equally distributed amongst the various classes of the Native community.

Non-acceptance of currency notes of the Bombay circle by merchants and at the Postal Savings Bank, Sukkur.

The *Muin-ul-Islám* (152) of the 30th April says:—At Shikárpur, shopkeepers refuse to receive old two-anna and four-anna silver pieces issued under the authority of the East India Company, while at Sukkur, merchants decline to accept notes of the Bombay circle, and what is more extraordinary still, the officer in charge of the Postal Savings Bank also refuses to receive such notes. A few days ago, a Government servant having occasion to withdraw Rs. 250 from the Bank was paid that amount wholly in notes and on his tendering these notes to a Sáwakár in exchange for a Hundi payable at Karáchi, he was informed that such notes could not be accepted because they did not belong to the Karáchi circle. The

Government servant then sent these very notes back to the Bank with a request that he might be supplied with cash instead, but was informed that there was no cash in the Bank. This treatment of Government notes both by the merchants and by Government officials must certainly tend to bring discredit on Government paper and Government credit. We hope Government will take some steps in the matter.

Dress of postal peons.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 17th May says:—It does seem rather cruel to condemn the postal peons to wear the same heavy red dress in all varieties of sun and rain, and it is not too much to ask the Postal Department to show common humanity to these hard-worked public servants.

Removal of the Dhárwár Head Post Office to a distance disapproved.

The *Dhárwár Vritt* (28) of the 13th May hears that the local Head Post Office is to be removed to the old Telegraph Office and says that the removal will cause considerable inconvenience to the people.

Advocacy of the employment of educated men in the Police Department.

The same newspaper of the 20th May concurs in the opinion of Sir T. Mádhavráo that the Police Department should entertain educated men in its service and says:—The Police Department as at present manned is very inefficient. There are neither rewards for good work nor punishment for bad work. The utmost that Government does is to censure in their annual report the mismanagement in certain districts, but such mild notice will never bring callous people to a sense of their duty. Let it be enjoined that a certain percentage of offences in a district must be traced to their perpetrators and that default therein shall be visited with certain punishment and see how an active stir is at once created in the Police Department. If Government has not courage enough to take such a step it should at least employ educated men in that department. Illiterate men won't do as Jamádárs and Fojdárs.

A suggestion to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The *Káside Mumbai* (110) of the 17th May suggests that newspapers should be supplied with information regarding the subject which is proclaimed by the beating of *batákis* (brass plates) throughout the city, with a view to help in the early spread of the news sought to be brought to public notice, and hopes that the Commissioner of Police will act upon this suggestion, which will entail no additional expense on the police.

Recommendations to Colonel Wise.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 15th May says:—If Colonel Wise, the Inspector-General of Police, really wishes that his visit should be of some benefit to the Police Department in Sind, he will not be satisfied by the reports submitted to him by the District Superintendents of Police. It may not be possible for Colonel Wise to visit the mofussil, but he should allow the subordinate police officers free access to him. Many of these officers have serious, personal and other grievances which they are not allowed to lay before the Inspector-General. Colonel Wise is held in great respect by the whole Police Department, and the subordinate police officers have been often righted by him when ill-treated by their immediate superiors. The efficient working of the Police Department, as of all other departments of the public service, mainly depends upon the subordinate officers, and in Sind many such officers are extremely discontented and unhappy, owing to the malicious ill-treatment to which they are needlessly subjected by their superior officers. We know that some police officers in the mofussil are eager to see Colonel Wise personally and lay their cases before him, but they are peremptorily refused permission by the District Superintendents, who have their own reasons for refusing these men access to the Inspector-General.

Caution to police about pick-pockets.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (153) of the 15th May, writing from Sukkur, says:—On the bank of the river close to the male and female bathing places, pick-pockets ply their trade most successfully. If any unsuspecting

stranger happens to put his money out under his clothes while he takes a dip in the river, he won't see a sign of his money again. The police sepoys on duty at the Bandar should keep a sharper look-out.

Want of safety on the road from Karjat to Panvel.

A correspondent writes to the *Násik Vritt* (48) of the 15th May, that the road from Karjat in Thána to Panvel in Kolába is infested with robbers and that it is made impassable at night as the wayfarers are beaten and robbed of what they may have, and are sometimes even stripped naked, and requests that Government may soon prevent this state of things.

Legislation.

Unsuitability of the present laws to the natives of India.

In an article headed "Unsympathetic Legislation," the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 16th May says:—The natives of India are at heart conservative, but they are saddled with laws changing almost every year. The natives of India had their immemorial judicial and fiscal institutions, which survived numerous revolutions, but only to be crushed by the bureaucratic regime of the English. The English want precision—the English make distinctions between rights enforceable against the Crown and privileges which may be enjoyed at its good pleasure, between property and possession, between land rent and land tax, between justice and jurisdiction, between law and equity, between intention and knowledge, between simple intention and deliberate intention, between fraud and dishonesty, between injury and damage, between agreements and contracts, between illegal contracts and void contracts, between what is relevant evidence and what may be merely taken into consideration or questioned about. These distinctions, perplexing in themselves and made still more perplexing by being expressed in a highly developed foreign language, have made it impossible for the bulk of the people to understand either the substantive or the adjective law of India. The result is a helplessness, a cowering attitude, an anxiety as to their present state and an extreme uncertainty as to their future, which the very worst tyranny never inspired in the Indian masses. English law, instead of being a bulwark for the poor, has become their deadliest pit-fall. The rich can engage eminent counsel, the poor cannot. The eminent counsel know the law, the poor man does not. Cases have occurred in which just complaints have not only been dismissed, but the complainants punished as false prosecutors. The uncertainty and the unintelligibility of the law have moreover made the truthful Indian lose his faith in the advantages of veracity, and our Courts are filled not only with eminent counsel and law-brokers, but with false witnesses. Then the law cannot be properly interpreted except by experts, and there must needs be, therefore, a highly paid staff of judges and their subordinates. It cannot also be administered except by very highly educated men, who have passed at least thirteen or fourteen examinations. These too must be well-paid. And to pay them all, the people must be taxed—taxed not only directly, but in almost all indirect ways. One evil, therefore, produces another—uncertain and unintelligible legislation brings heavy taxation in its wake. Its serpentine trail is over the country and there is no escape from its multitudinous folds. It sways every department and almost every detail of each department. How long is this state of things to last? How long will the British Government persist in ignoring the masses who toil for it and pay its taxes? Play at making perfect laws on paper if you like, but in the name of policy, in the name of economy, do not execute them? Give us something simple like the laws of Manu, the laws of Moses or Muhammad. If you cannot give us this boon, then pray legislate at least separately for the urban and rural communities. If this also cannot be done, give us at least a long respite—let your laws be like the laws of the Medes and the Persians for at least half a century, and we promise to make them obsolete during that period, unless you discard all discretion and execute them with insensate rigour. Away for some decades with your Legislative Councils, your Legal Remembrancers, your Standing Counsel and all the numerous harpies who subsist on law, and let the country breathe freely. But then you want your returns—you want to pluck up every sapling to see whether it grows, you want to teach us agriculture and industries, you want to turn

India into a steaming forcing house where every one is to be moulded according to your regulation standard. This will never do. It means the highest unwisdom—and you ought to know it, well read as you are in history. Does not De Focqueville record the feverish anxiety of the French monarchy in its last days to improve the people all at once, by means of notifications in the *Gazettes* and paternal regulations? Was not there an agricultural department created, and cattle shows and agricultural shows, and what not? All ended in smoke and all such attempts must end in smoke. Meantime they cost no end of money, and Sir A. Colvin's Financial Statement is exceedingly gloomy, and there is a Finance Committee at Simla almost at its wit's end as to the ways and means. Has not India reached a crisis? Is there no statesman in India equal to it?

Education.

Grievances of the students of the Elphinstone College.

A correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 16th May says:—It is a standing complaint of the students of the Elphinstone College that the staff of teachers for the Previous Class consists almost entirely of inexperienced Fellows, some of whom cannot speak even half a dozen lines in English intelligibly, and to receive satisfaction from such teachers is next to impossible. Mathematics, Logic, Science, are subjects which ought to be entrusted to the care of Professors, but such not being the case the students generally cut a disgraceful figure at the University Examination, and then the blame entirely rests with these students. In connection with this I may be permitted to mention an incident which occurred at the beginning of this year. Owing to a large number of failures during the last Previous Examination, some plucked students were dismissed from the College on the frivolous pretext that they had cut a bad figure or were of two years' standing in the Previous Class. These students were then too timid to ventilate their grievances. They were too timid to complain of the teaching staff. If Mr. Wordsworth, the worthy Principal, knew the fact and still ignored it, no right-thinking man would find fault with the students. He will certainly say that the blame must lie at the door of the teaching staff. It is a pity that Mr. Wordsworth, who envinces a genuine interest in the cause of the students, should have taken a step inconsistent with his reputation. But the state of matters is not confined to Mathematics, Logic or Physics only. I am much pained to say that the students are much dissatisfied with the teaching of the English Professor. His notes and explanation are anything but satisfactory, and with regard to this fact there is hardly any dissentient voice. It is simply impossible for the students to acquiesce in such a teaching staff, a staff which reflects great discredit on the Elphinstone College. It must undergo a thorough charge. Unless Mr. Wordsworth is prepared to lend ear to the constant complaints of the students, it is hopeless to look for any real improvement in the progress of the students under the present system of sham representation.

Suggestion about the appointment of Professors in the Elphinstone College.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 20th May says:—The students of the Elphinstone College have begun to air their grievances in the columns of our contemporary of the *Indian Spectator*. Government as a rule should import the *necessary* number of Professors from England. All the other places should be filled by competent Natives. Unless this is done, the Forrest episode and the Larpent episode will often and often be presented to our eyes. Government is bound to see that no public money is wasted.

Unsatisfactory state of the School of Art in Bombay.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 16th May says:—The *Akhbáre Sodágar* is indignant at the poverty of the Bombay School of Art. Our contemporary, like many others, has lost faith in the institution, and thinks it is a discredit to the city. Without meaning any disrespect to the management, we cannot help repeating our suggestion for an independent Committee of Inquiry. The school ought certainly to be a great success with the resources at its disposal. But for years past it has been languishing for want of intelligent and sympathetic supervision from outside.

In reviewing the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1884-85, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 16th May says:—We feel convinced that, unless the teachers are paid better salaries, the course of instruction is suitably modified, and private enterprise evoked with genuine earnestness, no substantial advance can be said to have been made in the branch of primary education.

Primary education and the means of its promotion.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 16th May says:—Of all grades of educational officers the work of the Deputy Inspectors is perhaps the least satisfactory. They wield large powers but especially on the Gujarát side they are generally entrusted to persons without any pretensions to sound education. We except two or three worthy Deputies.

Unsatisfactory work of Deputy Educational Inspectors.

In writing about the necessity of industrial schools, the *Shiváji* (64) of the 14th May observes that Government will meet the wishes of the people if they close their High Schools in large towns, such as Poona, where private schools are started for liberal education, and open in their stead industrial schools for the teaching of the practical arts.

Suggestions with regard to the establishment of industrial schools.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (153) of the 15th May, writing from Hyderabad, complains of the recent raising of fees in the Hyderabad High School and says:—There can be no doubt that the boys of this place are being tyrannically dealt with. Poor boys who usually pay more attention to their studies than wealthy ones will thus be obliged to leave the school. If we compare the high school of this place with the other high schools, we shall find that our school is like an orphan child. Look at the building, look at the pay of the head master and his assistants, and look at the arrangement for water! To see the poor little children crowding round the water pipes outside under the burning sun and drinking the heated water is a pitiable sight, and it is a matter for the deepest regret that no one takes compassion on them. What, even though Government have stopped the water allowances hitherto given, cannot the Municipality make some arrangement? Six months have passed and yet the poor boys are still left unprovided for.

Dissatisfaction at the raising of fees in the Hyderabad High School.

Railways.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (79) of the 16th May refers to the case of Evans *v.* the Bombay Port Trustees and Sirdár Dilar Jung, in which Mr. Justice Jardine awarded Rs. 33,000 as damages to the plaintiff for the injuries sustained by him by falling into a pit dug on the defendant's estate and observes:—A poor Dubla was recently drowned in the river Auranga in Surat District, from the bed of which the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company remove sand for their use. He was crossing the shallow waters of the river, when he fell into a pit dug by the Railway Company and was drowned. It is necessary that buoys should be erected near the pits formed in the bed of the river by the removal of sand and that the Railway Company should give compensation to the widow and children of the poor Dubla, who was drowned owing to their negligence. The Company would have had to pay heavy damages if a European or any well-to-do gentleman had met with a similar accident.

Removal of sand from the bed of the river Auranga and a suggestion to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

Municipalities.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 21st May dwells on the necessity of removing the privies situate on the Queen's Road near the Marine Lines Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and says:—The location of the privies in a thickly populated part of the town and near the sea-beach is a disgrace to the city and to the Municipality. Europeans object to the present site of the Hindu burning and Mahomedan burial ground on the

The privies on the Queen's Road, Bombay, and the necessity of removing them.

Queen's Road, but it is surprising that these privies, which are a fruitful source of sickness, should have escaped their notice. The Municipality had to remove at great cost the complaint made by Europeans regarding the stench emanating from the drain on the same road. The people who at present use these privies will not grudge their removal, as they will be provided with privies in their dwelling-houses. The Hindus will moreover have a good road for carrying their dead to the burning ground by the removal of the privies. The Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner ought to see to this and to compel owners of houses in the vicinity of the place to construct privies for the use of their tenants.

Objections to the constitution of the Committee appointed at Poona in connection with the outbreak of cholera.

In an article headed "The Poona Municipality and Government," the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 16th May says:—The Government of Bombay has issued a General Department Resolution No. 1207, dated 2nd April 1886, in which a Committee consisting of the Commissioner, C. D., the Collector of Poona, the President, Poona Municipality, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of this division and a representative of the Irrigation Department, has been appointed to consider the questions raised in the reports on the recent outbreak of cholera in this city, submitted by Doctors Hewlett and MacRury. The appointment of this Committee is a repetition of what took place at Calcutta some time ago and the composition of the Committee warrants the apprehensions that results similar to those of the Calcutta case may come out. We, therefore, earnestly pray that, following the golden principle of prevention before cure, the public of Poona should respectfully solicit Government to modify the constitution of the Committee by putting on it three more Municipal Commissioners nominated by the body. The questions raised in the letters of the sanitary authorities are of the greatest importance and it is necessary that they should be discussed in all their bearings. A Committee composed of four officials and one solitary representative of a lac of people will command little confidence, and the decision such a Committee may come to will always be looked upon more as a decision of departmentalists than as that of persons responsible for the sanitary well-being of this city. There is besides this another and perhaps stronger objection to the constitution of the Committee. The questions urged in Dr. Hewlett's and Dr. MacRury's reports are intimately connected with the habits and dwellings of the native population of the city, and any evidence that may be placed before the Committee bearing on these points will have to be weighed accurately before practical suggestions can be made. In all such questions it has to be borne in mind that Government has to deal with a population whose habits, mode of life and thought, are different from those whose duty it is to advise and administer for Government.

Native States.

Aspersions against Political Agents.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 16th May says:—The Bhopál Darbár affords a very nice example of the way in which Political Agents exert their baneful influence in fomenting civil quarrels in the Native State. We are informed on reliable authority that all the fuss made about the mismanagement of the State by the Nawáb is owing to a desire in certain quarters of dethroning the present Begam Sáheb and giving the Gádi to her daughter. This story is corroborated by the representation made to the Viceroy by a certain Mr. Currie, who has been for some years living in that State.

Appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Nutt as Political Agent for Káthiáwár recommended.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 17th May writes:—It is obvious that such a man as Colonel Nutt will prove a far more efficient Political Agent for Káthiáwár than an outsider new to the place and the people, however old he may have grown in the service. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (109) of the 16th and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (84) of the 18th May also recommend the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Nutt as Acting Political Agent for Káthiáwár in place of Colonel Watson, who is about to proceed to England on leave.]

Rána of Porbandar.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 17th May says:—We hear with regret the fate that has come upon the poor Rána of Porbandar. About 15 years ago he was reduced to the third class from the first class Sardárship for his having incurred the displeasure of the then Political officers. He declined to send his son to the Ráj Kumár College and to introduce certain changes in the administrative machinery of the State. His is a fine little Ráj with one of the best sea-ports. Several European and Native officers got down at Porbandar on their way into the interior of Káthiáwár in by-gone days, when the peninsula was not accessible by the rail. Káthiáwár contains about two or three hundred Rájás, Thákores and Girásyás in all, and each of them is compelled to attend to every little comfort of a European passing through his táluka. That prince who keeps phaetan tapal, dinners, shikár parties ready for every European, who never complains if cartmen from his villages are not paid their wages by the Sáb's butler, is reported as an enlightened and a noble prince. The case was otherwise with the Rána of Porbandar. He tried to keep himself as aloof from European contact as possible. He never made a British officer's kit an exception at his Custom House, he never sent fruit and fish and maska to the Sáb, and his administration was denounced as old, rotten and intolerable. Enquiries were made, time for reform was given and the Rána was asked to appoint a new and modern Diván. The Rána sent the names of two or three gentlemen of experience and standing, but they were not Shirastedárs or Head Clerks of any of the Political officers in the territory, and so they were rejected. The Rána said he could not select any better Diván and so he is pronounced *ná láyak*. Poor Rána! we pity him. At the age of 70 he is too old a boy for the birch of a Joint Administrator to be laid on his back.

The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (14) of the 17th May gives a brief history of the Rána of Porbandar, describing how careful he is in the management of his State in conformity with his principle of economy and dictates of British Political and other officers, and concludes with a hope that Lord Reay, assisted by a liberal Secretary like Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., will draw out a programme embodying therein the lines which should be followed by Political officers towards the Native States confided to their care, and where defects are discernible to rectify them, and thus allow peace and concord to dwell in the hearts of all potentates who look to the paramount power for protection. And the Rána especially deserves this, as he is considered, says Colonel Malleson, to be *especially* entitled to the assistance of the British Government. [The *Praja Mat* (118) of the 15th and the *Gujaráti* (102) of the 16th approve of the appointment of a Joint Administration for the Porbandar State and recommend the nomination of Major Hunter as Joint Administrator.]

Request to the Government of India to publish the reasons for the appointment of a Joint Administrator at Porbandar.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 21st May says:—The arrangements for the appointment of a Joint Administrator at Porbandar appear to be like the seizure of that State by the British Government. Only the Rána is not dethroned and deported. The Native public must feel sorry at such a plight of a Native Prince, but there may be several who may have been glad with the punishment of the Rána, who is a man of a queer disposition. He is said to be very avaricious and the chief complaint against him is that he extorted money from his subjects. Such a vicious propensity is seen to a more or less extent in other princes and is condoned. But in the present case it must have either gone beyond bounds or the Rána must have committed some unpardonable fault. But the people know nothing about the cause that has led to the present arrangements. The sudden seizure of a Native State is a very hard measure and it would have been better if the Supreme Government had declared beforehand the reasons for so doing and tried to get the approval of the people. The Supreme Government ought still to publish the reasons for the step taken by them with a view to gratify the public mind. The Government of India had thought it proper to nominate a Commission of Inquiry into the complaints made against the late Malhárráo Gáikwár before dethroning him. Government ought chiefly to rely upon the complaints and memorials of the subjects of a Native State before taking such a step against its prince. But the people

of Porbandar do not appear to have complained against the Rána. The public must therefore be anxious to know the reason of the action taken by Government in the matter.

Government interference in Porbandar condemned.

The *Suryá Prakásh* (32) of the 22nd May says:—So long as the reason for the seizure of the Porbandar State is not made public, we cannot but condemn the procedure of Government whose duty it is to protect Native States. We do not say that Government wish to swallow up the Porbandar State, they only desire to reform the administration thereof. But we say there is no mismanagement in the State. Nearly two krors of rupees have been found in the State treasury. The Rána is not given to any vicious habit; he is only avaricious and credulous. He does not like the modern reforms and to waste money on mere show. The Political Agents do not approve of this trait of his character and hence the new arrangements for the administration of the State. Mr. Nagindás had to give up the Diváns hip of Porbandar owing to his advocacy of some rights of the State. The people of Káthiáwár are subject to much oppression and it is advisable to attend to it instead of interfering in the management of the Porbandar State. The sudden interference of Government in Porbandar will not meet with support from the people.

Berár Affairs.

Complaint regarding indifference to public opinion in Berár.

The *Vaidarbh* (17) of the 15th May complains that neither a draft of the Pátil and Patvári Act in Berár nor that of the bye-laws which under Section 21 of the Act the Resident has authority to make, was published previous to the passing thereof for the information and opinion of the public, and regrets that public opinion should be made light of in this manner by a learned and liberal Resident like Mr. Cordery. The paper then points out the importance of public opinion as a safe guide in legislation and the danger of being guided merely by officials who are biased in favour of Government, and are indifferent to the wants of the people and maintains that the people in Berár are intelligent and enlightened and that it is necessary that Government should take their sense before making any enactment.

G. M. SATHE,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
27th May 1886.

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(For the week ending 22nd May 1886.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 29th May 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*20	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*30	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
32	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
33	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Póona	Do.	200
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*40	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
41	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*42	„ Kataksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
43	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
44	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
45	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Containing articles in Kánarese also.

C. R.
26400
INDIA OFFICE

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
47	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*55	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*66	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára...	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Do.	Do.	125
68	„ Suryakánt...	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*75	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
81	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
83	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
84	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
85	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
86	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*87	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
88	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
89	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
91	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
93	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*94	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
95	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
97	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
98	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*105	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,425
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*111	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*112	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
114	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*117	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	400
119	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
121	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
123	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
125	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
126	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
127	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*128	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
*129	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Ahmedabad	Monthly	100
130	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	423
131	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
132	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
133	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*134	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj	Bombay	Monthly	200
135	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
136	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
137	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*139	„ Havyak Subodhá	Bombay	Do.	100
140	„ Kannadá Suvarte	Do.	Do.	915
*141	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
142	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
143	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag	Do.	115
144	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
145	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	200
*146	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
147	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
148	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
149	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
150	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*151	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*152	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
153	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gum*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Inexpediency of locating the Supreme Government at Simla.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 23rd May says:—The exodus to the hills is no doubt an item of expenditure that must strike the Finance Committee as not being altogether untouchable. The expenditure ought to be reduced. There are two ways of doing this. The first is to locate the offices in Calcutta and to fly to the hills in a limited number—the second is to locate the offices in Simla and to pay flying visits to Calcutta. We prefer the former proposal. To fix the offices permanently at the Olympian seat would be a great hardship to the poor Native clerks. We can well understand the anxiety of the Europeans and others at this suggestion. The exodus is of great pecuniary advantage to several European firms; but the wants of the poor must be consulted before those of the rich. To say that the expenditure of some millions incurred in raising structures at Simla would be then so much money thrown away does not count for much. It is bad economy to throw thousands of rupees into the sea because thousands have preceded them there.

Suggestions to the Finance Committee.

In compliance with the invitation of the Finance Committee the *Dnyánodaya* (8) of the 27th May suggests to that Committee the advisability of reducing high posts like those of the three Revenue Commissioners with a view to effect retrenchment in public expenditure instead of applying the shears to the lower grades of the public service.

Comparison of the British Government with that of a mythological demon.

In writing about Mahárája Dhulip Sing once more, the *Poona Vaibhav* (53) of the 23rd May compares the British Government to the Government of the demon named Hiranya Kashipu who according to Hindu mythology is described to have been very powerful and to have imprisoned many kings, deprived the gods of their worship and discouraged the study of the Vedas. The British Government is likened to this demon inasmuch as it has kept kings like Mahárája Dhulip Sing, Theebaw and such others in actual confinement and the princes of tributary Native States under restraint as regards their independent power of managing their States, as the statues of Ráma, Krishna and other gods are being neglected and replaced by those of living Englishmen who as in the case of Lord Ripon are being worshipped by Natives and as the study of the Vedas has been to a great extent discontinued. The paper considers this state of things to be deplorable and is at a loss to make out the magnanimity of the Natives in praising Englishmen notwithstanding their present attitude. It however disowns its intention to ask the Natives to rise and do anything untoward at the present moment, but advises them to unanimously entreat the English to release the imprisoned kings and to grant them their privileges.

Advice to the Burmese.

The *Kalpataru* (39) of the 23rd May admires the Burmese for their patriotism and love of liberty as manifested in the irregular warfare which they have been carrying on with the English and in their unwillingness to acquiesce in their subjection to the British rule, attributes the reconciliation of the Natives of India with their present lot of dependence to the irradication of some mental propensities and advises the Burmese to continue their course more unanimously and regularly than at present for the accomplishment of their objects and not to aggravate the unfortunate loss of their king by risking their life and property in consequence of foolish riots. It also recommends them to patiently submit to the present inevitable fate and to be quiet till by the favour of Providence a suitable time should arrive for the realization of their cherished desires as is done by the Natives of India.

The Home Government and the appointment of Indian Judges.

The *Yajdán Parast* (137) of the 23rd May complains of the Home Government having overlooked the claims of Mr. Justice Straight in appointing Mr. John Edge as Chief Justice of the N. W. Provinces, questions the principle on which the Home authorities make appointments to

the posts of Chief Justices in India and remarks that Government wish to patronize certain persons by selecting them to fill up these posts, which are the stepping-stones to higher appointments in India and in England. Injustice is thereby done, the paper observes, to deserving Anglo-Indian and Native gentlemen. It is moreover unjust that the Home authorities should not declare the merits of persons selected to act as Judges in this country.

Lord Dufferin and the political activity of the Natives.

The *Pársi Punch* (116) of the 23rd May contains a cartoon in which Lord Dufferin is represented as standing near a table, while a Native female denoting the Native press is sitting in a meditating posture near it. Chains and cuffs lie on the table and on the ground. The letter-press runs as follows:—The old hideous ornaments. Dufferin—I think, Miss, this chain and lock (et) and cuff and gag would become you extremely well! Miss—(Native Press) Oh these hideous old things! I can never bear their burden! Once they were put on me forcibly, and I hope you are not bent upon trying the same dreadful experiment once more! The same paper has another cartoon portraying Lord Dufferin as a woodman in the act of felling down the plants of Bengal political meetings, political agitation and mass meetings with a scythe and a hatchet.

Mr. Grant Duff and the public feeling at Madras.

Writing about the Governor of Madras, the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 23rd May says:—In the hubbub of a Parliamentary life Mr. Grant Duff may soon forget Madras, but surely the Mádrasees will not soon forget the deep wounds he has recklessly inflicted upon the poor ryot of that Presidency.

Abolition of the Press Commissioner's Office proposed.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 23rd May says:—We are glad to see that in these days of retrenchment a cry is raised against the Press Commissioner's Office. The communications from that office are rarely of any interest, and when they are, their usefulness is marred by their being a little too stale. The annual expenditure of this office is Rs. 7,000. There is moreover the money spent on telegrams. We hope that in applying the shears this office will not be forgotten.

Celebration of the Queen-Empress's Birthday in Bombay.

The *Ripon Reporter* (121) of the 25th May refers to the celebration of the Queen-Empress's Birthday in Bombay, Surat and other places, says that the event shows how loyal the Natives are and remarks that one incident that happened at the meeting held at the Mádhav Bág in Bombay is worthy of note. It observes that Mr. Jhaverilál Umiáshankar Yájnik, who presided at the above meeting, called for three cheers for H. I. M. the Queen-Empress, for the ex-Viceroy Lord Ripon and for Lord Reay at the close of the proceedings. The omission of the name of Lord Dufferin from the list of the persons for whom cheers were called for is in accord with the real feelings of the loyal and sensible classes of the people of this country, and those who have any regard for public opinion ought to regulate their future conduct in accordance with it. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (84) of the 26th May expresses similar sentiments.]

Transfer of the power of appointing and dismissing Mámlatdárs from Revenue Commissioners to Government recommended.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 24th May says:—The grievances of graduates in the Revenue Department are placed before the Government with a view that it may see its way to their redress. We have to make a suggestion which is sure to produce some good consequences. According to the present practice the Commissioner has the power to make the appointments of Mámlatdárs. He has also the power of dismissing them. These two powers should be withdrawn from the Commissioner and transferred to Government. Such a measure will not fail to produce good results. It will have a healthy influence on the relations existing between the Commissioners and the Mámlatdárs.

Comments on the Government Resolution on the state of crime in the City of Bombay during the year 1885.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 27th May, in noticing the Government Resolution on the working of the Bombay police during the last year, says that it is surprising that Government should have refrained from making any comments on the number of murders committed in the year under report and on the number of murderers arrested on suspicion and those that were convicted, as they have hitherto done. The paper observes that the omission of these particulars from the Government Resolution is a defect. It is a matter for regret that there should have been a considerable increase in the value of stolen property and that the costly Police Department should have only succeeded in recovering only half the amount of stolen property. The increase of 7 per cent. in the value of property recovered over that of last year is not satisfactory. Government ought to have suggested in their Resolution that the police should increase the percentage of property recovered. Certainly better results ought to be expected from the local police force.

The present inefficiency of the Police Department and its causes.

The *Arunodaya* (19) of the 23rd May says:—Of late there has been much mismanagement and irregularity in the Police Department. The number of crimes is on the increase and very little of stolen property is restored to its owner. Of all the departments under Government the police is the most important and the public is greatly interested in its efficient management. It is worthwhile to inquire into its present state and to take measures to remedy the defects therein. In the opinion of the Natives the present inefficiency of the police is due to the discouragement of the village police and the employment of indifferent and slovenly Europeans in supervision of qualified men. The police may attribute its inability to trace offences to their perpetrators to the restraint which Magistrates put on its intimidating and overawing suspected persons but if the police officers are select men, do their duties carefully and are well up in the art of detection they will never fail in the discharge of their duties let the Magistrate be how strict soever. If the old method of tracking offenders by the village police had been in use the number of offences would not have been so large as at present. Best detective officers from among the Natives who have been serving as Police Inspectors for over ten years are superseded by raw and inefficient white men who are at once put at the head of old and experienced Police Inspectors. Such being the case Native officers from the highest to the lowest have no hope of promotion and are not encouraged to make special efforts in the detection of crime. Police Superintendents do very little work of this kind personally. Whether crimes are detected or not their promotion is assured to them. They are never made to suffer for the dereliction of their duties. So long as this state of things continues there is no hope of diminution in the number of crimes. We have therefore to suggest that the posts of Police Superintendents and their Assistants should be opened to deserving officers of the lower grade in order that they may be stimulated by hopes of promotion in the efficient and conscientious discharge of their duties.

Objections to a tax on betelnut.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 23rd May says:—C. S. in the columns of the *Times of India* suggests that betelnut should be taxed. He expects that this would bring in a large revenue. The objection to this tax is that it does not affect the Europeans and its incidence will not be equally divided according to pecuniary capacity to bear it.

Satisfaction at the removal of the cause of complaint in the Ratnágiri Jail.

The same newspaper says:—We are glad to see that the Jail authorities at Ratnágiri have removed the cause of complaint by bringing into the jail there two low-caste women to do scavenging duty. The high-caste women will, we hope, not be again subjected to the indignity complained of. We thank the officers who have yielded at last to the popular demand and introduced this desirable reform.

Legislation.

Imprisonment for debt.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 23rd May says:—When a man is hard pressed for money he has no power to demand conditions. He must accept those that the creditor imposes on him. He does so with a desire to fulfil them. If he fail, he cannot be held responsible for it. If a few bad men here and there borrow money with the desire of not paying, it cannot be made a ground for oppressive measures against the whole class of debtors. We therefore protest against the provision in the Bankruptcy Bill about imprisonment for debt.

The new Bankruptcy Bill and the limitation of suits for recovering monetary loans.

The *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad of the 27th May, in referring to the new Bankruptcy Bill, points out how fraudulent debtors try to cheat their creditors by making over their property to others and remarks that formerly when the period of limitation of payment of debts extended to twelve years, fraudulent debtors had to pay some portion of their debts to their creditors as they could not enjoy the money hid by them for such a long period. But as now, the paper observes, a suit for recovering the amount of a loan is time-barred after the expiry of three years and as the decree for the amount claimed must be executed within 3 years after the date on which it may have been given, fraudulent debtors can afford to put up with inconvenience for six years before enjoying themselves at the cost of others. Government served their own interests in reducing the period of payment of debts from 12 to 3 years with a view to increase the stamps revenue but thereby the public interest has been disregarded.

Education.

Want of technical education.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 23rd May says:—National progress is material, intellectual and moral. For the majority, material progress ought to be a sufficient gaol. Only a few can aspire to be the leaders in intellectual and moral progress. At present Government and even private agencies profess to supply means for the production of men fitted to lead in the latter division of progress. But there are no means provided for producing men who will engage in some trade or who will set their hands to some useful art or industry. This is a want which has come to be felt very keenly, and Government has been requested to pronounce on the subject. Its decision has been favourable to the general desire, but people are waiting for some practical step. We hope that, now that all extraneous troubles are quieted and there is a lull, our worthy Governor and his able Councillors will mature a plan of technical education and give it out. Every one is anxiously waiting to see how Government moves in the matter. The undertaking is a vast one, and the Government is the only competent body to take it up.

Government help in aid of a school for the blind solicited.

In a paragraph headed "A School for the Blind," the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 24th May says:—It is said that a lady has expressed her willingness to give Rs. 35,000 for the purpose. The Government and the public have been appealed to for assistance, and the prospectus of the institution will soon be issued. The appeal to Government at this time is rather inopportune. The cry for economy and reduction of expenditure all round may perhaps induce Government to decline any assistance, as it did in the case of Mr. Harkisandás's offer. Whatever the need for economy, Government should not, we think, withhold its assistance from such deserving objects of charity. A school for the blind like the school for the deaf and the dumb is a novel institution in India as important for its scientific interest as for its usefulness in mitigating human suffering, and Government could not spare its funds for a worthier object.

Railways.

Hardships of railway travelling in India.

In a paragraph headed "Railway travelling," the same newspaper says:—The death of a lady in a railway carriage of the first class from the effects of heat calls forcibly to mind the sufferings of railway travellers in the third class.

The scant courtesy, which railway companies, notably the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, pay to their third class passengers, is notorious. It is a matter of constant complaint that the G. I. P. Railway third class carriages are worse than prison cells. Many of them are barred on the outside, have no accommodation of water closet, and are almost always so crowded as scarcely to allow standing room for passengers. To see how great is the hardship of third class passengers one has only to travel by one of the night trains to or from Poona. The third class carriages of both men and women are crammed to suffocation, and even the second class travellers are not free from intrusion on their comfort. The second class carriages too, are anything but comfortable, and if the carriages are not too much crowded it is because of the rates that prohibit people from travelling in that class, rather than the unwillingness of railway officials to force passengers into crowded carriages. The B. B. & C. I. line compares more favourably in regard to both its carriage accommodation and the attention of its officers to the comfort of travellers. The G. I. P. Railway officers are offensively inattentive to the comfort of passengers. The sad experience of the lady's death will, we hope, awaken the Railway authorities to the necessity of being more careful in respect of the wants and wishes of travellers.

Municipalities.

Government guarantee to the Tansa Water-works Loan recommended.

In a paragraph headed "The Tansa Water-works Loan," the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 24th May says:—On Friday next our Municipal Corporation will again consider the subject of asking Government to assist in raising the Tansa Water-works Loan. The Corporation has been once disappointed by the Government of India, which pleaded its present financial difficulties as a reason for not assisting our Municipality in the matter. But the reply of the Government was based on its own inability to make any advance. The Corporation on the other hand had joined an alternative prayer asking that Government should lend its guarantee to the loan to be raised in the market—a concession which involves the Government in no liability or loss, present or prospective, but which would give to the Municipality a clear gain of 74 lákhs on the whole period of 66 years within which the loan will be paid off. This is a concession analogous to the one which we have been praying the Government of England to make to the Government of India in regard to the loans which the latter raises in the English market. It is a perfectly harmless concession, and one that a representative body like the Bombay Municipal Corporation eminently deserves. The object of raising the loan is quite as much national as local, and if the Government would assist any public bodies, as it admits it would in special cases, and as it has assisted the Port Trust, it should assist our Municipal Corporation in such a cause as improving our water-supply. Both the body to be assisted, and the cause to be served make the request of the Corporation such a special case as the Government requires to merit its assistance. The assistance ought to be given all the more freely as it does not require Government to find any money out of its own exchequer. All that is needed is the use of its credit, and that use the Government could certainly lend without any difficulty. We are glad the Corporation has not accepted the last reply of the Government of India as final. The new petition which will be submitted to the Corporation on Friday next will, we have no doubt, be adopted, and then let us hope the Government will reconsider its decision, and see its way to grant the prayer of the Corporation. [The *Gujaráti* (102) of the 23rd and the *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 24th May make a similar recommendation.]

Native States.

Oppression of Political Agents against Native States.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 24th May says:—Our Gracious Empress will be moved to tears if the true state of the Indian princes is laid before Her Majesty. The grievances of our princes require to be so thoroughly ventilated that the attention of great men in England should be attracted to them. Our princes require to be freed from the oppression of the Political Agent, who is

a sort of *bête noir* to them. Unless this is done it is idle to expect our princes to be of 'good cheer.' Let Her Majesty take compassion on them.

The alleged refusal of His Excellency the Viceroy to restore the consort of the Begum of Bhopál to the Divánship of that State disapproved.

In alluding to the statement in the *St. James' Gazette* that His Excellency the Viceroy has refused the prayer of the Begum of Bhopál to restore her consort to the Divánship of Bhopál who was removed from the office on a representation made by Sir Lepel Griffin, the *Pandit* (148) of the 28th May expresses surprise at the reply given by Lord Dufferin to the Begum, and says:—Sir Lepel has also reported against Bála Sáheb, son of His Highness the Holkar. The Governor-General's Agent appears to have become the evil star of Central India. Is it because the Native princes of that part of the country do not give him due offerings that he visits them with grievous calamities? Two years ago a similar complaint was made against Bála Sáheb, and Heaven knows what is at the bottom of all this. European officials have become more powerful than the Native princes, and can easily dethrone or otherwise annoy them. May God grant that either this adversary of Central India should get his offerings, or that the Native princes may improve themselves. Heaven knows what objects of public utility will be promoted by the donations made by the Begum. She is sure to sacrifice another three or four thousand rupees if another fund is started by a Governor!

Suggestions to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the subject of interference with the administration of Porbandar.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 23rd May says:—Who will not sympathise with the Rána of Porbandar? He had been considered a very good administrator until very recently. But it is now said that because he does not expend money lavishly on some new ideas such as big canals, railways, &c., seals have been set to the Rána's treasury. The Rána's income is very small and in that he manages his State. He has never overstepped that income. No doubt hot reformers would like the Rána to borrow for such noble purposes. But if the Rána administers his State in a loyal manner and keeps his ryots well pleased, no one ought to complain. The Government does not appear to have any lawful and valid reason to interfere with the management of the State. We hope that the present ruler of the destinies of this Presidency will cause strict enquiry to be made. His Excellency Lord Reay would do well to take a trip to the little State and see for himself. Politicals are not infallible and are more likely to write strongly where their pride has been hurt or their wishes crossed or their hobbies opposed, than ordinary people. The life of Politicals is too open to temptations and they generally yield to them. Unless, therefore, a strict watch be kept over them, they are likely to set a Native State at loggerheads with the Paramount Power on some slight pretext. In such an unequal struggle the weaker party must suffer. It, therefore, behoves the Paramount Power to look into facts well before placing its foot on the Native State.

The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (14) of the 24th May says:—The Rána of Porbandar has, according to the testimony of various Political Agents, been always judicious and impartial in the administration of his State, prompt in his office work and unwearied in affording aid to the Military authorities at all times. The manner in which His Highness has come to be treated of late through the intrigues of interested persons by the Government of Lord Reay is highly discreditable and cannot be justified either on grounds of policy or justice. Lord Reay will do well to send for the Rána and question him in person about the various charges that have been brought against him. To condemn him unheard is not just and in conformity with the declared policy of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. There is no ground whatever for the appointment of a joint administration at Porbandar.

Colonel Nutt recommended for the Political Agency at Kolhápur.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 24th May says:—We support the claim of Colonel Nutt to the place of the Political Agent for Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country. Kolhápur requires a man of the stamp of Colonel Nutt. About the present acting incumbent, it is not necessary for us to say anything here. Mr. Lee-Warner is too well-known to need any

comments at our hands. In our opinion Colonel Nutt is thoroughly qualified to fill the post. Lord Reay's Government will not be doing the proper thing if it were to ignore the claims of such a worthy senior officer as Colonel Nutt. Besides it is our prediction that Mr. Lee-Warner if confirmed in his present appointment will not be the right man in the right place. We learn that Mr. Lee-Warner had been to Mahábaleshvar to see His Excellency the Governor in connection with the future Government of Kolhápur.

Misrule in the Bhávnagar State and a request to the Bombay Government to enquire into it.

The *Nyáyadarshak* (115) of the 24th May, in alluding to the appointment of a Joint Administrator for the Porbandar State, complains of the prevalence of mismanagement and tyranny in the Bhávnagar State and of the Nágar officials having amassed large fortunes and remarks:—Are the mismanagement and tyranny practised in the Bhávnagar State lesser than those in that of Porbandar? Why do not Government pay heed to the cry raised by newspapers and to public voice? Is the anarchical condition of the State overlooked, because its *kárbháris* lavishly spend State money to please Government officials? The Thákor does not oppress the people but he takes no notice of the misconduct of his officials. Mr. Vithaldás is not fit to hold the post of Diván of Bhávnagar. He has appointed his relatives and friends to high posts in the State, who misbehave themselves and oppress the people. Mr. Vithaldás appears to be the real ruler of the State at present. Why do not Government seize the Bhávnagar State in the same way as they have done that of Porbandar or change the present officials, as the former State has been mismanaged since the time Mr. Gavrishankar left its Divánship? If Government were to order a search of the houses of the *kárbháris* and judicial officers serving in the Bhávnagar State, they would find that they have amassed large fortunes, quite out of proportion to their salaries. The property left by the late Mr. Sámaldás is said to be worth 60 lákhs of rupees. Where did he get all this from? Of course from the State coffers. If Mr. Vithaldás, the Diván, were to be dismissed from his post and his place filled up by the nomination of an able and honest European officer, if the other Nágar officials were to be removed from their posts and sent beyond limits of the State, and if a notification were issued calling upon the people to point out instances of bribery and oppression, the state of things that would be disclosed would be found to be alarming. The Political Agency is said to have been gained over to their side by the State *kárbháris*. We request the Government of Lord Reay to make an enquiry into the matter on the lines suggested by us without further delay.

The Makránis and the Junágad State.

The *Kesari* (43) of the 25th May, in writing about the depredations committed by the Makránis in the State of Junágad, expresses a hope that the Nawáb will remember that laxity in the work of the Police Department of a Native State is likely to be followed by interference in the management of the State from without and that he will therefore make proper arrangements for bringing the depredators to order at any early date.

Maladministration of justice in the Cambay State.

The *Khambát Gazette* (111) of the 23rd May complains of the maladministration of justice in the Cambay State, of the hardships to which persons who draw up petitions to the authorities on the subject are subjected and asks whether the people are to be ground down without a protest?

Berár Affairs.

Mr. Bápat recommended for the Educational Inspectorship in Berár.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 23rd May recommends Mr. Bápat, Senior Deputy Educational Inspector, Berár, for appointment as Educational Inspector in that Province *vice* Mr. Pradhán deceased.

G. M. SATHE,

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
2nd June 1886.

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(For the week ending 29th May 1886.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 5th June 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgá Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
†20	„ A'ryaputrá	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
†25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
†26	„ Dakshin Mitrá	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
†29	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
†30	„ Dnyán Dip.	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
32	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
33	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
†37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
†40	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
41	„ Karnátak Mitrá[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*42	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
43	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
44	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
45	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Maháráshtrá Mitrá	Sátára...	Weekly	250
47	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
50	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*51	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*55	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Puna Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*66	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára...	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Do.	Do.	125
68	„ Suryakánt...	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*75	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
79	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	475
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
81	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
83	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
84	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
85	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
86	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*87	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
88	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
89	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
91	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
93	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*94	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
95	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
96	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
97	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
98	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratna	Surat	Do.	300
99	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*105	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patra	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,425
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*111	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*112	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
114	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*117	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	400
119	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
121	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
123	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
125	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
126	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
127	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*128	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
*129	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Ahmedabad	Monthly	100
130	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	423
131	„ Trimásik Tíkákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
132	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
133	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*134	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj	Bombay	Monthly	200
135	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
136	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
137	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*139	„ Havyak Subodhá	Bombay	Do.	100
140	„ Kannadá Suvarte	Do.	Do.	915
*141	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
142	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
143	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag	Do.	115
144	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
145	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	200
*146	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
147	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
148	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
149	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
150	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*151	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*152	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
153	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Loyalty of the Natives, the main-stay of the British rule in India.

The *Saddharm Dip* (59) of May 1886 in an article headed 'Have we really become weak?' says:—The turn which the administration of India has taken of late is very strange, and Englishmen of learning and position have openly placed their opinions on the matter before the world. Most of the English officers of the present day have become wanton and are trampling down the Natives; some inconsiderate and sportive children of England are hunting us with their guns and shot; Government officers are depriving us of our privileges, our Ináms and our Vatans; and our rulers are bringing us into want of food and raiment by peacefully and legally plundering the wealth of this country. But none of these acts has made us go astray in the least. Our traducers point to the year, '57 in derogation of our loyalty but in reality the blame in that matter attaches to the fondled officers of the rulers themselves and not to us as will be evident to those who may thoughtfully consider the matter. If we had not been thoroughly loyal our rulers would not have survived the terrible calamity of '57 and would not have been in such close connection with us. Our loyalty to the British rule is not the result of our weakness, but proceeds from our being true to our word. If, however, with a view to test our strength and valour, Government will wage war with us and will not view our action in the light of sedition, our people will undoubtedly drive away our rulers and officers in the course of three days towards their home in England. The vaunt of strength and valour on the part of our rulers is quite vain. It is our natural goodness and innate loyalty which are, our rulers should know for certain, the main-stay of the British Government in India.

Prayer for the emancipation of India.

The *Vidushak* (74) of the 31st May finds fault with the British Government for not admitting Natives of India to high and important administrative posts and wishes that some Parnell may rise in India and exert himself resolutely to emancipate India with the help of God from its present thraldom.

Indebtedness of India.

Writing upon the indebtedness of India, the *Poona Vaibhav* (53) of the 30th May says:—India was known to be a piece of gold and the hungry British people conquered it by hook or by crook under the pretext that they wanted to civilize the ignorant people of India. Our credulous people long believed this excuse to be true, but have now, though much too late, seen that it was a sham excuse. That country which was considered to be a pure piece of gold is now plunged in debt under an extravagant ruler. The debt is not small but amounts to 165 krors of rupees, *i. e.*, 160,000 cart-loads of rupees at the rate of 10,000 rupees per cart. If so many carts were arranged in a train they would more than cover the distance between Bombay and Poona. So many cart-loads of debt bear immense interest and that at the lowest bank-rate amounts to 6 krors and 25 lákhs. It is difficult to pay this amount of interest and the small portion of the principal annually. The difficulty is aggravated every year by increasing extravagance and the additional debt incurred and so long as our present rulers govern the country, there is no hope of our being free from debt and the country may be said to be mortgaged.

Comments on the conditions imposed by China regarding the Mission to Thibet.

Anent the representation made by the Chinese Government to the Government of India of the necessity for limiting the number of the escort of the Thibet Mission, and for confining the scope of its work to strictly commercial relations, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 30th May says:—The Asiatic Powers—the few States that have yet escaped the ravages of a vulturous European Power—can only hope to survive as long as they put off the fatal struggle. It is on this ground undoubtedly that John Chinaman is looking with suspicion on the proposed journey of the Mission to Thibet. His fears that the Mission will not be limited to strictly commercial objects are not unreasonable. The recent annexation of Burmah cannot have failed to strike

terror into the soul of the Celestial Emperor. The refusal of the British Government to give him a slice of territory out of the conquered province has certainly led him to think lightly of the generosity of the English Government. What reason, therefore, has he to welcome the Mission into his territory? He is acting perfectly within his right in withstanding an attempt on the part of the English Government to get a footing in Thibet. The proposed Mission to Thibet is, in our opinion, pregnant with much good to commerce and great advantage to the material prosperity and the consequent strength of England. Will it prove equally advantageous to Thibet and India is a question which had better not be answered. We have pointed out the possible political danger. Religious or moral danger is not likely to be absent from the scene. We have already learnt that a batch of five students from Edinburgh mean to invade the country, the Bible in hand. The fire-water of the West will not lay far behind and the moral degradation of the country is not an event which may be at once dismissed as impossible. It is, therefore, with no small anxious interest that we watch the progress of the proposal.

Wisdom of the detention of the Mahárája Dhulip Sing at Aden.

The *Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ* (46) of the 27th May says:—The British Government has acted wisely in detaining Mahárája Dhulip Sing at Aden and preventing him from coming to India, as under the present state of public oppression caused by many unseasonable administrative measures, his arrival would have supplied the spark and the nation would have plunged itself into unprofitable misery.

Proposals for mitigating the effects of high rates of exchange.

In order to diminish the loss caused to India by the present high rates of exchange, the *Havyak Subodhâ* (139) of the 1st June proposes that high posts heretofore filled by Europeans should hereafter in most cases be given to qualified Natives, that articles of commerce imported into India from England should be taxed, that new European employés should have their pensions paid them in Rs. instead of in £ and that the amount of pensions paid to the pensioners in England should be subjected to the income-tax.

Suggestions to the Finance Committee.

With reference to the suggestions made by the *Bombay Gazette* on the subject of retrenchment in public expenditure, the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 30th May says:—The importance of the suggestions can hardly be over-estimated, and we hope the *Finance Committee* will have courage to meet this question of extravagant salaries directly in the face. It is not, as the *Gazette* pointedly remarks, by dismissing a few clerks and peons here and there that our revenue can be made to cover our ever-increasing expenditure; those in authority ought to apply the shears wherever it is possible to effect a pretty large saving by a proportionate curtailment of the higher salaries. In addition to this the Committee ought to recommend the enforcement of the Duke of Argyll's despatch giving full ingress to the Natives of India into the uncovenanted services. These services are a legion and when they are scrupulously recruited from the educated classes, Government interests will be served in many ways. Under the despatch educated Natives have claims to a majority of posts, but these being considered as the special preserves for the sons, nephews and cousins of our high officials, the patronage system in existence only increases our expenditure without an adequate return in the shape of official efficiency. Curtailment of the higher salaries with a due regard to position and a larger employment of the Native agency are the two main factors on which the entire solution of the question of our finance rests, and neither the Finance Committee nor the Government of India can afford to lose sight of them. Curtailment of expenditure and popularity with Anglo-Indians are two distinct things, to do one of which is to leave the other undone. An honest Indian statesman, who really feels for the Government and the people must face obloquy at all costs if he wishes to leave behind him a name that will always be cherished and gratefully remembered.

Recommendation to the Finance Committee and Lord Dufferin on retrenchment in public expenditure.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 31st May recommends the Finance Committee to publish its proceedings for the information of the public, both official and non-official, in order that suggestions may be made by qualified persons for its guidance, and observes that Lord Dufferin has hitherto done no good thing worth the name, and that His Excellency will have the credit of lightening the burden of India and will earn a good name if he will disinterestedly resolve upon reducing the pay of high officers including himself by a certain percentage.

The Birthday Honours.

Several Gujaráti papers of this week refer to the bestowal of honours on the occasion of the Queen-Empress's birthday, and complain that titles now appear to be reserved for Government officials, while private gentlemen deserving of them are omitted from the list of the lucky receipients but express satisfaction at the Honourable Mr. Hope's being made a Knight Commander of the Star of India and Mr. Pedder's being made a Companion of the same order. They, however, disapprove of Mr. Pritchard being made a C. S. I. owing to his ábkári policy. The Ahmedabad papers hail with joy the grant of the title of C. I. E. to Ráv Bahádur Ranchhodlál Chhotálál of that city.

Meetings in honnor of the Queen's Birthday.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 31st May refers to the meetings held at Bombay, Indore, Bhávnagar, Dhárwár, Igatpuri, Surat, &c., to celebrate the Queen's birthday as a day of rejoicing and says:—Altogether it is a pleasing sign of the times that our people have awakened to a sense of their duty towards their sovereign. Their efforts though scattered were spontaneous and enthusiastic. They have shown that they can meet as readily and zealously for a social as for a political purpose, and that in either case all they want is proper guidance. Let us hope that efforts for the celebration of the Queen's birthday will be made every year all over the country.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 30th May says:—The Queen's birthday was observed this year, all over India, with more than royal honors. In no part of the British Empire is the person of Her Majesty held more sacred than in this land of spontaneous loyalty; nowhere could the attachment of the people be deeper, though expressed in the East usually with Oriental diffidence. And with the growing intelligence of the Indians, their devotion to the British Throne and its august occupant is becoming decidedly more marked than their ventilation of grievances or assertion of rights. This fact was often brought into prominence during Lord Ripon's viceroyalty; and under the present régime, too, it has been similarly displayed more than once. Let us refer, for example, to the unofficial Native demonstrations witnessed last week in Bombay—the speeches, prayers, *kirtanas* and benedictions on behalf of the Queen-Empress and Her family. Never did a Soveriegn deserve such universal homage. The solicitude of Queen Victoria for her subjects, of whatever race or creed, is now passing into a proverb. Amongst her more recent acts of gracious kindness may be noted the interest she has evinced in the Indo-Colonial Exhibition. And it may gladden the hearts of her Indian subjects to know that a Sanskrit version of "God Save the Queen," by Professor Max Müller, was sung at the opening of the great Show at Her Majesty's command, thus supplying the omission, so keenly regretted on this side, in the Poet Laureate's spirited ode.

Arrears of work in the Bombay High Court and Small Causes Court and the weekly holidays of the Judges.

The *Yajdán Parast* (137) of the 30th May approves of the action taken by Sir Comer Petheram regarding the holiday taken by the Judges of the Calcutta High Court on Saturdays and remarks that the arrears of work in the Bombay High Court, which has become a public scandal, is due to the want of punctual attendance in Court on the part of the Judges and to the leisurely way in which they do their work. It is necessary, the paper observes, that the local Judges should work on all the week days and not take a holiday on one of them as they do at present and be punctual in attendance. The *Parast* does not understand why the Judges of the Bombay Small Causes Court should

enjoy two holidays in the week including Sunday, and says that if the four Judges of the Small Causes Court were to attend to duty during six days of the week and to work from 11 A.M. to 5-30 P.M., there would be no outcry against the present arrears of work and there would be no necessity for nominating an additional Judge.

The Kánara Vandukha Nivarani Sabha and the alleged arbitrary conduct of some of the local officials.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 2nd June refers to the fresh memorial presented to the Bombay Government by the Kánara Vandukha Nivarani Sabha complaining of the arbitrary conduct of some of the local officials and observes :— The particulars given in the memorial are such as cast a slur on the good name of British justice, and it is to be hoped that His Excellency Lord Reay will not fail to make an example of the officials concerned. Government should call upon Mr. Deshpande, the Deputy Educational Inspector of Kánara, to furnish an explanation regarding the transfer of the school-master of Isloor to Pallee. It is a nice specimen of how some Natives abuse their power and harass innocent people with a view to curry favour with European officers. Messrs. Wiltshire and Deshpande have acted so arbitrarily and tyrannically that they ought to be summarily dismissed from the public service for the good name of the Government. Such officers cause the spread of discontentment against Government among the poor and illiterate people living in villages, and it is not necessary to state the evil consequences of such a procedure, which should be checked in time. [The *Ripon Reporter* (121) of the 1st and the *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 2nd June request Government to pay attention to the memorial presented by the Kánara Vandukha Nivarani Sabha.]

Early publication of the Report of the A'bkári Commission proposed.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 30th May thinks it is high time for the Government of Bombay to publish the report of the A'bkári Commission which a very large class of intelligent people, who evince interest in the welfare of the poor Bhandáris as well as consumers of toddy spirit, is curious to read.

Tax on betelnut.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 31st May says :— A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* suggests betelnut as a commodity for new taxation, and the *Gazette* apparently supports the suggestion. The betelnut is undoubtedly a luxury, though perhaps the only harmless luxury, which is left for the lower classes to enjoy. Taxation of betelnut will necessarily raise its price and to that extent lessen the comforts of the poor. But as a species of indirect taxation of a luxury of the people we should prefer it to such taxation as that on salt or grain. The only objections that strike us are that its incidence will fall on a comparatively small portion of the community and that its yield will not be considerable. A more eligible subject of taxation is to our mind marriage and other costly ceremonies. Like the licenses for tom-toms and other things on which municipalities gain a lot of revenue, licenses for marriages may give to the State a not inconsiderable amount of revenue. Marriages whether among the rich or the poor are occasions for expenditure with a free hand, and a few rupees charged on such occasions will not be felt as severe a burden as a permanent rise in the price of a necessary commodity. It will moreover affect all communities equally. A graduated scale of taxation on expenditure may have a salutary effect in checking extravagance and show. A Bill was introduced into the Bombay Legislature in about 1872 to levy a tax on marriage feasts, but it had to be abandoned, we suppose in consequence of some opposition. In the present straitened condition of the exchequer the experiment may, we venture to think, be retried as a special measure.

The *Vaidarbh* (17) of the 29th May finds fault with the suggestion of C. S. in the *Bombay Gazette* regarding the income-tax being changed into a tax on betelnut and says :—The consumption of meat is large enough to yield a good income. The collection of the tax is also a matter of extreme ease. Neither on grounds of principle nor of expediency could there be any objection to a tax on meat. Why then should it not be imposed? Salt one of the prime necessaries of life is taxed, and taxed heavily. Let meat be taxed and a pro-

portionate reduction made in the tax on salt. Another way in which to raise money would be to long duties on foreign wines and spirits. Here is a field in which the genius of "C. S." might roam at large. But selfish men, accustomed to enjoy exemption from all manner of taxation, will not like a duty which will indirectly fall on them. They must needs find out something which will leave them wholly free, and fall exclusively on those, of whom they talk so much, but for whom they have very little sympathy—the dumb and poor millions of India.

Land revenue assessment for Ahmednagar.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 30th May considers the rates of land assessment proposed by Colonel Laughton after the second survey in the Nagar Táluka to be very high.

Uniform system of weights and measures for India.

The *Dnyánodaya* (8) of the 3rd June says:—In all civilized lands there is a uniform standard of weights and measures. To have a measure of the same name but with varying capacity would not be tolerated a moment. In India, however, this anomaly is carried to most absurd lengths. The *sher* for example is a name widely used, but it is a measure most indefinite. There is the Bombay *sher*, the Deccan *sher*, the Konkan *sher* and probably many others, all with the same name, but varying widely in capacity. It is a wonder that the commercial community have tolerated the nuisance so long. Throughout the length and breadth of India there should be one uniform system of weights and measures.

Reduction in the rates of commission on inland money-orders.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 31st May suggests to the Postal Department that the rates of commission on money-orders should be reduced as the present rates are much too high and says:—The advantages of security and payment which the system affords are all annihilated by the high rates of commission charged. If the rates were reduced as low as the prevailing *hundi* rate the transactions would, we venture to think, increase so much as to more than make up the loss consequent on the reduction of rates. The commission on overland money-orders, was, we understand, reduced two years ago with great profit, and a similar reduction in the case of inland money-orders will not fail to result in similar profit.

New Postal Half-anna envelopes.

The same newspaper says:—The Postal Department has introduced a new reform. It has issued new envelopes much larger and of better size than its old half-anna envelopes. But in increasing the size it has increased the price by two pies, an innovation which, we fear, materially lessens the value of the reform. The Postal Department is earning large profits by its numerous activities, and may well forego the two pies which it seeks to charge on its new envelope. In any case it ought not to abolish the old half-anna envelope. Even two pies is no insignificant sum for many of our people, and the latter should not be deprived of the benefit they have hitherto enjoyed, for the sake of a showy and ornamental reform. Those people who want the luxury of good-sized and ornamental envelopes may well be asked to pay two pies more for them, but those who cannot afford the luxury should be left free to buy their old envelopes.

Complaint against the Bombay Police.

The *Shetákaryáncha Kaivári* (15) of the 4th June complains of annoyance caused to way-farers by night in the part of Bombay known as the Dongri by Badmashes and wants to know the reason why the Bombay Police does not take steps to remedy this state of things.

Frequency of thefts on the Upper Sind Frontier and the negligence of the police.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (153) of the 22nd May, writing from Upper Sind Frontier, says:—Great zulum (oppression) is practised here on the Frontier; cases of house-breaking occur one after another. The police do not appear to be on the alert. On the 9th May 1886 the house of Mr. Goumal, Sub-Storekeeper, was broken into at night and an iron-box was stolen therefrom. The matter was reported to the police but no good resulted from this. The box was found empty on the hill-side with

its lock broken and property worth Rs. 450 consisting of cash and ornaments was lost. Next night 10th May the house of Seth Gobindrám, Contractor, was being broken into when the inmates of the house awoke and the thieves decamped. Again on 11th May the shop of Shet Dolárám was broken into but the thieves could not find anything to carry off. This is the way the police keep watch. While houses are broken into in the middle of the bázár, and on clear moon-light nights, the police know nothing of the matter.

Frequent thefts in Dhulia.

The *Khándesh Vaibhav* (44) of the 28th May complains of the frequency of thefts in the town of Dhulia and invites the attention of the local police to the matter.

Education.

Comments on the new Grants-in-aid rules.

In reviewing the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1884-85, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 30th May attributes the smaller number of collegiate institutions in the Bombay Presidency to the absence of sufficient encouragement to the growth of private enterprise, but approves of the tentative rules Government have lately made on the subject of grants-in-aid to colleges and says:—The rules will be considered to be quite satisfactory, for they remove one of the greatest dangers to which an aided private institution is subject, *i.e.*, they will impart stability and permanence; and they will moreover encourage other bodies to come forward to supply educational wants. At the same time the fixed grant system will take away the main incentive to work which is an essential requisite in the case of private institutions, and without which they are likely to degenerate. If they ensure permanence, they take away the stimulus to industry. However, we are quite willing to give these rules a fair trial before pronouncing a decided opinion for or against them. To starters of colleges these rules are highly encouraging, and we hope the people will try to avail themselves of the benefits held out to them, and that the number of aided institutions will gradually increase, though we must say that the absence of pecuniary help and encouragement is not, in our opinion, the only cause of the paucity of aided institutions in the Bombay Presidency. The weak point in the amended scheme of grants-in-aid is, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, the absence of guarantee for proportionate expenditure from private assets. In many cases the actual expenditure in money is not to be taken as a measure of the value of instruction given, because services are sometimes rendered from religious motives or in a spirit of self-sacrifice. We do not see why Government should insist that educational assets in money or money's worth *double* the State grant should be made good by the institution claiming aid. All that they should require is the guarantee that the Government grant is *usefully* spent on the aided college, without having recourse to any inquisitorial proceeding. The main object ought to be to see that Government aid is not wasted or frittered away and such a guarantee will amply fulfil this object of Government without putting the managers of private institutions to any inconvenience.

Neglect of wood-engraving in the School of Art, Bombay.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 31st May says:—We understand that in the local School of Art they have discontinued instruction in wood-engraving. Of all the departments of art the one of the most practical moment at this time in India is engraving in wood. With the growth of literature, there is a very rising demand for wood-cuts, and it is surprising to hear that in our advanced city of Bombay there is no person to make wood-cuts on any terms. A few old pupils of the School of Art know the work, but they are scattered over the Presidency, and the local publishers of books have to depend on foreign agency for this most costly yet indispensable work. The local Book Depôt, it is said, indents on a German Mission in Bangalore for its wood-cuts. The importance of pictures in books whether for ornament, instruction or entertainment, cannot be exaggerated. English books

derive no small part of their value from the illustrations they contain. The art of wood-engraving, as everything else, has attained such a perfection in England that the pictures are not only excellent in execution, but are so cheap that they are printed even in books and papers distributed *gratis*. If our book-trade is ever to rise to anything like the dignity of the English book-trade, one essential thing is the facility of getting wood-cuts, and there is no institution better qualified than the Bombay School of Art to fit men for the work.

Objections to the proposed removal of the Elphinstone College.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 30th May says:—There is one thing about the proposed removal of the Elphinstone College to within the city which we must mention here. If the College be situated in some easily accessible place, students will be less ready than now to become resident students. Indeed very few students will then be tempted to reside within the College precincts. The comparative cheapness of living in the city, the freedom of action, the tempting society of outside people—all these will induce the students to be day-students. This will be a great loss. There is the likelihood that students will get into looser habits by mixing with people who have nothing to do with study, whose home life consists of talking scandal, promenading on the Back Bay Road, or some other equally interesting occupation. Such company must tend to destroy all habits of steady application and close devotion, and must distract the attention of students from their proper business-study. Another danger is that Bombay life will spoil the character of the mofussil students. At present these students are perforce required to be resident students. If the College be located within the city, they need not become resident students. They will, therefore, be bound by no rules and will become masters of themselves. Ice-cream saloons and other similar resorts will offer temptations too powerful for them to resist and we need not say what the result will be. This will have to be considered alongside of the question of a healthy site.

The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (14) of the 31st May says:—The edifice opposite the Victoria and Albert Museum known as Elphinstone College is to be abandoned and another one erected elsewhere, as its site has been pronounced unhealthy and malarious from a sanitary point of view. We would suggest that it should be somewhere near the Dr. Wilson's College at Chaupáti or near the Bungalow belonging to thePanthakis or on the unreclaimed plot of ground at some distance from Mr. N. B. Jijibhái's present residence. It should be in a very quiet and healthy locality close to the sea-side and not in any bustling part of the town, where the health of the students will no doubt be again endangered and their studies impeded by the constant din observable on thickly-populated thoroughfares as was the case at Babula Tank from 1857 to 1862 necessitating the transfer to *Tankerville*, Gawalia Tank. We hope the Public Works Department and the Sanitary Commissioner in concert with Professor Wordsworth will find out a suitable locality in some healthy part of the city.

Apropos of the proposed removal of the Elphinstone College to the compound of the University Hall, the *Vaidarbh* (17) of the 29th May observes that the close vicinity of the College to the University is very likely to afford temptations for the illicit divulging of examination questions and hopes that the Bombay Government will remember this objection in finally disposing of the matter.

The *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 30th May disapproves of the contemplated removal of the Elphinstone College to a new building in the Fort and remarks:—According to the opinion entertained by some its situation in the Fort will cause greater inconvenience to students residing in Khetvádi, Girgaon, Bhuleshvar, Nágpáda, Bhendi Bázár, Mázgaon, Parel and Mándvi than at present. It is not a wise policy to give up such a palatial building after its having been in use for about 20 years. A better remedy is to improve the college building and its surroundings. If the present building is to be rejected what is to be

done with reference to the promise of Government to preserve the late Sir Kávasji Jehangir Readymoney's name in connection with the college building? Will Government make the present building their private property or will they call the new building after his name? The manner in which public buildings erected by private charitable gentlemen are treated in Bombay is by no means courteous to their donors. The Town Hall, the Tudor Ice House and the old Sailors' Home are instances in point. Though the Government contribution towards the fund for building the Town Hall was larger than the amount raised by public subscription, yet it is not good that Government offices should be located therein. The old Sailors' Home was built by public subscription and the Government policy of handing it over for use to the European Volunteers is objectionable. Will the Sir Kávasji Jehangir building for the use of the Elphinstone College be treated similarly and used for a different purpose from that intended by its donor?

Complaint against Mr. Hirphátak, Head-master, High School, Násik.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 3rd June refers to an incident at Násik in which Mr. Gopalráv Hirphátak, Head-master of the Násik High School, insulted a dinner party of the Máli caste, caused personal injury to a boy by pulling his ear, and received in return a severe beating, considers the conduct of Mr. Hirphátak to be inconsiderate and disgraceful and says that the Director of Public Instruction should take serious notice of the matter and admonish Mr. Hirpáthak if he is found to deserve admonition.

Complaint against a Municipal Vernacular School in Sehwan.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (153) of the 22nd May, writing from Sehwan, says:—You are probably well aware that the Vernacular School of Sehwan was once in a very flourishing state. The school-masters were very hardworking and took pride in the improvement of the boys. Now the school is in a condition that is sad to see. A visit will reveal the fact—that mere school-boys have been appointed teachers. These boys get 5 or 6 rupees a month and are called "pupil-teachers." Just consider whether such pupil-teachers are more likely to attend to their own studies or to bother their heads about teaching young boys! Boys who were learning "*Akh makh*" (first lesson of First Book Sindhi) in October last have still the same lesson on their slates, although so many months have elapsed. If enquiries be made into this disgraceful state of affairs, it will be found that the pupil-teachers are constantly changed and that every new teacher begins at the beginning, so that the boys are as innocent of knowledge as new-born babes. Everything in the school has been upset by its transfer to the municipality. Formerly the number of teachers was sufficient and each was responsible for his own class and the result naturally was that the boys were properly taught.

Native States.

The Rána of Porbandar and a suggestion to Lord Reay.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 31st May says:—It appears that British officers cannot bear to see the balance of one kror and sixty lákhs of rupees in the Porbandar treasury as the construction of a railway in the State is under contemplation. The Rána is coming to make a complaint to the Bombay Government, and if Lord Reay will properly decide the matter and will not disgrace the poor Rána in his old age, the public will think highly of His Excellency. If the British behave faithlessly towards Native Chiefs, they will carry their point by virtue of their authority but they are sure to incur the displeasure of Native subjects and Chiefs.

The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (14) of the 31st May considers Rs. 1,800 to be too high a salary for an Administrator of Porbandar and says:—While the private treasuries of the Sánglikar and the Rájpipla Rája were restored to their owners that of the Porbandar Chief is attached and its contents are being counted and recounted. It seems to us that the glittering of krors has been the cause of so much woe to poor Rána Vikhmatji. In Káthiáwár, the Political Agent has three or four Assistants to whom different práants or districts are assigned.

Their duty is to look after the well-being of the States comprised within their respective charges. What have they been doing so long? If Government have thought fit to appoint, for reasons which are inexplicable to every sensible mind, an administrator, surely they must censure the local Political officers for not discharging their duties efficiently, as there is room for such a supposition. The main fact, however, is that the matters which the Government have pressed on the attention of the Darbár are of a trivial character. They do not afford the least justification for interference. We are under an Imperial sway, and Lord Dufferin forgetting the policy of his highly-distinguished predecessor is pursuing a course which he saw in the Ottoman Porte and in Moscow, for we find His Lordship's public utterances are entirely opposed to his actions, to wit those in connection with Burmah and Porbandar. Whenever anybody says that a certain article defending His Lordship's policy is inspired, at once Mr. Wallace Mackenzie contradicts the statement but when dire injustice is done to anybody, perfect reticence is the rule and not the exception; such is the present policy. And it is a noteworthy fact that Mr. Lely is to be the administrator in the place of the Rána whose moral character has been "spotless and irreproachable, who is a competent and shrewd ruler" and whose only failing is his parsimony. This is British justice in the year of grace 1886. Is this not a proper subject for the Bombay Presidency Association and the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha to handle?

Recommendation of the Honourable Mahádev Govind Ránade for the post of Regent at Kolhápur.

The *Kesari* (43) of the 1st June disapproves of the resolution of Government appointing the Political Agent for the Southern Marátha Country to be the Regent of Kolhápur, but refrains from writing much about it as the arrangement is to continue only for six months till the arrival of Colonel Reeves from England in consultation with whom the question is to be finally settled. The paper has confidence in Lord Reay's good wishes towards the interests of the Natives and Native princes, and says that if His Excellency be pleased to appoint the Honourable Ráv Bahádur Ránade, Regent for the State of Kolhápur, it will be a matter for rejoicing not only for the people of Kolhápur but for the whole of the Deccan as, Mr. Ránade's father having been private kárbhári and he himself a Judge for some time at Kolhápur, his family has long known the Kolhápur State in its true light and as he is therefore qualified to administer the State in the best manner without any difficulty.

Complaint against the Kárbhári of Phaltan.

A correspondent of the *Bodh Sudhákar* (24) of the 2nd June, writing from Phaltan, complains against the arbitrary and heartless conduct of Mr. Krishnaráv Trimbak Bápat, the Kárbhári of the State of Phaltan, and gives instances to support his assertion.

Condition of affairs in the Cambay State.

The *Khambát Gazette* (111) of the 30th May says that the people of Cambay are poor and put up with the oppression exercised over them. One of the leading men at the time of the late exodus of the people from Cambay is, says the paper, obliged to reside in Gáikwádi territories through fear of harm. Several intriguing men have found their way into the State. Some persons who were removed from office at the time of the Commission of Enquiry have been re-employed, and justice is improperly administered. Government should therefore attend to the condition of affairs in this State.

Berár Affairs.

Extension of telegraphic communication from Aurangabad to Jálna recommended.

A correspondent writing from Deulgaum Rája to the *Vaidarbh* (17) of the 29th May recommends the extension of the telegraphic communication from Aurangabad to Jálna on the score of its being very useful to the public and lucrative to Government, and requests the Postal authorities to take note of the suggestion.

Introduction of drawing in Primary Schools.

The *Vaidarbh* (17) of the 29th May advocates the introduction of the subject of drawing into the curriculum of primary schools on the ground of the art serving to make a man tidy and neat and being useful to him in more ways than one in after life, and draws the attention of the Director of Public Instruction in Berár to the subject with a view that the instruction imparted in drawing to the students of the Training College may be utilized in primary schools.

G. M. SATHE,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th June 1886.

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(For the week ending 5th June 1886.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 12th June 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*20	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*30	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
32	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
33	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*40	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
41	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*42	„ Kataksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
43	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
44	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
45	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

INDEX

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 12th June 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*20	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*30	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
32	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
33	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*40	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
41	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*42	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
43	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
44	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
45	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	160
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*55	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*66	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára...	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Do.	Do.	125
68	„ Suryakánt...	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*75	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	160
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
81	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
83	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
84	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
85	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
86	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*87	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
88	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
89	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
91	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
93	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*94	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
95	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
97	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
98	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
100	„ Dnyân Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*105	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,425
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*111	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudhą	Weekly	100
*112	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
114	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*117	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	400
119	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
121	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
123	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
125	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
126	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
127	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*128	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
*129	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Ahmedabad	Monthly	100
130	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	423
131	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
132	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
133	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*134	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj	Bombay	Monthly	200
135	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
136	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
137	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*139	„ Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Do.	100
140	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	915
*141	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
143	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag	Do.	115
144	„ Vrittántă Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
145	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	200
*146	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
147	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
148	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
149	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
150	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*151	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*152	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
153	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Suggestion to Government regarding the development of the mineral resources of India.

In an article headed "The development of the mineral resources of India", the *Muhrátta* (2) of the 6th June says:—If Government undertake to discover mines and develop the mineral resources in all earnestness, we doubt not they have all the facilities required for the purpose. They have only to make liberal concessions to the actual discoverers, and they will find many enterprising men—officials as well as non-officials—ready and willing to devote themselves to the difficult, yet useful, task of discovering the hidden treasures of the country. This undertaking on the part of Government will, no doubt, prove of immense benefit both to the country and to Government—to the country, inasmuch as its people will have a variety of new industries opened to them and to Government, because they will have a new line of trade to embark upon. We are sure that Government will not be losers in the bargain. They will, on the contrary, be gainers in the long run. We, therefore, deem it proper and opportune to suggest to the Government of India the necessity of their undertaking the development of the mineral resources of our country.

Request to Lord Dufferin in the interests of the Natives of India.

In a communicated article headed "How Lord Dufferin will become popular among the Natives?", the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 10th June writes:—The people of India are every day advancing in civilization and the task of ruling them successfully is becoming more difficult, and therefore it is that statesmen like Lord Dufferin are required for this arduous task. Ever since the arrival of Lord Dufferin the people of India have been led by his Lordship's reputation as an administrator to entertain high hopes of His Lordship, but though nearly half the period of His Lordship's Viceroyalty is about to close nothing calculated to gratify the public has been done by His Excellency. Nay, on the contrary, His Excellency has displeased the public in some matters. People are giving vent to their feelings of disappointment in consequence of His Lordship's policy with regard to the questions of Native Volunteer Corps, the Burmese affairs and the Finance Committee. If His Lordship intends to do something for the good of the people when His Excellency is free from external difficulties it is vain to expect such leisure. Something or other will always turn up. If therefore His Lordship is disposed to benefit the people of India, His Lordship must make it convenient to do it even under the influence of external troubles. Some anti-native men consider it unnecessary to court popularity with the native public, but who will commend the wisdom of one who cannot keep ignorant people pleased?

The approaching general elections in England and advice to the people of India to send delegates to England.

In commenting upon the defeat of the Government on Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill for Ireland, the *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 9th June advises the different political associations in India to do their best to speedily send delegates to England as was done at the last general elections, and observes that if this be not possible, they should convene public meetings and adopt resolutions selecting the Honourable Dádábhái Navroji and Bábu Lálmohan Ghose to represent this country in Parliament and approving of the scheme of 'Indian Home Rule' drawn up by the Honourable Dádábhái Navroji. These resolutions, says the paper, should be communicated to the different constituencies in England, which should be requested to confer a favour on India by supporting the candidature of these two gentlemen to sit in Parliament. (Several Gujaráti papers of this week regret the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill by the House of Commons.)

Criticism of the gift of Birth-day honours.

Apropos of the Birth-day honours, the *Sind Times* (5) of the 2nd June says:—Public honours are distributed twice a year, and it is interesting to note the principle that regulates their distribution. At a casual glance we see that these distinctions are chiefly meant for the services. Except the lowest or merely Indian titles the rest are largely conferred upon the higher members of the civil and other services. The non-official Anglo-Indian element is sadly

neglected. The only explanation of this fact that occurs to us is that merchants, planters and other Anglo-Indians are too independent to curry favour with officials, and as these titles are merely the signs of State favour they are not bestowed upon them. If it were decided, as it is really meant, that only State service or official recommendation is to be thus rewarded there would be at once an end to all public citicism. The services give and the services take—what right have outsiders to poke their curious noses into a wholly mutual admiration affair? But the Government, by a two-fold course, is discrediting these distinctions in the eyes of the country. First, by the manner of selection, which is official favoritism, pure and simple, and secondly, by the spread of English education which disinclines people to seek official favoritism. The non-official Anglo-Indian classes do not hanker after these honours, and the educated Indian classes are learning to value them at their true worth. Unless they are bestowed upon more just and broader principles, these bi-annual decorations will rapidly fail to excite even that small share of public interest which they do at present.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 7th June says :—The list of Birth-day honours is once more disappointing. Again we see such names as the Honourable Mr. Dadábhái Navroji, Mr. P. M. Mehta, and the Honourable Mr. Máhádev Govind Ránade passed over. Again the list is mainly official. Even the C.I.E. which was created to reward non-official merit has been bestowed upon three officials. The K.C.S.I. has three officials for one non-official, and the C.S.I. is entirely official. As regards the individuals who are honoured they are all worthy men. We note with particular pleasure the names of Mr. Hope, Mr. Bernard and Mr. Pedder. [The *Gujaráti* (102) of the 6th June expresses disappointment with the list of Birth-day honours and is surprised to find that three citizens of Ahmedabad should have been given titles for three years consecutively, while the claims of Poona, Baroda, Surat and Bombay have been disregarded. The paper adds that the people attribute this procedure to the presence of Mr. Richey in the Bombay Secretariat. When men like Messrs. P. M. Mehta, Badrudin Tyebji and Nánábhái Haridás are passed over, it appears that influence has much to do with the bestowal of titles by Government.]

Sir Theodore Hope and the Governorship of Madras.

The *Surya Prakásh* (82) of the 12th June is glad at Mr. Hope's being made a Knight Commander of the Star of India and recommends his appointment to the Governorship of Madras in succession to Mr. Grant Duff. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 7th June says that the Native public wish that the successor of Mr. Grant Duff should be a statesman fresh from England and not a civilian.]

Retrenchment in expenditure in the Bombay Presidency and suggestions in connection therewith.

The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (84) of the 9th June approves of the circular issued by the Finance Committee to the heads of Departments asking how far Native agency can be substituted for European agency in the public service and what will be the saving likely to be effected thereby, and remarks:—The Irrigation Department in this Presidency should be amalgamated with the Department for Roads, Buildings, &c., as was the case 15 years ago. The amalgamation will result in large saving to Government. Again, there is no necessity for having two Magistrates in the Fort Police Court, Bombay, since crime has much decreased in Bombay as evidenced by the last report on jails in this Presidency. Moreover, from the number of cases coming before the Magistrates sitting in the Fort Police Court, it can safely be said that there would be no arrears of work if only one Magistrate were to attend regularly and punctually to his duties.

Rumoured intention of the Bombay Government to remove certain divisions of the Bombay Secretariat to Poona during the monsoon disapproved.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 12th June says :—We hear that the Bombay Government intends to remove certain portions of the offices in the Bombay Secretariat to Poona for the monsoon. A new building is being erected at Poona for the purpose, and the offices of the three Revenue Commissioners and certain divisions of the Bombay Secretariat will be accommodated therein during the Poona season. Such a step at the present

time when reduction in public expenditure is talked of and when the public declaim against the sojourn of the provincial Governments to the hills is open to much adverse criticism.

Inconveniences of subordinates in the Land Survey Department at Poona during the monsoon.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (53) of the 6th June refers to the inconveniences which subordinates in the Land Survey Department are put to in Poona every year during the monsoon on account of the distance of their offices from the town and the early hour at which their attendance is required, and asks why European officers of the department do not hold their offices in separate houses instead of in their own bungalows, the worst portions of which are generally assigned for the offices, and whether the rent allowance sanctioned by Government is for the benefit of the offices or for the private convenience of the European officers.

Suggestion to Lord Reay regarding the Forest Commission.

The *Vártáhar* (72) of the 6th June recommends His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to order the Forest Commission to enquire into the forest grievances of the people of Kánara and thereby to avail himself of the nice opportunity of making a name.

Tyranny of Government officers in the districts.

In an article headed "Alleged *zulum* in Kánara," the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 6th June says:—A vast amount of petty tyranny goes on in the districts on account of the officials having very strange notions about their own infallibility and their sagacity as to the real requirements of the people whom they govern. But exposure is always difficult—even impossible, and we must thank the people of Kánara for having done a public service in exposing the doings of Mr. Wiltshire.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 7th June hopes that Lord Reay will not fail to do justice to the people of Kánara by taking severe notice of the conduct of Mr. Wiltshire regarding the Vanadukh Nivárani Sabha of Kánara, and desires to see some one taking this matter to the Civil Court and making it a ground for asking exemplary damages against Mr. Wiltshire. [The *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 6th June says that Government should enquire into the complaint made by the Kánara Vanadukh Nivárani Sabha, and that they should publish for the information of the public the explanation that may be offered by Mr. Wiltshire and his subordinates in connection with the matter.]

Regarding the Collector of Kánara's reply to the Vanadukh Nivárani Sabha, the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 7th June says:—A mere expression of opinion or desire is, in the case of executive officers in the districts, frequently equivalent to a command, and is not too often the precursor of active hostility. The Vanadukh Nivárani Sabha is therefore naturally afraid of the attitude of the local officers and prays the Government for protection. What the nature of the forest grievances is for which the Sabha means to seek redress we do not know, but we have been told that, notwithstanding the benevolence of Colonel Peyton, there are many real complaints. But real or unreal they must be inquired into. Their precise nature cannot be understood if they are stifled and pooh-poohed in the first instance. The right of petition which is said to be an inherent right of every British subject, and which has been vouchsafed to our people by Government in unmistakable terms, is as beneficial to the State as to the subjects. It is as important for the Government to know the wants and wishes of its subjects as for the subjects to express them to the Government. The illiberal attitude of the officials is therefore prejudicial alike to the interests of the Government and the people, and the former must take care that the attitude is improved before any mischief is done.

Complaint against Mr. Wiltshire, First Assistant Collector, Kánara.

The *Satyá Sudha* (62) of the 6th June complains of the disrespectful behaviour of Mr. Wiltshire, the First Assistant Collector of Kánara, towards Mr. Gopálráv Gáyatonde, Assistant Executive Engineer, Sirsi, on an occasion when the latter gentleman called on the former at his request, and is at a loss to know why Lord Reay connives at such rude conduct on the part of European officers.

Regarding the scheme of the Panchâits proposed by the *Indian Spectator* and reported at page 4 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 22nd May 1886, a correspondent writes in the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 6th June :—The Panchâits can never be expected entirely to supersede regular judges. Great benefit would accrue if people could be induced to compromise the simpler matters of dispute out of court; and if Government or any one else can organise Panchâits, which will act as *arbitrators* and be accepted by people for that purpose, it is all that can be hoped for at present. To institute Panchâits with powers to record findings, pass orders and exercise a *coercive* jurisdiction, does not appear practicable, and I should be glad to know if you meant your Panchâits to be invested with such powers. From your mentioning an appeal to the Subordinate Judge (is not this the Munsif who was to be abolished ?) I presume that you did; but surely it would be much more advisable to begin with bodies only intended to bring about compromises, and so to diminish the number of cases in which coercion is ultimately required. The saving of money and trouble which this would produce would be a gain quite worth looking to. After these bodies had taken root and gained some experience in the investigation of evidence and the formation of sound opinions, it might be enacted with advantage that no case should come before a civil court which had not already been submitted to a Panchâit, and that the opinion of the Panchâit might be recorded by the Judge in favour of either party. Ultimately, even some final powers might be given to these bodies. But it is doubtful whether such a change in their constitution would be beneficial to them.

Substitution of the Panchâits for the regular Judges.

The *Yajdán Parast* (137) of the 6th June says that Sir Comer Petheram has earned credit by breaking through the practice of not allowing a Native Judge to preside over the Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court and that the Native public is exceedingly pleased with this innovation, and hopes that Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay, will follow in the footsteps of Sir Comer Petheram by allowing Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás to preside over the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, and thereby show his appreciation of the merits of a competent Native Judge and recognise the claims of Native High Court Judges to decide cases committed to the Criminal Sessions.

Request to Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, Bombay, to allow Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás to preside over the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

The *Svadesh Bandhu* (128) of the 2nd June complains of the inconvenience caused to the people by the absence on leave of the Honorary Magistrate at Mahudha, and says that if Government cannot afford to have a paid Magistrate they should create a bench of Honorary Magistrates with second-class powers for Mahudha as was recently done at Nadiád.

Creation of a bench of Honorary Magistrates for the town of Mahudha suggested.

The same newspaper suggests that the jurisdiction of the Sub-Registrar's Court at Mahudha should be extended to all the villages in charge of the Mahudha Chief Constable with a view to remove the public inconvenience at present felt.

Proposal for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Sub-Registrar's Court at Mahudha.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 10th June writing from Bombay approves of the appointment of Mr. Khandálávála as Acting Oriental Translator to Government but says that this appointment is likely to support the complaint made in one of the Bombay English dailies that the Secretariat is becoming a field exclusively for the Pársis. [The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 6th June is very glad to hear of the appointment of Mr. Navroji Dorábji Khandálávála as Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, as it considers him peculiarly well fitted for the post by character, abilities and manners. The *Yajdán Parast* (137) of the same date also expresses satisfaction at the appointment.]

The appointment of Mr. Khandálávála and the majority of the Pársis in the Secretariat.

The *Rást Gofidr* (120) of the 6th June refers to the controversy started by a correspondent of the *Times of India* regarding the employment of Eurasians and Europeans in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments of the Bombay Secretariat, and says that the complaint made in the local *Times* is not well founded. In the first place, the paper observes, it is difficult to find highly-educated European and Eurasian lads, and yet several worthy Europeans and Eurasians have been within the last few months promoted at once over the heads of natives. The reason of the recent increase in the number of educated Pársis employed in the different offices of the Secretariat is that their claims are not now disregarded as before when other castes were more largely employed. Instead of making a groundless complaint about the employment of Europeans in the Secretariat, the correspondent should have protested against the exclusion of natives from all high posts in the G. I. P. Railway. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (109) of the same date disapproves of the complaint, and remarks that the present Pársi Assistant Secretary does not enjoy so much power as to exclusively employ Pársis in his department, for such an able Secretary as Mr. Nugent, who loved education and promoted the employment of educated natives, did not observe any caste distinction himself nor allowed others to observe it. When native graduates are to be had in large numbers on small salaries, it is no wonder that less educated Europeans and Eurasians should be unable to pull on well in public offices and should lag behind. The latter should not expect to be appointed at once to high posts.]

Employment of Europeans and Eurasians in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments of the Bombay Secretariat.

The *Satya Shodhak* (61) of the 6th June publishes a letter of a correspondent in which he says that Kelshi is a large village in the Dápoli Táluka, that it requires repairs to its roads and that the Police Superintendent of the District will do well to make it a Police Station. The correspondent also learns that the office of the Mahálkari at Mandangad is to be removed to some other place, and recommends that Kelshi, which was once the head-quarters of a Mahál, may have again that advantage as it occupies a central position.

Suggestion for making Kelshi in Ratnágiri the head-quarters of a Mahál.

The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 6th June notices the following grievances of the Hospital Assistants and hopes that Government will take steps to redress them:—(1) Civil Hospital Assistants have more work than Military Assistants and yet are paid smaller salaries. (2) That Hospital Assistants are not promoted according to their rank. (3) That they do not get casual leave even for a couple of days without much trouble, and that they never get privilege leave on full pay. (4) That the present hours of duty call for reduction at least by one hour. (5) That non-official members of Hospital Committees constantly worry them by asking for medical certificates and cause interference in criminal cases when their relations or friends are in trouble. It will be better if the committees have on them a few Government servants to be changed every six months. (6) That they should be allowed to take visiting fees from Government servants paid over Rs. 20 a month. (7) That the inspection of dispensaries is not at present made regularly by Civil Surgeons.

Grievances of Civil Hospital Assistants.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 6th June supports the recommendation of the *Indu Prakásh* that the commission charged by the Post Office on inland money-orders should be reduced, and suggests that eight annas for one hundred rupees would be a reasonable rate of commission.

Reduction in the rates of commission on inland money-orders.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 7th June considers brothels and taverns by the side of thoroughfares and in respectable quarters of towns highly objectionable as tending to deprave public morality, and requests that, with a view to prevent this baneful influence, Government may order that they should be removed to out-of-the-way parts of towns, though such an order may cause inconvenience to a limited portion of the public.

Removal of brothels and taverns from thoroughfares.

The *Yajdán Parast* (137) of the 6th June praises the administration of Colonel Wilson as Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and remarks that during his tenure of office all scandal against the local police had nearly ceased. The police force, the paper observes, showed during his time greater activity and skill than before and earned public thanks for exposing the intrigue regarding the plundering of bill-collectors of Native merchants by bad characters on the public road. Colonel Wilson had no other duties to perform than those pertaining to the head of the police force, and this circumstance was at the bottom of the increased activity. If Sir Frank Souter succeeds in improving this activity by the experience that he may have acquired of the British Police during his sojourn in England, the Bombay Police will come to be regarded as an exemplary force.

Praises of Colonel Wilson, late Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Several Gujaráti papers of this week complain once more of the speculation in rain carried on near Mumbádevi in Bombay, and request the police authorities to stop the vicious practice of gambling.

Request to the Bombay Police to stop speculation in rain.

The *Shubh Suchak* (67) of the 4th June refers to an assault lately made by five or six milkmen in the house of one Paluskar at Sátára, finds fault with the local Police for not preventing it in time and respectfully draws the attention of the authorities concerned to the negligence of the Police.

Complaint against the Sátára Police.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad of the 10th June complains of the prevalence of robberies on the road from Dhandhuka to Limbdi and Ránpur, and suggests that a police station should be located on the road between Dhandhuka and Ránpur with a view to stop plunder.

Want of a police station between Dhandhuka and Ránpur.

Legislation.

The *Shivdji* (64) of the 4th June complains of the large number of beggars in India, and proposes that Government should make it penal for able-bodied persons to maintain themselves by begging, only those beggars who cannot obtain employment being permitted to beg, all the others being made liable to punishment on conviction before a magistrate.

Poor law for India.

Education.

With reference to the question of introducing the Indian Vernaculars into the University course, the *Vaidarbh* (17) of the 5th June proposes that a candidate for the higher examinations may at his option bring up in lieu of one prose and one poetical Sanskrit book, two books in Vernacular and says:—Such an option will not deter a European or any other candidate who may wish to make Sanskrit a special study from taking up Sanskrit, because it is weighted with a Vernacular for the study of which he may have no facilities or no desire or for which he may have no aptitude. Such an optional course will also be a sort of feeler and an experiment. It will show how the people receive the scheme. If it succeeds, it may be developed in course of time by raising Vernaculars to the position of Sanskrit. If, on the other hand, it fails nothing shall have been lost. But such an option shall lie only in the higher examinations. In the Matriculation Examination we think a knowledge of a Vernacular should be insisted upon from every Indian—in which term we include Mahomedans who may take up Hindustáni or Urdu.

Introduction of the Indian Vernaculars into the University course.

Municipalities.

Reviewing the Resolution of the Bombay Government on the working of the Municipalities in this Presidency including Sind in the year 1884-85, the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 7th June says:—As to the form of taxation Government is very particular that it should be as much direct as possible, and under its

Undesirability of the abolition of Octroi duties.

instructions many octroi duties were abolished at different places in substitution of a direct tax. It has certainly to be said in favour of this policy that octroi duties fall upon all persons equally, independently of the capacity to pay, and thus press comparatively more heavily on the poor. A direct tax, such as a house-rate or a wheel-tax, falls mostly on persons well able to pay. But there is a limit to the paying capacities of even these individuals, and if all octroi duties are abolished, and if the whole revenue is sought to be made up by direct taxation only, it will affect the community very unequally. We fully appreciate the desire of the Government to see that goods in transit are not subjected to Municipal duty, but we fear that in many places these will be the only duties capable of satisfying the demands of Municipalities. We do not mean to object to the policy of Government, but we only suggest that it should be enforced with discrimination and caution and with proper regard for local conditions. In a place like Bombay, where there is a considerable well-to-do community, direct taxation may well be expected to yield the greater portion of the Municipal revenues. But even here its present low percentage of octroi duties, *viz.*, 34, will be found to increase considerably under the new rates. In up-country, stations however the communities are often too poor to be taxed directly to any purpose. There is frequently no wheeled traffic at all, and a house-rate will be felt as a great burden. In such places octroi duties, which affect the purses of people imperceptibly, can be ill-spared. Obnoxious imposts and such as interfere with trade should no doubt be abolished, and each year's report furnishes examples of such abolition.

Request to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in connection with the proposed tramway extension to Carnac Bridge.

In referring to the proposed tramway extension to Carnac Bridge through Frere Road, the *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 12th June complains of the discourtesy shown by the Bombay Tramway Company to Native passengers, who form 90 per cent. of the people using the tram cars, of 5 persons being compelled to sit on one bench and of the irregular rates of fare charged by the Company, and recommends the Municipal Corporation and the Town Council to take a guarantee from the Company that they will consult the convenience of the people before sanctioning the new extension, which should otherwise be refused.

Native States.

Official interference in the affairs of Bhopál.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 10th June says :—The State of Bhopál is a source of great anxiety to us. The ruler is a Mahomedan lady while her minister is an Englishman. We have grave misgivings in connection with their pulling on well together. Besides, we have no hesitation in saying that the rule of an English minister can never become popular with the subjects of a Mahomedan State. The degradation of her consort must be preying on the mind of the Begam Sáheb. She will naturally delegate all her powers to the newly imported minister. However able he may be, we do not think that the new minister will succeed in administering the State affairs to the satisfaction of all parties. The state of affairs in Bhopál appears on the whole to be far from satisfactory. How far the new minister, who has not to our knowledge any practical experience, will succeed in setting things aright time will show. We have two suggestions to make to Government. (1) When the administration of any Native State forms the subject of discussion in Native papers Government will always do well to come forward at once with the information in its possession and to enlighten the public on the question. We should never have heard of the Kolhápur defamation cases and the present *Statesman* libel case but for the absence of the abovementioned policy. If Government wish that the administration of Native States should never be publicly criticized and that the Political officers should be allowed to do any thing with impunity, then we think that nothing can be meaner than this. (2) Political officers should be given very limited powers and should be strictly ordered not to intefere with the affairs of Native States. Let not our States be thrown on the tender mercies of political officers.

In a paragraph headed "The Kolhápur Council of Regency", the *Bombay Chronicle* (78) of the 6th June says:—Mr. W. Lee-Warner has after all been appointed to be President of the Council of Regency, Kolhápur, for a period of six months. Though great difference of opinion prevails as regards this appointment, all who know Mr. Lee-Warner as a trusted servant of Government, a thorough man of business, and as a gentleman who has long been connected with administrative work of an onerous and arduous nature will, no doubt, feel sure that in spite of all *khatpat* he will succeed in managing the affairs of Kolhápur during his tenure of office with such tact and judgment as will give satisfaction to all in the end.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Lee-Warner as Regent of Kolhápur.

The *Nagar Samáchár* (47) of the 5th June disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Lee-Warner as the head of the Kolhápur Regency even for six months, and says that Lord Reay would have acted in conformity with public opinion if a competent Native had been appointed for that period, and that the present acting appointment is only a contrivance for making the permanent appointment of Mr. Lee-Warner afterwards according to the general practice of making *substantive pro-tem* appointments in the beginning and then confirming them.

Disapproval of the appointment of Mr. Lee-Warner as Regent of Kolhápur.

The *Sanmárg Dipikâ* (14) of the 7th June says:—All things considered, the action of the authorities in the case of Porbandar, has been, to say the least, unjustifiable to the utmost degree, and we call on our political Associations with delight in sending Delegates for securing representatives in the House of Commons to enquire into this flagrant *spoliation* of an ancient State, the ruler of which on account of his high moral character, loyalty and devotion deserves a far better treatment at the hands of the British Government.

The Rána of Porbandar.

The *Nyáyadarshak* (115) of the 7th June says:—Mismanagement has prevailed in the Junágad State for some years past. The Mahomedan *kárbháris* are said to have oppressed the people a long time since. Mr. Haridás, the Diván, has not done any good thing worth speaking of. As long as Messrs. Sále Hindi and Báudin remain in Junágad, rottenness will not disappear from the State. The Nawáb passes his time in vicious pleasures and does not know how to govern the State. Mr. Haridás is said to be skilled enough in accomplishing his own objects. He does not care much for the happiness of the people. He got a present of several thousands of rupees on the occasion of his son's marriage. The oppression exercised in the State is not less than that in the Porbandar State. Junágad stands foremost in depriving the people of their rights and it is just possible that the Makránis may have taken to outlawry owing to this state of things. The State officials are said to have given them cause to do so, and it is possible that truth would come out if the British Government were to grant them a free pardon.

Mismanagement and oppression in the Junágad State.

The *Nyáyadarshak* (115) of the 7th June complains of ill-educated men being employed on small salaries in the Rádhanpur State and of these officials resorting to unlawful gains, and remarks that officers drawing Rs. 20 and 75 per mensem have power to hear cases involving claims up to Rs. 400 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively. No judicial officer of the State has passed any University examination. Though the annual income of the State is about 6 lákhs of rupees the salary of the Diván is only Rs. 75, while his monthly expenditure is said to be double that amount. If all this be true, it is a mistake on the part of the British Government to give the State the powers of a first-class State. The paper recommends the Nawáb to employ able, honest and learned men on good salaries for the welfare of his subjects, as otherwise the State runs the risk of being degraded to a fourthclass one.

Complaint against the management of the Rádhanpur State.

Berár Affairs.

Disapproval of the proposed removal of the Court of Extra Assistant Commissioner from Murtizápur to Budnera.

The *Vaidarbh* (17) of the 5th June says :—So at last it is a settled thing that the Court of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Murtizápur, is to be transferred to Budnera. Mr. Delanti, the tenant of the building which formerly served as the court-house, has received notice to be ready to quit it on the 15th instant. Though the sanction of the Resident has not yet been received for the proposed transfer it would, we fear, be crying in the wilderness to repeat our protests against it. Some months ago we pointed out that the change would be most undesirable in the interests of the people of the Murtizápur Táluka. Murtizápur occupies almost central position in the táluka, while Budnera is out of the táluka. The only recommendation in favour of Budnera is that it has a court-house while at Murtizápur it would be necessary to construct one. But it does not appear to us to be a sufficiently valid reason for making a change which will be productive of inconvenience and increased cost to the public who have to resort to that court. Mr. Jones, our late Resident, is said to have remarked once that questions of brick and mortar ought not to stand in the way when administrative convenience is concerned. We may similarly say that for the sake of saving a few thousand rupees Government ought not to create a source of perpetual inconvenience to the people.

Absence of the necessity of water-works for Ellichpur.

The same paper is of opinion that the Ellichpur Cantonment does not require water to be brought from neighbouring villages since it has an ample supply of fresh well-water, and proposes various ways in which the money available may be spent to better purpose by the Deputy Commissioner, such as the building of roads to places like Daryápur, Chandar, &c.

The Amráoti Girls' School and its wants.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (13) of the 7th June says :—The appointment of a school-mistress in the place of the present Head-Master of the Girls' School at Amráoti will not be beneficial. What the school requires is a larger number of assistant teachers, a more spacious and convenient school-house and an additional female servant to take girls from and to the school. If the Director of Public Instruction wishes to try the experiment of a school-mistress he had better do it in some other school. The present Head-Master of the Girls' School at Amráoti is a hardworking man and deserves credit for the large attendance of girls in his school.

G. M. SATHE,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th June 1886.

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(For the week ending 12th June 1886.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 19th June 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*20	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*30	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
32	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
33	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*40	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
41	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*42	„ Kataksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
43	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
44	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
45	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
47	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*55	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*66	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára...	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Do.	Do.	125
68	„ Suryakánt...	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*75	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
81	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
83	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
84	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
85	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
86	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*87	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
88	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
89	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
91	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
93	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*94	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
95	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
97	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
98	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*105	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,425
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*111	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*112	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
114	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*117	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	400
119	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
121	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
123	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
125	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
126	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
127	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*128	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
*129	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Ahmedabad	Monthly	100
130	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	423
131	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
132	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
133	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*134	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj	Bombay	Monthly	200
135	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
136	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
137	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*139	„ Havyak Subodhá	Bombay	Do.	100
140	„ Kannadá Suvarte	Do.	Do.	915
*141	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
142	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
143	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag	Do.	115
144	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
145	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	200
*146	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
147	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
148	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
149	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	300
	ARABIC.			
150	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*151	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*152	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
153	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*á*.

E Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

In expressing approval of the Home Rule Bill for Ireland, the *Pandit* (148) of the 11th June observes:—India at the present day occupies that position towards England which Ireland held some centuries back and from which it has emerged to its present standing. We cannot but be anxious as to the result of the Home Rule Bill. Like the Irish we, too, understand what the rights of men are and how the Government should deal with them. We also know how far from us are these rights. Whether India is in a position to claim all of them we do not wish to discuss here. The Indian mind has awakened to the actual state of the country. The mass meetings of ryots in large numbers, the various political associations and the formation of the National Congress prove this fact. Even if there be wire-pulling in the assembling of the grand national meetings, as some persons allege, it cannot be denied that the wire-pullers have extraordinary influence with the people. Evil consequences must result from inattention to the demands of the possessors of this influence. The wisdom of the Indian administration is challenged from every quarter, and if the challenge be not responded to discontent will follow.

Request to Government to pay due attention to the demands made by the people for new concessions.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 14th June approves of the suggestion made by the *Englishman* newspaper for curtailing the large salaries of high officers of Government, and says:—The Finance Committee will do a public service if it will strongly recommend His Excellency Lord Dufferin to reduce in certain proportions his own pay and that of all high Government officials as was done by his predecessors in office, Lord William Bentick and Lord Dalhousie. The latter Governor-General plainly stated as his reason for this step, that India had then become better fitted for the residence of Europeans than before. Many years have passed away since then and India has improved a good deal in sanitation, and hence the necessity for curtailing the present gigantic salaries of high officials of Government still further.

A suggestion to the Finance Committee regarding the curtailment of the salaries of high Government officials.

The *Arunodayá* (19) of the 13th June makes the following suggestions to the Finance Committee and desires that they may be carried out without paying any regard to the feelings of the Europeans likely to be affected thereby:—(1) That places other than those reserved for the Covenanted Civilians, *viz.*, those in the Registration, Police, A'bkári and such other departments, should all, or all but that of the head of the department, be given to Natives in order that one-third of their salaries may be a clear saving to Government. (2) That the number of places in the departments reserved for civilians should be reduced, as the work to be done by them is not now so multifarious as it was when the land survey was not made, revenue assessments were not fixed, and there were many difficulties and disputes about boundary marks. As, for instance, in the Revenue Department there are at present more Collectors and Assistants and Supernumerary Collectors in the Bombay Presidency than formerly when all the disadvantages above referred to were in existence. (3) That Revenue Commissioners should altogether be done away with. (4) That Natives should be largely employed in the Educational and Judicial Departments. (5) That Europeans being by their ignorance of the Indian vernaculars incapable of appreciating Native customs and manners, and therefore unqualified to justly adjudicate between Natives, magisterial work should be handed over to Native judicial officers. (6) That the whole of the Bombay Presidency should be divided into five or seven districts instead of twenty-two as at present, with one Collector and two Deputy Collectors for each.

Suggestions to the Finance Committee.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 13th June says:—The Finance Committee, baulked of a game worth the candle, or worthier of the emergency or the flourishes which ushered it into existence, is being tempted to exercise its powers on small objects which there is no potent voice to protect, though the economy resulting therefrom may do more harm than good. One such which we

noticed the other day was the prospective withdrawal of the boon of pension from the lower branch of the public service. We are now told that the heads of the several departments are being asked whether the rule of the Statutory Civil Service, by which a Native gets only ⅓rds of the pay of his European colleague, might not likewise be adopted in the other departments? The principle of two rates of pay for the same work was started originally, and reluctantly acquiesced in by the Native community, not because it was just in itself, but because it would result in a perceptible saving if it had an extensive application, or, in other words, if a large number of places heretofore filled by Europeans were given to Natives; but in its application in actual practice it has proved a mere travesty by which the operations of the Finance Committee may be turned into a cruel wrong to the Natives. For the number of high paid places conferred on them remains infinitesimal as before, and the only effect of the rule is to deprive the few incumbents of one-third of their emoluments. If this is not a case of "heads I win, tails you lose," we don't know what is. The Finance Committee, however, do not seem to stop here, but intend to exclude from the drawback the domiciled Europeans, and thus complete the iniquity of the arrangement to the Natives proper. For along with the enquiry referred to above, opinions are stated to have been invited as to whether the former class should be considered as Natives for statutory purposes of the contemplated deduction. The heads of departments are Europeans and their immediate assistants in most cases are Eurasians or domiciled Europeans, and therefore the "opinion" which will be returned about this part of the inquiry may be easily foreseen. So, then, Eurasians must get into places reserved for Natives proper, because they are 'Statutory' Natives, and are to be exempted from the disadvantages attached to the latter, and are, on the contrary, to be entitled to the privileges appertaining to Europeans, because they are not real Natives. This entire bye-scheme of economy invented by the Finance Committee—we do not know to what original head among its members it owes its birth—therefore means only a reduction of salaries drawn by Natives, and, if so, it ought to be vigorously protested against by the Native associations and the press.

Suggestions regarding retrenchment in public expenditure.

In an article headed "Reduction of Public Expenditure," the *Sanmárgá Dipika* (14) of the 14th June says:—As we have telegraphic communication between Downing Street and India, the Secretary of State with a modified Council, mixed with representative Native statesmen of experience and intelligence, should control all the financial and political affairs of this Empire. This will do away with the present cumbrous and expensive machinery of the Government of India. Bengal, North-West Provinces, the Panjab, Bombay and Madras should be converted into Governorships on the pay of Lieutenant Governors, with a Judicial and Revenue member on the salary of a Judge of the High Court, and their Secretaries should get an uniform pay of Rs. 2,000. The Agencies of Central India and Rájputána should be abolished, as each State possesses a Political Agent, and the work should be distributed between the several Governments according to their respective proximity. There should likewise be alterations in territorial divisions; for instance, Sind should go to the Panjáb, the Central Provinces to Bombay, and Kánara to Madras as before. The Hyderabad State should be under Madras, those of Baroda and Indore under Bombay, Rájputána States and Gwalior under the North-West Provinces, Kashmir and Afghanistan under the Panjáb, Nepál under Bengal, and the whole of Burmah should be made a Presidency by itself. The expenses of the exodus to the hills should be borne by the rulers themselves. As regards the Bombay Presidency two Revenue Commissioners instead of three will suffice for the Northern and Southern Divisions, and if the Central Provinces are added, its head should be paid Rs. 2,500 per mensem, the pay of the Revenue Commissioners being likewise reduced to the same amount. The controlling agencies in all departments should be done away with as the divisional heads would afford all possible help. Under-Secretaries are also out of place. To effect reduction give hard-working, diligent and active hands to make *précis*, draft resolutions, search former papers and to do copying work, but pay them well, and there will be immense saving under printing charges. Long resolutions should always be avoided.

Regarding the suggestion made by the *Times of India* that Sir Richard Temple and Sir Theodore Hope are the fittest persons to set things right at Madras, the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 14th June says:—We should think that an English politician of the front rank fresh from England will be a far better man than an Indian bureaucrat, however able and well meaning. The highest administrative officers like the Viceroy, the provincial Governors, and the Lieutenant-Governors should always be the best men available in England. It is necessary for the purity, efficiency and elevation of the Indian services that they should be recruited from England from time to time by the best available talent, and that the heads of administrations should above all be men free from any local bias or the narrow-mindedness of officialism. As to the individuals named, our countrymen of Madras must think it a great blessing that the fascination of English politics keeps Sir Richard out of the line of possible candidates for their Governorship. Sir Theodore Hope is no doubt a capable officer, but the Governor of a Presidency must be more than that. He must combine the qualities of a statesman with those of an administrator, and such a combination can only be found in the politicians trained in England. The whole training of an Indian officer unfits him for filling a position where various conflicting interests have to be properly guarded and harmonized. We hope our contemporaries in Madras will speak out their mind on the subject, and see betimes that the next change of Governors does not prove to them a change from King Log to King Stork.

Desirability of having a statesman fresh from England for the Governorship of Madras.

In alluding to the detention of Mahárája Dhulip Sing at Aden and his return to England, the *Pandit* (148) of the 11th June says:—At this distance of time from the conquest of the Panjáb we do not wish to enter into the discussion of the justice or otherwise of the annexation of that country, the deprival of Dhulip Sing of his throne and the confiscation of the fatal Kohinur, because the past cannot be wholly reclaimed; but this much we will say that the Government being foreign it should act very cautiously in these respects and do nothing to re-open the old wounds of the nation.

Mahárája Dhulip Sing and his treatment.

The *Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi* (151) of the 30th May says:—The Queen's birthday was observed on the 24th May. God bless her with long life, and may Her subjects in all countries ever be happy; and may Her shadow over us never grow less! But in this land of Sind, under our present rulers, no honors were bestowed on any one in commemoration of the day, although in other parts of India rewards and dresses of honor and other marks of respect were heaped upon deserving Natives in order that others might be induced to act loyally. Why do the present rulers of Sind show so little regard for the feelings of the Natives? It is perfectly clear that Sind is a despised province owing to its attachment to Bombay; and the officers now serving in it are not generously liberal like those in other parts of India. The appointment of a Political Agent for Beluchistan too has reduced the importance of Sind, and all political appointments, such as Extra-Assistant Collectors and Tahsildárs, &c., under the agency, are bestowed on Bábus, Lálás and such like foreigners, although there is an ample supply of Sind Mahomedans fit to fill these posts.

Neglect of the Sindhi people as regards the bestowal of Birthday Honors.

In a paragraph headed "Native Volunteers," the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 14th June says:—The *Indian Daily News* mentions an instance of a native of India—one Mr. K. B. Mehta—being Quarter Master Sergeant in the Hongkong Volunteers, and the *Bengalee* notices that in Beluchistán 'natives of India are admitted as volunteers, and only the other day the *Gazette of India* announced the resignation by a Pársi gentleman of his commission as Lieutenant of a Volunteer regiment in Quetta.' Is it not singular that a native of India should have better privileges out of India than in it? Why should Indians be denied the privilege of defending their own country when they can be trusted to wear the Queen's uniform in foreign lands? Our Viceroy told us some months ago

Native Volunteers outside India.

that the matter required consideration. Is the consideration not yet finished? Surely the subject is not so recondite and difficult as to require years of thought. Our people must not allow the agitation to drop, but must continuously hammer at the thing until it is granted.

Tátya Bhil and the consequences of the disarming of the people.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 13th June says:—The proposal to treat with the dark Robin Hood of the Central Provinces, and to bring him on the side of order, is worth considering, especially as no act of murder is traced to him, and a grievance is alleged to have driven him to his present desperate course of life. Whether, however, Tátia Bhil took to a career of lawlessness owing to a sense of unredressed wrong, or to wantonness, it is undoubted that his success and immunity are the results mainly of the policy of emasculation and disarmament of the entire population which has been followed for the last quarter of a century, and it is time to consider it in the light of such cases as this, if for no other reason.

Proposed reforms in the Judicial Department in the North-West Provinces.

Under the heading of "Judicial Reform in the North-West Provinces," a correspondent under the signature of "Judicus" says in the same newspaper:—Few Vakils of the High Court with any practice worth the name care to accept a Munsifship, the test for candidates for the High Court and the District Court pleadership is too low to admit of their being sound lawyers; nor do the rules afford much guarantee for these officials being men of such education or honesty as to justify the expectations the public has now come to form of Native Judges. On the contrary, the progress of education, and the fact that the legal profession is now so largely resorted to by educated Natives, necessitate our insisting upon the possession of a good legal and general education in addition to high character and practical knowledge of the working of the Courts, and we would limit these appointments to only those graduates of the Uuniversity who had practised as Pleaders in the High Court, or served as translators in the High, or as Munsarims of District Courts for at least three years, after passing their examination. As regards the transfer of judicial officers, we would venture to suggest that unless an officer was guilty of misconduct he should not be transferred from one place to another in less than three years, nor kept in one place for more than five, so as to acquire undue local influence, and that if a transfer was ordered for no fault of the officer concerned, he should be given choice of his station demi-officially. New officers, whether Munsifs or Sub-Judges, should be posted to small or unimportant stations, and, if they give satisfaction, transferred to larger places after a year's work. Judicial officers have not always been promoted upon any regular system. Sometimes seniority, sometimes selection according to the opinion of the High Court or the Judge in charge of the appointment department of the High Court, regulates these promotions. The question is not free from difficulty. Seniority may be a very good rule for mediocrity, but it fosters laziness; for when a man knows that however zealously or ably he may discharge his duties he will not be promoted till his seniors get a lift, and that as soon as these get it nothing but what is positively wrong, which few people give opportunity to be proved against them, can prevent his being promoted, he will hardly have any incentive to work beyond keeping himself afloat with the current that is leading him on to his destiny. In all cases, especially in the appointment of Subordinate Judges, distinguished ability should always carry preference over mediocrity, and, if necessary, periodical inquiries as to the comparative merits of Judicial officers be made from District Judges and others likely to know them. The Judges of the High Court may also record from time to time whatever they come to know of their subordinates. We would also suggest that, in order to ensure a better standard of honesty and ability in Native Judges, to induce men of education and experience to accept judicial posts, to place them above those temptations which are so readily placed in their way, it is necessary that their pay be raised to Rs. 250 for the minimum and 1,000 for the maximum.

The same newspaper says :—Cheap and speedy justice is what India specially wants, and the popularity of the Small Cause Courts is a sufficient proof of it, if one were wanted. There is no reason whatever why the jurisdiction of these Courts should be limited to Rs. 2,000, as it is at present, nor is it clear why the rest of the work done on the original side of the High Court should not be made over to District and Subordinate Judges in Bombay, as it is done in the mofussil, leaving the High Court appellate work along with supervision of the entire judicial administration of the Presidency. But we are afraid certain well-known vested interests would not permit these desirable reforms to be introduced easily, and, at any rate, till they are secured we do not see why fully one-sixth of the working time of a highly paid department like the High Court should be lost to the public—for that is what the extra weekly holiday taken by the High Court Judges amounts to.

Extension of the power of Small Cause Courts and of the Courts of District and Subordinate Judges recommended.

The same newspaper says :—Turning up the files of the *Government Gazette* we find that in March 1880 Government published a notification directing that candidates who have passed the Matriculation should have a preferential claim over those who have merely passed the Public Service Examination ; that candidates who have passed the F. A. Examination should have preferential claim, for situations of Rs. 30 and upwards over candidates either in or out of the service who have merely matriculated ; and that at least one-half of all vacancies in departments other than the Revenue Department of Rs. 50 per mensem and upwards should be given to graduates, especially to graduates of distinction. These rules have, we believe, remained a dead letter in most Government offices since the day of their promulgation, but if they were strictly enforced, not only would the cries of partiality in the selection of clerks, which we hear as regards almost every office in the Presidency, cease, but a great impetus would be given to University education. By a little organization the rules could be made to work without giving heads of offices any opportunity of being partial to their friends or to men of particular races and creeds, even if they were inclined to do so, and jobbery would be put a stop to. It might be made a rule that lists of such of the men passing the University examinations each year as wish to be employed in Government service should be kept by a Central Office in Bombay, say the University Office itself, and that whenever a vacancy occurs the head of the office in which it occurs should communicate the occurrence to the Central Office, which, in its turn, should offer the appointment to the unemployed candidates in the order of their rank at the examination. The class of man to be sent would be determined by the pay of the vacancy, and to prevent delays a small number of the candidates of each class might be kept in training at the Central Office and at some of the large offices in the chief towns of the Presidency. Surely if the plan, which we have roughly sketched, were elaborated, it would put an end to the heart-burnings and bickerings, the cries of jobbery, and the complaints of want of work for the educated classes which we now hear on all sides.

Neglect of the orders of Government on the subject of the employment of graduates and undergraduates and its consequences.

In a paragraph headed "Appointments in the Secretariat", the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 14th June says :—The only way to stop the undue or partial exercise of patronage in the distribution of appointments, whether in the Secretariat or in any other office belonging to Government, is to throw them open to competition. This is the system adopted in the Secretariat of the Government of India, and, as that Government declared two years ago, it is the only system which has proved satisfactory. Officials in whose gift appointments lie are now inundated with notes of recommendation from friends and acquaintances, and are consequently compelled to bear a certain amount of annoyance and trouble that these notes naturally cause. Again we must confess that some of our own men are silently caste-ridden—men who to outward appearances profess catholicity of sentiment, but in the distribution of offices try by hook or by crook to get in "their own men," to use the expression familiar among clerks. This partiality for one's own caste-fellows is not con-

Desirability of competitive examinations for appointments in the Secretariat.

fined to natives but is visible among some European officials too—curiously enough among the very persons who charge natives with being caste-ridden.

Employment of Europeans and Eurasians in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments of the Bombay Secretariat, and a suggestion for stopping family monopoly in Government offices and the institution of a competitive examination.

A contributor to the *Jáme Jamshed* (106) signing himself "Káka Káhán" refers in its issue of the 19th June to the controversy started by "Scrutator" in the *Times of India* about the employment of Europeans and Eurasians in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments of the Bombay Secretariat, and remarks that if His Excellency the Governor were to pay attention to the complaint made by "Scrutator" and to order an enquiry into it in all the departments in the Secretariat, the Pársis would be very much benefited. He says that though Pársis have for some time been somewhat freely employed in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments, the number of Hindus in them is, according to "Scrutator" himself, very nearly double that of the Pársis. In some departments in the Secretariat family "monopoly" is said to prevail, father, son and grandson being sometimes found serving in one and the same office. This "monopoly" ought in the first place to be enquired into. Now that people are hankering after service, Government should issue a resolution ordering that in Government service preference should be given to graduates without any distinction of caste or creed, and see that the resolution is strictly enforced. Graduates can now be had on very moderate salaries, and the arrears of work will be easily reduced by them. The writer then compares the Pársi with the Hindu in Government service, saying that the former is regular, steady and hard-working, while the latter is irregular, unsteady, whiles away his time and maligns the very Government whose salt he eats, and remarks that it is no wonder that work should greatly accumulate with such men. It is surprising that "Scrutator's" attention has not been drawn to this state of things, though it must be admitted that there are some honest Hindus who do their work well. Why cannot His Excellency Lord Reay do away with "family monopoly" in Government offices and order the institution of a competitive examination for employment in Government service? Such a course alone will stop the scandal regarding appointments in Government offices.

Grievances of the Mahomedans in Sind.

The *Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi* (151) of the 30th May says:—Lately when the question of the annexation of Burmah to India was discussed in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister, remarked that the conquest of Sind and its annexation to the British territory were improper and tyrannical acts, and that, in spite of the disapproval of this measure by the then Parliament, this country had remained in the hands of the British Government. Now may we ask what return has been made to the people of Sind, seeing that the Prime Minister himself admits that Sir Charles Napier was not justified in waging a war against the Amirs, or in depriving them of their country? The return is this:—Our Mahomedans are rapidly going down the hill day by day. Heavy assessments are levied on fields and gardens, and these have ground down the zemindárs to utter poverty. There is no probability of their ever becoming really solvent; and even should they happen to free themselves from debt for the moment, they will in all probability soon become bankrupt again. Cannot Government adopt measures likely to afford relief to the large number of Mahomedans residing in the province of Sind? Where have our Nawábs gone? What has become of the Legaris, the Marris, the Nizamanis and our other noble families? Not a single member of these families is a Mûkhtyárkar, Deputy Collector, or is otherwise employed under Government. Nay, under the rules in force appointments of even Rs. 30 are reserved for persons who have passed the B.A. examination? It is as difficult to get employment under Government as it is to get anything out of Government.

Recommendation to Government for abolishing the Forest Department.

The *Rasik Ranjani* (143) of the 10th June says that wood has become very scarce to the Rayats, and that therefore Government should take steps to supply it in plenty as before by doing away with the Forest Department and by preventing the sale of wood to railway companies for being used instead of coal.

A correspondent of the *Poona Vaibhav* (53) of the 13th June writing from Mahád says that the people in the Mahád Táluka in Kolába have got free permission to cut teak trees in their own lands, that they are very busily availing themselves of this long withheld concession, and building for themselves houses and buying bullocks and other necessary things for agriculture, and urges the necessity of this privilege being extended to the people of all the tálukás in the Thána and Kolába Districts.

Free permission to cut teak-wood in one's own land necessary for people in Thána and Kolába Districts.

The *Sanmárga Dipiká* (14) of the 14th June says:—It is very singular indeed that Government should grant extensions to its superannuated servants without properly enquiring into their physical fitness to conduct high and responsible posts. In the case of desk-work, it is immaterial to enquire into the matter, but in other posts, like the magistracy or the adjudication of civil cases, it is highly desirable that the indulgence should not be granted to the disadvantage of the public. These remarks have suggested themselves to us on a perusal of a paragraph in the local papers to the effect that one year's extension has been granted by Government to Mr. Dosábhái Frámji. We do not know how many extensions His Worship has already enjoyed, but it is a fact that his recent state of health has been very indifferent, and at times his sense of hearing too is not as sharp enough it ought to be. He has therefore much to depend on the ministerial clerk of the Court for explanation and the like.

Disapproval of the retention in service of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji for a year more.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (79) of the 13th June disapproves of the decision arrived at by Mr. Lely, Acting Collector of Surat, in the case of Mr. Harilál Mulshankar, B.A., B.Sc., treasurer under the Mámlatdár of Bulsár, who was detained one night in office till 12-30 under the orders of the Mámlatdár for the performance of some office work in connection with the Local Funds, and says:—Mr. Lely found the complaint against the Mámlatdár to be well-founded, and informed Mr. Harilál that he ought not to have made it in newspapers, that nothing further need be done as the Mámlatdár had been already transferred to Broach and had been warned on the subject. Such a decision at the hands of an able officer like Mr. Lely is disappointing. The transfer of the Mámlatdár to Broach is no reason why no notice should be taken of his conduct in unjustly detaining his subordinate. Mr. Lely ought to have punished the Mámlatdár in order to set an example to other officers of Government who ill-treat their subordinates. Mr. Stewart, Acting Commissioner, N. D., ought to take due steps in the matter. [The *Surya Prakásh* (82) of the 19th June thanks Mr. Harilál Mulshankar for bringing his hardship to public notice, thinks that several officers in the mofussil must be passing their time in ease and burdening their subordinates with work, and recommends the Bombay Government to enquire into the matter and issue a resolution on the subject in the same way as was done in the case of the Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad some time back.]

Alleged arbitrary conduct of Mr. Nágardás Gopáldás, late Mámlatdár of Bulsár, and the decision given by Mr. Lely in connection therewith.

The *Gujaráti* (102) of the 13th June says that the old half-anna postal envelopes were in no way inconvenient, and that if the postal authorities wished to suit public convenience better they should have issued the new half-anna envelopes at the old rate instead of increasing their price by two pies. It is a matter for regret, observes the paper, that the postal department should thus beg for pies, and that it should become avaricious with the increase in its income. The single and reply post-cards, which were formerly large, have been of late reduced in size. Moreover, the department has not yet seen the necessity of reducing the rates of newspaper postage. The new half-anna envelopes should either be sold at the old price or be done away with. Government should not forget that two pies means much with poor men. [The *Broach Mitra* (89) of the 16th June expresses similar sentiments, and adds that measures should be taken to inform the people living in the districts of the

The new half-anna postal envelopes.

increase in the price of the envelopes, as the price stated on them is half-anna. It also recommends the postal authorities to increase the size of post-cards.]

Proposal for the removal of Telegraph and Post Offices from their present position to somewhere in the city of Shikárpur.

The *Sind Sudhár* (153) of the 5th June says:—The Telegraph and Post Offices at Shikárpur are at a great distance from the town and the people find it very inconvenient to go to them during the hot season. Why should not these offices then be removed to a building which might be erected on the open space at the Lakhi Gate, where they will not only be more convenient for the townspeople, but also close to the offices of the Judge, the Superintendent of Police, &c.

Selection of a site for public offices in Broach.

The *Broach Vartamán* (91) of the 14th June disapproves of the rumoured selection of the Idgáh as the site for erecting a building for the offices of the Collector and other officers in Broach, as it is far removed from the city, says that the best locality for it is the Páyagáh, and recommends the people of Broach to memorialize Government on the subject. Mr. Boevey, the Collector, is requested to attend to the matter.

Recommendation for removing public offices from Sukkur to Shikárpur.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (153) of the 5th June, writing from Shikárpur, says:—It is now three or four years since the Collector's head-quarters were removed from Shikárpur to Sukkur on the ground of there being several Railway Offices at Sukkur which had dealings with the Treasury Office. Now as some of the Railway Offices have been transferred to Lahore, and some more will be transferred in the course of a few days, there appears no reason why the Collector's *kacheri* should not be again removed to Shikárpur. We hear that the principal residents of Shikárpur intend to make a representation to Government on the subject.

Proposal for the removal of the Civil Hospital at Shikárpur from its present position to somewhere in the city.

The *Sind Sudhár* (153) of the 5th June says:—There are two Hospitals at Shikárpur—one in charge of the Civil Surgeon, and the other in charge of an Assistant Surgeon. The Civil Hospital is at a great distance from the town, and consequently no person from the town goes there. The other Hospital is situated at the Lakhi Gate near the town, and a large number of patients go there. Of what use, then, is the Civil Hospital? The medical officer in charge of this Hospital gets Rs. 500 or 800 per month. It is not that there are so many Europeans in the Cantonments that the Civil Hospital has been purposely placed outside the town for their convenience, for, excepting the District Judge, the Superintendent of Police and sometimes the Deputy Collector, no European officers reside there. Moreover, the officers named above would not be put to any inconvenience if the Hospital were removed nearer the town. In Hyderabad and Karáchi, the Civil Hospitals are close to the City, and are consequently well attended. Why should not the Hospital building at the Lakhi Gate be now used as a Civil Hospital and the other Dispensary removed to the other end of the town near the Stuart Ganj? This, if done, would be greatly to the convenience of the people, and might justify the maintenance of the Civil Hospital, while it would certainly afford some relief to the Assistant Surgeon who is now overworked.

Want of water in Ali Ganj Government Canal.

The *Muin-ul-Islám* (152) of the 4th June says:—Twenty respectable inhabitants of Hála, including zamindárs and Municipal Commissioners, beg to bring the following to the notice of Government. They say that there is still no water in Ali Ganj Government Canal, which issues from Gari Bhanote and passes through the Hála Táluka, although there is water in all the canals. They further state that not only is there no water in this canal upon which the irrigation of so many fields depends, but the clearness has not been properly effected. In the previous year also, owing to the deficiency of water in this canal, heavy loss was suffered by the zamindárs of this táluka, who are obliged

to depend wholly on the kharíf crops. The petitioners hope that Government will see to this matter.

Complaint about bad roads in Sind.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (153) of the 5th June writes:—The road from Mithani to Tharusháh is unfit for use even now, and you can judge what its state will be in the rainy season. Such great holes exist in the Dambro Bridge that many animals stumble and fall into them. It is a wonder that some one passing over this bridge on a dark night has not had his brains knocked out. Besides, the bridge over Mirwah near "That" is in such a bad condition that no animals can pass over it. The bridge over the canal near Dalipota is in a dangerous condition. There is also a hole in a culvert about half a mile out of Tharusháh which would prove exceedingly dangerous on a dark night. Where is the Local Board? Where is the Mukhtyárkar? Where is the Head Munshi? But what a foolish idea! The roads are only repaired in the cold season when European officers go out on tour, and if they are not found in repairs then, the responsible officials are severely dealt with. But why should officers bother themselves in the hot weather? It matters little if a native happens to get his neck broken! So long as the convenience of Europeans is secured it is all right! The Mithani road is in such a state now that it will be impossible for any camel with a Kajawa (palanquin) to travel over it in the rainy season. But the well-fed overseers snore! and what is it to them whether one sinks or swims?

Want of a good road to the Hindu burning-ground at Sonápur, Bombay, and inconvenience resulting therefrom.

The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 13th June says:—It is really very strange that no measures should have been taken to remove the inconvenience felt by the Hindu community in Bombay for want of a good road by which to carry dead bodies to the burning ground in Sonápur, and that repeated complaints on the subject should have been disregarded by the Municipality. At present dead bodies are carried through the burial-ground of the Musalmáns, and the path is so narrow that during dark nights the passers-by stumble thereon. The Queen's road leads to the burning-ground, but in opposition to the wishes of the Hindu community the Police Commissioner has closed it to the carrying of dead bodies simply for the convenience of Europeans. This proceeding of the Police Commissioner is purely unjust, particularly when it is remembered that the road has not cost to the European community a single pie. [The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 14th June has a strong and pathetic article on the same subject, in which the closing of the Queen's road against the carrying of Hindu dead bodies for the sentimental convenience of European ladies and gentlemen is declared to be entirely in opposition to the sound rules of public policy, which direct that the convenience of a large number of people should be sought in preference to that of a limited number, to the tenets of Christianity which inculcate the equality of all men as being made of the same flesh and blood and as having a common Father in heaven, and to the principle of justice which prescribes that every man should have his due. That in a Presidency town,—which is the seat of Government, where Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature metes out equal justice, such oppression should be practised high-handedly upon a community numbering lacs of men is considered to be a great wonder. The paper, after making such observations, appeals to the Government's sense of justice, and says that the prohibition regarding the use of the Queen's road for dead bodies should be removed, or that the path through the Musalmán burial-ground should be widened and repaired with the consent of the Musalmán community. And in reply to the article of the *Bombay Gazette* insinuating that in the event of the Hindu community insisting upon having the Queen's road opened to the carrying of dead bodies, the changing of the present burning-ground for one more remote will have to be considered, the paper expresses its conviction that the Hindu community will in that case bring the matter to the notice of the Home Government and get its grievances redressed. The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 13th June also complains of this inconvenience, and considers the action of the Police Commissioner in the matter to be simply unjust and tyrannical.]

A request to the Bombay Police.

The *Kdside Mambai* (110) of the 18th June says that it has received a lithographed handbill published in Urdu in Bombay without the name of the press thereon, which is full of abusive language and which appears to be a reply to Kázi Shirájudin's questions about female education among the Mahomedans, and requests the Bombay police to bring the printer of the handbill to justice, with a view to deter others from issuing publications without imprints.

Complaint against the Sátára Police.

The *Shubh Suchak* (67) of the 11th June complains of bands of gamblers prowling about in the neighbourhood of Sátára and deceiving ignorant and simple country people by their mean and abominable craft, and says:—Police constables do not appear on the scene of riots or assaults even when they are timely informed of the likelihood of their occurrence and are requested to prevent them. They say that their business is simply to take cognizance of offences when committed and not to take steps for their prevention. As the superior police officers do not undeceive their subordinates in this belief, we suspect that they also are of the same opinion. It is therefore desirable that due enquiries be made in the matter and defaulting policemen be punished for their negligence.

Complaint against the Police Inspector for the town of Karáchi.

Writing about a suspicious death at Karáchi, and the way in which the Police Inspector conducted the inquiry into the matter, the *Sind Times* (5) of the 12th June says:—We have had innumerable instances of the utter incapacity of the Town Inspector, and it appears to us to be very high time that a more energetic and capable officer were appointed in his place. Our courteous and mild-tongued District Superintendent of Police has no fault to find with the Town Inspector so long as he finds him a good subordinate, but something more than servile subordination is necessary for the making of an officer who is directly responsible for the peace and safety of an important town.

Education.

An attack on the advocates of female education.

In adverting to the case of Crawford *vs.*, Dilke, the *Pratod* (56) of the 14th June is surprised at the effects which liberty of women has produced on English society and says:—What can be more shameful than that a leading and noble member of Parliament like Mr. Dilke should be involved in a case of adultery and that high-born and great ladies of England should attend the Court to witness the trial of the case? Even a child can see from this to what extent modesty, which is the ornament of chastity, has been disregarded by English women. While reading an account of this case in newspapers we were in a state of gratitude to the Almighty God for his having not created us Englishmen. If such is the state of moral depravity among the highest circles, let our readers imagine what disasters must be taking place among the illiterate and poor classes. Is this the mean and wicked civilization intended to be introduced among our women? We on our part say plainly that those of our people who are busily engaged in giving liberty to our women must be either blind or of opinion that adultery is neither an offence nor a sin; for how else is the fact of men like Ráv Bahádur Ránade, Deshmukh, Modak and others, not seeing the effects of liberty, when every day scandals in civilized countries of the first sort are brought to their notice, to be accounted for? Our country is very unfortunate indeed. Mr. Malabári is moreover acting as if he were another John Howard and a self-made philanthrophic advocate of Hindu women. This gentleman has by his enthusiasm been blinded to the real state of things in his own community in which young unmarried girls are impatiently deserting their homes to satisfy their carnal desires in the company of men of any community, and instead of making efforts for getting marriageable Pársi girls wedded to respectable men he is exerting his energies in the cause of Hindu women. Perhaps it may be that Mr. Malabári approves of, and sees nothing objectionable in, the present state of his community. So again the case of Rakhmábái *vs.* Dádáji is due entirely to the misguided indulgence of an accurs-

ed Mission lady. The effects of newly acquired education and liberty are thus becoming apparent even to-day. In short India will in the course of a few years have many Mrs. Crawfords, and for them Mr. Pinhey will have to be brought out here, or a College will have to be opened in England for producing new Pinheys, and when all this is accomplished the banner of civilization and education will be unfurled, and under it our Ráv Bahádurs will have the satisfaction in their old age of listening to the eloquence of their new-fangled daughters and daughters-in-law in open courts.

Refusal of the Government of India to strengthen the staff of professors in the Government Arts Colleges in the Bombay Presidency disapproved.

The *Akhbáre Soddgar* (84) of the 16th June disapproves of the refusal of the Government of India to strengthen the staff of professors in the three Government Arts Colleges in this presidency, the number of students in which has greatly increased, and remarks that it is doubtful whether Karáchi would under these circumstances get an Arts College. Such frugality of the Supreme Government is suicidal. When unnecessary and extravagant expenditure continues, Lord Dufferin's policy of not helping such an important department as that of education cannot but be condemned. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the same date disapproves of the policy pursued by Lord Dufferin of acquiring foreign territories and the consequent neglect of the internal management of the country, and says that the suggestion made by the *Bombay Gazette* for limiting the standard of study in the Gujarát and Deccan Colleges to that of the Previous Examination and allowing the Elphinstone College to prepare passed P. E. students for the higher examinations is worthy of serious consideration, when the Supreme Government refuse to strengthen the professorial staff in the Government Arts Colleges in this presidency. The indifference of the Government of India towards the spread of higher education, which is so essential to the prosperity of the country, is really lamentable.]

Restriction of the Dakshina Fellowships to Government Colleges found fault with.

In an article headed "Report of the Director of the Public Instruction for 1884-85", the *Muhrátta* (2) of the 13th June says:—We believe that looking into the spirit of those original conditions under which the Dakshina fellowships were awardable, their present restriction to Government Colleges is a ground of serious complaint, and Mr. Lee-Warner is quite right in pressing upon the attention of Government the necessity of considering this question. The fellowships are at present mere scholarships to enable some students to appear for the M. A. examination, and no substantial advantage accrues to the Government Colleges for their being attached to them. We hope the question will be considered on the lines originally contemplated by Mr. Howard.

Proposed removal of the Elphinstone College and adverse reflections against Government Engineers.

With reference to the proposed removal of the Elphinstone College, the *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 13th June says:—It is worth enquiring who is really to be blamed in the matter of selecting the site for the present Elphinstone College Building. The Government with an army of engineers and officers conversant with local sanitary matters should surely have been better advised at the outset. Errors of this nature burdening the poor tax-payers are of frequent occurrence, and yet the public seldom hears of an example being made of the erring officials; whilst for blunders of far less significance the smaller fries in Government service are often sacrificed, and in some cases deserving servants lacking influence, even goaded to commit suicide.

Suggestion for the removal of the Elphinstone College to the new Sailors' Home approved.

The *Yajdán Parast* (137) of the 13th June dwells on the necessity of removing the Elphinstone College from its present locality, approves of the suggestion for removing it to the new Sailors' Home near the Apollo Bandar and for erecting a new building for the use of the sailors near the Prince's Dock, as that locality would be better suited for the purposes of a Sailors' Home, and remarks that such a change would put an end to a long-standing complaint. [The *Gujaráti* (102) of

the same date expresses similar sentiments, and adds that if Government refuse to allow the new Sailors' Home building to be used for the Elphinstone College, a new one should be built in an airy locality like Chaupáti, where the Dr. Wilson College is now being constructed].

Municipalities.

Alleged prevalence of mismanagement in the Broach Municipality and the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry suggested.

The *Broach Samáchár* (90) of the 17th June complains of the prevalence of mismanagement in the local municipality and of its books being improperly kept, and says that from the petition made by *ghee* and sugar merchants to the Municipality and from the strictures passed in connection with the way in which the books of the Municipality were kept by the Judge who tried the case of a municipal tax-collector who had misappropriated some of the proceeds of the house-tax some time ago, the people are led to believe that everything is not right. The petition of Ishwar Nandlál, a toll-gatherer, who has supplied the *Broach Samáchár* with copies of several petitions and given it other information, and who has since been bought off by the other party, has confirmed the public in its suspicion. A committee should therefore be appointed to enquire into the matter and to compare the Municipal books for the last five years with those of merchants.

Native States.

Inadvisibility of breach of faith with Native Princes by the Paramount Power.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 13th June says:—His Highness the Jám Sáheb fully deserves that commendatory Resolution from the Government of Bombay for his generous response to their call to do away with transit duties from Jámnagar. We wish Government dealt with Native States as handsomely as the Darbárs deal with Government. In this respect Political officers, and the Government under which they serve, would do well to remember Lord Ripon's advice, namely, that the Paramount Power should not only scrupulously avoid breach of faith with Native Princes, but with equal care should avoid even the show of bad faith. Judged by this test, our relations with Native Princes fall very short of the ideal, especially in regard to A'bkári and kindred questions. We know of cases in which unjust and arbitrary treaties have been thrust upon Native States, the principal terms of which are violated at any time that suits the Revenue officials, and thus ultimately the States are deprived of their legitimate trade with its manifold advantages, and also of their independence under the terms of the so-called treaties. Government know very little of this, because they are guided mainly by the official wrong-doers themselves. What with the Secret Department at the seat of Government and the confidential despatches of the Politicals, to whom Native States are supposed to belong, there is small chance of justice being done in such matters. Bureaucrats, as a rule, are too shortsighted to perceive the danger of this policy, which is really ten times greater than any danger that might threaten from outside. It is all the more necessary, therefore, for heads of Government to refuse to sanction a course so utterly at variance with the best interests of the Empire.

Native States and the Political Agents.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 13th June attributes the mismanagement and injustice prevailing in some of the Native States partly to the greed and ignorance of the Chiefs and partly to the narrow-mindedness, pride and intriguing character of the Political Agents, and says that if it were not for Sir Lepel Griffin the State of Bhopál would not be in the state of confusion in which it is at present.

Alleged prevalence of corruption among the Shirastedárs in Káthiáwár.

The *Gujaráti* (102) of the 13th June, in an article headed "A very extraordinary letter," says:—We have received a very extraordinary letter from Káthiáwár, which is a silent but nice picture of the many advantages resulting from serving as Shirastedár (Head vernacular

clerk) to political and Assistant Political Agents. Though the author of that letter has assumed a false name, it is but plain that many candidates would come forward from Káthiáwár for that post. Now-a-days, the Shirastedár is all in all to the Political Agent and his Assistant, and the letter in question shows the use he makes of the power he wields. We do not say that all Shirastedárs are of this type. The *Gujaráti* then prints the letter, which is addressed to Colonel Watson by one Sitaldás Kamáulál, offering to pay Rs. 3,500, 3,000, 2,500, and 3,000 per mensem for the posts of Shirastedár of the Sorath, Hálár, Gohelvád and Jhálávád *pránts* (divisions) respectively. The candidate for the Shirastedárship adds that he would pay Rs. 5,000 and 3,000 per mensem as long as a certain Sáheb (European officer) remained in charge of the Hálár and Jhálávád *prants*, for he could not afford to give more than Rs. 1,000 per mensem for the Jhálávád *prant* after the Sáheb in question had left it. He further states that he cannot afford to pay more than Rs. 2,500 for the Shirastedárship of the Gohelvád *prant* as he has no experience of the new Sáheb, and that he would pay Rs. 500 per mensem for the Shirastedárship to the Judicial Sáheb (Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent) and only 3 pies for that to Colonel Watson. The *Gujaráti* then remarks :—Though we do not think that all Political Agents and their Assistants are careless, yet some of them must be so. We hope that Political Agents, their Assistants and the authorities concerned will take prompt measures to check the scandal, if true.

A piece of advice to the Mahárája of Kashmir.

The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (46) of the 10th June says that nothing is so vigilantly watched at present by the British Government as the State of Kashmir, and entreats the Mahárája to give up for the present all personal pleasures and conveniencies and to devotedly think of nothing but measures for preserving the reputation of his father by a cautious and able administration of his State.

Appointment of a joint-administrator for the Porbandar State.

In a communicated article the *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 14th June disapproves of the appointment of a joint-administrator for the Porbandar State, and says that the people wish that the reasons for this step, along with the complaints made against the State and the minutes made on them by Political Agents, should be published for their information.

Regarding the appointment of Mr. Lely as administrator of the Porbandar State, the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 13th June says :—We think that for the credit of the Government itself all the papers bearing on the subject should be published for the information of the people who are quite in the dark. All sorts of theories are being propounded and discussed, and thereby the confidence in the regular working of our machinery is being weakened to a very great extent. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 17th June expresses similar sentiments].

Approval of Mr. Lee-Warner's appointment as Regent of Kolhápur.

The *Belgaum Samáchár* (23) of the 14th June approves of the appointment of Mr. Lee-Warner as the head of the Regency at Kolhápur, and says that the officer appointed by Government is the right man for the place and that he will do much good to the people of Kolhápur.

Disapproval of the Káthiáwár Rájkumár College for the education of the Mahárája of Kolhápur.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 14th June says :—We question the wisdom of the policy of sending the young Mahárája of Kolhápur to the Rájkumár College. There is the Rájárám College at Kolhápur which is maintained by the Kolhápur State. The policy of separating the Prince from his family members is not a good one.

Berár Affairs.

Disapproval of the application of the Income Tax Act to the Berárs.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (13) of the 14th June says :—We hear on the best authority that the Government of India has at last replied in the negative to the representation of the Berár officials regarding their exemption from the Town Fund Tax. The representation complained

that they would have to pay two taxes on their incomes owing to the Income Tax Act being made applicable to the Berárs. For other purposes Berár is not treated as a part of British India, and we do not know what justification there is for deviation from the policy hitherto adopted. Berár is under British Government as a trust, and therefore the Government servants here are not exactly the servants of the British Government. The balance of income over expenditure of this province is handed over to the Nizám's Government, and this province is treated as a part and parcel of that State. Under these circumstances we do not know how Government can make it compulsory on the Government servants here to contribute to the Imperial Exchequer.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th June 1886.

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(For the week ending 19th June 1886.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 26th June 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti) .	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*20	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia....	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*30	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
32	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
33	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*40	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
41	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*42	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
43	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
44	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia...	Do.	125
45	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ	Sátára...	Weekly	250
47	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
50	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*51	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	100
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*55	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyâ Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*66	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára...	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Do.	Do.	125
68	„ Suryakánt...	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*75	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
79	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	475
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
81	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
83	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
84	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
85	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
86	„ A'ryâ Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*87	„ A'ryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
88	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
89	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	200
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
91	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
93	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*94	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
95	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
96	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	1,025
97	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
98	„ Dharmâ Sadbodh Ratnâ	Surat	Do.	300
99	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Do.	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*105	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnâ	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,425
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*111	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*112	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
114	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*117	„ Praja Hitapatrâ	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Weekly	400
119	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
121	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
123	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
*124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	200
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
126	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
128	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
129	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*130	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
*131	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Ahmedabad	Monthly	100
132	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	423
133	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
135	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*136	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
138	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
139	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
140	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*141	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
142	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
*143	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
144	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
145	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
146	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
147	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*148	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
149	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
150	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
151	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
152	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*153	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*154	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
155	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Home Rule for India.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 24th June says :—The Government of India in its present form cannot continue long, and must shortly undergo certain modifications. The people of this country have now learnt to appreciate the cardinal principle of Politics 'no taxation without representation.' At the time when our men were not educated, it was quite proper for Government to take paternal care of the subjects entrusted to its charge by Providence. Now our people, being sufficiently educated, are in a position to stand on their own legs, and it will be ridiculous not to delegate certain duties to them. Education is imparted to our men in order that they may be trained to participate in the administration of the country. The voice of the people which is represented by the educated class should now be heard, though it may be weak in the beginning. Representation in its proper sense is in our opinion the best panacea for all evils. With the establishment of representative Municipalities, Legislative Councils, and local Parliaments, our country will enter upon a new phase of existence.

The Jubilee year of the reign of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress.

The *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 20th June gives a coloured portrait of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress in commemoration of her entering upon her jubilee year, praises Her Majesty and her long, prosperous, peaceful and glorious reign, remarking that she has won the hearts of her subjects by her good thoughts, unblemished virtue, pure love and deep affection in her capacities of a wife, a mother, and a Queen, and observes that the benefits of her reign can be summed up in the words, "Peace at home and success abroad." It says that England has become a very thriving country and the British a very powerful nation in this Victorian era. England has become an Asiatic Empire in addition to a European Power. Queen Victoria is proud of her Indian Empire, which has attained prosperity worth boasting of during her reign. She is the only queen in the world who has reigned so long, and no parallel can be found in history of a reign which has attained to so much glory and development of arts and sciences. The people pray for long life and prosperity to her. [The *Gujaráti* (102) of the same date says that the people of India have been happy to a great extent since Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress took over the reins of this country from the East India Company, and that the people would have no cause whatever to grumble if India were governed according to the wishes of Her Majesty. The people of England, India and her other Colonies are to a great extent happy, they worship their guardian mother, the Queen, with all their heart and always pray for her long life. During her reign the love and loyalty of the people of India towards the Crown have increased, and they pray for the continuance of British rule over them. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (109) of the same date contains some verses composed by a Pársi in commemoration of the auspicious occasion and in praise of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and her reign].

Comments on the Government of Upper India.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 21st June says :—The British rule in Upper India is, to say the least, in a very discreditable state. One Mr. Laidman, of the Convenanted Civil Service, had the expenses which he had incurred in prosecuting Captain Hearsay, paid by Sir A. Lyall's Government. Lord Dufferin has rejected the appeal of Captain Hearsay and has thus confirmed the unjust decision of Sir A. Lyall in this matter. There are two good English rulers at the present time in this country: one of them is our beloved Governor, Lord Reay, on whom the mantle of Lord Ripon has evidently fallen, and the other is Sir C. Aitchinson. If India is governed in all parts by men of this stamp, the prosperity and contentment of her people will be firmly secured.

Appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the question of the admission of natives into the Indian Civil Service disapproved.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 23rd June says :—The native public will be glad to hear of the collapse of the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the administration of India as announced by Lord Kimberley in the House of Lords, as no good was expected to result from such an enquiry. So, also, the announcement that the Viceroy of India will appoint a Committee to enquire

into the question of admitting natives to the Covenanted Civil Service of this country will give no satisfaction to the people, as the constitution of the Finance Committee nominated by His Excellency Lord Dufferin is not such as to inspire hopes of good being done by the appointment of the proposed Civil Service Committee. The same paper of the 25th June is afraid that the proposed Committee will mainly be composed of Anglo-Indian officials as was the case with the Finance Committee, and adds that the Government of Lord Dufferin ought in this matter to respect native public opinion by giving up the idea of appointing the new Committee. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 23rd and the *Ripon Reporter* (121) of the 25th June take a similar view. The *Jáme* advises the people to hold public meetings throughout India to protest against such lamentable disregard of their interests and to memorialize the Secretary of State for India and the Parliament on the subject.]

Exodus to the hills and its social effects.

In an article headed "The Hills *vs.* the Plains", the *Sind Times* (5) of the 19th June says:—The social atmosphere of the hill stations is poisoned. This fact has never been concealed, and honest Englishmen and English women have often wished that these dens of depravity and vice had never been in existence. Some years ago the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* condemned in the strongest language possible the state of society at Simla, and many Anglo-Indians have confessed that nothing has tended so much to lower the standard of morality in Anglo-Indian society as the hill system. Visitors fresh from England have often been scandalised by the lax morality of Anglo-Indian society, but it is an admitted fact that the hill stations are the fountain head of vice. Life in the hills is a round of pleasure and enjoyments, and vice is practised and tolerated in the most open manner. From time to time indignant people fill the columns of the Anglo-Indian journals with pictures of life in the hills, which remind one of the state of morality in Italy during the Middle Ages. We cannot dwell at length upon this subject, but it is clear that Anglo-Indian society will greatly benefit by the disappearance of the hill system. Society in the plains has a stronger tendency towards sobriety and decency than society in the hills, where frivolity, gaiety and pleasure are the sole objects of life. The opposition to the hill exodus is becoming more and more powerful every year. It may be safely said that with the exception of the very small majority who look upon their annual migrations as an established institution, public opinion, both Indian and Anglo-Indian, is firmly ranged against a measure which stands condemned from every point of view-financial, political and social. The only defence is the plea of health, but it carries its own refutation. Only a very small percentage of Anglo-Indians can go to the hills, and if the rest can keep good health in the plains it is evident that if the hill system were done away with it could not in any way affect the health of those high personages to whom the hills have become a necessary of life. The dissolution of Parliament at this time is very much to be regretted. The Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the administration of India vanishes with the Parliament, and it is very doubtful whether the Finance Committee can dislodge the Government from the fastness of the hills. But the interests of the empire imperatively demand that Government from the hills should be discarded as soon as possible, and the voice of public opinion, growing louder in volume and stronger in unanimity, emphasises that cry. It will be a day of thankfulness when the iniquitous hill system will cease to exist.

Comments on the working of the Finance Committee.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 20th June says:—It is unfair on the part of the Government to have referred to the Finance Committee the question of extending the rule of two-thirds remuneration to other officers than statutory civilians, which involves the vital interests of Native servants of Government, and it is they who do all the hard work and drudgery, when the question of the salaries and emoluments of Europeans, and the larger and real questions of economy involved therein and in its military policy, have been deliberately withheld from it. And what is the spirit in which the Finance Committee is going to deal with the subject thus put before it? The essence of the principle on which the rule of the two-thirds remuneration was based, was that posts hitherto given to Europeans imported at great cost were to be filled by men on the spot, whether Indians or domiciled Europeans: it was a question

of education and qualification, and not of race and colour. The Uncovenanted Civil Service has always been declared to be intended for Natives, though monopolised by the inferior Europeans who are now styled Statutory Natives. The present enquiry, therefore, ought to relate only to places hitherto filled by imported Europeans and now conferred on Natives, statutory or otherwise. But the Committee seems inclined to extend it to all offices in the Uncovenanted Service held by Natives and not to those held by domiciled Europeans. Why there should be this difference in treatment it is difficult to see, except that Native officials belong to the subject race and must therefore receive what remuneration is given to, and do what work is required of them, while their European colleagues, being members of the ruling race, are entitled to a different treatment. The Finance Committee, moreover, contains among its members no non-official except one who, if he is a non-official at all, is a European, and no Native but one who is an official, and we can well conceive the position of such a one in such surroundings. Neither, then, the composition nor the conduct of the Committee can inspire confidence. [The *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the same date expresses exactly similar sentiments.]

Suggestions to the Finance Committee regarding retrenchment in public expenditure.

The *Sind Sudhár* (155) of the 12th June says:—The Income Tax Law is already in full swing. The main object (of Government) seems to be to put additional burdens on the shoulders of those already groaning under a heavy load. Poor men with large families who contrive to eke out a subsistence, somehow or other, are now required to disclose their innermost means of livelihood. It is hard enough to pay the tax, but it is still harder to have one's inside turned out. The Finance Committee is still attempting to fly. Let us see how high it will soar. The Sind Sabha should, by this time, be in a position to bring particular extravagances in public expenditure to the notice of the Finance Committee. This is not a time for us to remain silent. It is necessary that we should point out unnecessary items of expenditure and then leave it to the justice of Government to retrench such of them as they may think proper. Taking off even a straw may often prevent a camel's back being broken. We give below a few instances of extravagance in public expenditure in Sind. *Judicial Department.*—The existence of a Small Causes Court at Karáchi is by no means necessary. If a Subordinate Judge were appointed on Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 per mensem, the work would be done more satisfactorily than at present. Thus at least Rs. 1,000 per mensem, or Rs. 12,000 per annum, would be saved. *Police.*—The services of an Assistant Superintendent of Police at Karáchi are not required. His duties, which consist in inspecting hack carriages, examining horses, and worrying drivers, &c., could be easily performed by the Native Subordinate Police officers. The abolition of the appointment would result in a saving of about Rs. 3,500 or Rs. 4,000 per annum. The appointments of Police Inspectors are, also, in our opinion, unnecessary. The greater the number of officers the greater is the annoyance and inconvenience to the unfortunate subject population. The Chief Constables and other officers in charge of Police Stations investigate into offences and correspond direct with the District Superintendent, while it would seem that the Inspectors are merely for the consumption of gram, grass and goats. So far from assisting in the disposal of work, they cause considerable delay and hindrance in the dispatch of office business. The scenes of murders and other serious crimes are visited by the Superintendents themselves. All the Inspectors do when they visit a Thána is to keep the other Constables from their duties. The abolition of Police Inspectors' posts would save Government Rs. 2,000 a month, or Rs. 24,000 a year. *Sind Commission.*—Two Deputy Collectors in the office of the Commissioner in Sind are certainly not required. The Commissioner and his Assistant can do the work, while if there is a Superintendent he can efficiently supervise the working of the office just as formerly. There is no necessity for the Commissioners going on tour. The daily post can be quite as well disposed of at Karáchi as in the districts. If the Commissioner wants particularly to see anything for himself or gets tired of sitting in Karáchi, he might go out for a short tour with one or two clerks, as he did last year when travelling through Kohistán. This would result in a saving of unnecessary travelling allowances, which amount to no less than Rs. 2,000

or Rs. 2,500 a month, or, say, Rs. 25,000 or 30,000 a year. The Editor then goes on to suggest the abolition of Her Majesty's steamer "Jhelum" and of the appointments of (1) Deputy Collector in charge Huzúr Accounts, Karáchi (2) the Deputy Collector and Town Magistrate of Hyderabad—(3) the Town Magistrate, Shikárpur, and also of the office of Deputy Surgeon General, Sind District. With regard to this office the Editor says the duties of this officer are simply those of a Post Office. If Government object to direct communication through the ordinary post, then the best plan would be to combine the duties of the Deputy Surgeon-General with those of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, thus employing one officer instead of two as at present.

To the suggestions made by the *Sind Sudhár* (155) the *Sind Times* (5) of the 19th June adds the following :—What work has the Sindhi Translator to Government to do? If he were himself asked he would probably candidly reply, that he has nothing to do beyond signing a few papers. There is no need whatever of having a Sindhi translator when his work is done by one or two assistants. If this post were abolished there would be a saving of Rs. 250 a month to the Government without any loss. The Assistant Sindhi Translator might be styled the Sindhi Translator. The permanent travelling allowance to such officials as the Superintendent of Customs and the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue when they go out only for a short time every year is waste pure and simple. If such extravagant allowances were resolutely cut down in every department there would be immense saving to the State and the administration would work as smoothly as ever.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 20th June says :—Confidence in Native Princes and Chiefs and the formation of Native volunteer corps will greatly assist in curtailing the military expenditure which Government is required to bear unnecessarily at present. Considerable economy is also possible in the Revenue Department. Now that the emergency, for which specially the 3rd Revenue Commissionership was created, has long since passed away, Government may well effect a saving of more than Rs. 40,000 yearly by abolishing one Commissionership altogether. The revenue work of the whole Presidency can very well be managed by two Commissioners with a little more addition to their establishments. As for economy in the Educational and Public Works Departments there is ample scope for it, provided that Government be willing to employ natives to fill up some of the big posts in these Departments. There is now no lack amongst us of trained men to serve as engineers, professors or educational inspectors. If, then, Natives be employed largely in place of Englishmen while filling up these places, we have no doubt that an immense saving could be made and that, too, without disturbing the efficiency of the departments. It is not only in these departments that reduction of expenditure is possible. In many other directions also expenditure can be curtailed and a good deal of saving effected. The subject of the annual exodus to the hills of Governors and the Governor-General has long been discussed, the result of the discussion being that it is unnecessary on the part of Government to undergo so much expenditure every year for the sake of mere pleasure and recreation. We do not mean that the practice of removing to the hills itself should be discontinued. We would only recommend observance of economy in the matter, for which, we doubt not, there is ample room. A great deal of saving can also be made by abolishing all civil pensions. The system of these pensions entails a heavy expenditure upon the Government purse every year. It would, therefore, be better if Government servants were made to form a pension fund by contributing to it a portion of their monthly pay and to receive their pensions therefrom when they become incapacitated. Government would thus be completely absolved from the responsibility of bearing charges on account of pensions and a considerable saving would be the natural result. The monopolies in opium and salt afford another field for bringing about the desired end. These are the most objectionable sources of revenue and ought properly to be put a stop to. But Government is bent upon maintaining the Civil Service chiefly on these sources, as it finds itself unable to defray the charges on account of that service from the ordinary revenues. Now, however, if Government is seriously thinking of economy, we would advise it to relax, though not abolish, these restrictions to a considerable extent.

Sir Richard Temple recommended for the Governorship of Madras.

The *School Teacher* (4) of the 20th June says:—Sir Richard Temple is a persevering man and has experience of Indian life, and if he is appointed to succeed Mr. Grant Duff, he will do better than other English politicians fresh from England.

Sir George Birdwood recommended for a provincial Governorship in India.

The *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 20th June refers to the sketch of the life of Sir George Birdwood given by the *World* newspaper and says that this learned official will very well grace a provincial Governorship in India.

Comments on the appointment of Mr. Sayad Amír Hussein as an additional member of the Supreme Legislative Council.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 16th June says:—The appointment of Mr. Sayad Amír Hussein, Deputy Magistrate, and at present officiating Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, as an additional member of the Supreme Legislative Council has given great satisfaction to the Mahomedan community of Bengal. It may be doubted whether this appointment will give equal pleasure to the Mahomedan communities of Bombay and Madras. Mr. Amír Hussein is reputed to be a capable officer and has already served as an additional member of the Bengal Legislative Council. But it stands to reason to ask why some Mahomedan gentleman of Bombay or Madras was not appointed to succeed Mr. Amír Ali, who is a representative of Bengal. It is also to be considered that non-officials, as a rule, ought to be appointed as additional members of Legislative Councils. Mr. Sayad Amír Hussein will seldom venture to assume the independent attitude of such members as Mr. Mandlik, Mr. Mukerji, Mr. Amir Ali and others. If a representative and public-spirited gentleman like Mr. Budrudin Tyabji had been appointed to succeed Mr. Amír Ali it would have been received with general approbation throughout the country. But if the Mahomedan community professes itself to be satisfied with Lord Dufferin's selection of Mr. Amír Ali's successor there is nothing more to be said.

In a paragraph headed "Mr. Sayad Amír Hussein," the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 24th June says:—The new member of the Viceregal Council is to receive Rs. 8,000 per annum as a special allowance. His predecessor was found to be an obstinate man. The Viceroy does not evidently want a man of independent spirit, and so the independent member was asked to walk away and his place was bestowed on Mr. Sayad Hussein. It will not be inopportune to ask what allowance Mr. Mandlik gets. Mr. Mandlik's personal loss must have been very great, and yet we think he was given no allowance. Mr. Hussein while getting the pay of his post is to receive the sum of Rs. 8,000. These are the ways of Lord Dufferin.

Appointment of Mr. Phirozsháh Merwánji Mehta to the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the Honourable Dádábhái Navroji recommended.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (79) of the 20th June recommends His Excellency Lord Reay to appoint Mr. Phirozsháh Merwánji Mehta to the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the Honourable Dádábhái Navroji proceeded to England, says that he is fitted for the post by his abilities, knowledge of law and public services, that no better man could be found for it in the Pársi community, and that the whole of the Bombay Presidency will be glad to hear of his appointment to the Council.

The Bombay Government thanked for appointing Mr. Dayárám Gidumal as Acting Judge of the Small Causes Court at Karáchi.

The *Gujaráti* (102) of the 20th June in an article headed "Justice at the hands of the Bombay Government," refers to the appointment of Mr. Dayárám Gidumal, as acting Judge of the Small Causes Court at Karáchi in place of Mr. Pinhey, and says that this appointment is a fresh instance of the anxiety of the Government of Lord Reay to do justice to the Native public. The post has, for the first time, been conferred upon a native gentleman.

A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 25th June complains of the great delay and expenditure taking place in cases referred to the Commissioner for taking Accounts in the Bombay High Court, says that this office appears to be created for delaying justice, as sometimes 10 or 15 years elapse before cases are finally disposed of, and that account books kept in vernacular languages remain for months together in the Translator's office for translation, and suggests (1) that the Commissioner ought to be conversant with vernacular languages, (2) that persons knowing English and Vernacular languages and well versed in accounts should be employed in the Commisssioner's office to save much unnecessary expenditure to suitors, (3) that the High Court should have the law which does not permit it to nominate a special Commissioner for taking Accounts unless both the parties to a suit give their consent to the measure altered, and (4) that the party which seeks inspection of account books deposited with the Commissioner should alone be made to pay the inspection charges instead of both the parties to a suit as at present.

The Commissioner for taking Accounts in the Bombay High Court and suggestions for avoiding delay and reducing expenditure to suitors.

The *Satya Sudha* (62) of the 13th June finds fault with Mr. Wiltshire, First Assistant Collector, Kánara, for his unfavourable attitude towards a newspaper reporter seeking admission into his court.

Complaint against Mr. Wiltshire of Kánara.

The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 20th June pities factory-labourers and advocates their being granted a holiday every Sunday.

Holiday to factory labourers.

A correspondent of the *Ripon Reporter* (121) of the 22nd June complains of sub-post offices using open cards for acknowledging receipt of money deposited in the Postal Savings' Banks and of the delay of two or three days in making payment to depositors when they wish to withdraw some portion of their money, denies the necessity of sending such receipts, and observes that if this practice of forwarding receipts by post be necessary for the convenience of the postal authorities, they should be written on ordinary paper and be enclosed in ordinary envelopes with a view to preserve secrecy. Persons who transact their business with the head post office have no such complaint to make.

Postal Savings' Banks and the Sub-post Offices.

The *Dnyánodaya* (8) of the 24th June says:—Amongst the books reported upon by the Registrar of Native Publications, Bombay, we have often noticed the remark accompanying some of them, that they contain passages of gross indelicacy. It has been a wonder to us that the police officials have not made a freer use of this report for obtaining information concerning the publication of such books. A case has just been tried before the Girgáon Police Court for the sale of an immoral book, of which 600 copies out of an edition of 1,000 had already been sold. The Government Report was issued several months ago, in which remark was made by the Registrar, that in some parts of this book the sentiments were grossly indelicate. The sale of this book might, therefore, have been stopped at the very beginning, and we hope henceforth the Police Department will study more diligently this report; for other books, besides this one in question, have the same remark made in reference to them. We are glad to see that the publisher of this book has been heavily fined, and we hope it will deter others from following his evil footsteps.

A suggestion to the police regarding indecent publications noticed by the Registrar of Native Publications, Bombay.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 20th June says:—When will any one put his shoulders to the hard task of reforming the Police Department? As it is at present, it is more a source of danger to respectable people than of terror to criminals. To go to the police with a complaint means to pave the way to adding insults to the injuries received. It is a standing disgrace to our civilized Government that no attempt should be made to improve this important branch of the Public Service—a branch on which the repression of crime and the pro-

Necessity of reforms in the Police Department.

tection of life and property wholly depends. In many cases now crime is rarely repressed. It is generally suppressed. One of the easiest remedies is to give over the Police into the charge of the Judicial Department. Of course this will have but a mild effect, but it will be something in the place of nothing. A recent case from Karáchi well exemplifies the doings of our Police. A corpse was found under suspicious circumstances. An inquest was hurried over it and it was buried. The friends of the deceased exhumed the corpse, and it was noticed that the body had a handkerchief round the neck. The *Sind Times*, which brings these facts to public notice, calls for an inquiry. We lend our support to this demand.

Closing of the Queen's Road, Bombay, against the carrying of dead bodies disapproved.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 25th June dwells on the inconvenience and trouble caused to the Hindu community in Bombay on account of the Queen's Road being closed against the carrying of dead bodies and on the advisability of removing this restriction, and advises other native communities of this city to help the Hindus in the matter. [Several Gujaráti papers of this week express similar sentiments.]

Legislation.

Necessity of imprisonment for debt.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 20th June is bitterly opposed to the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and says:—To quote the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in support of the present measure is its worst condemnation. Sir T. Hope is, no doubt, a useful member of the Government, but, if Mr. Ilbert will pardon us for so saying, we do not want his opinion on such measures or the opinion of other Government servants like Sir Alfred Lyall, however high placed, but the opinions of merchants, traders, of petty shop-keepers and even of casual money-lenders. Besides, the inconsistent sea-saw action of various departments of Government is to us often inexplicable. Are money-lending classes necessary for the ordinary operations of our economic system? If they are, some protection is required for the realization of their just demands. We do not know whether the Legislative Department have had before it Steel's Summary of Hindu Castes and Customs, or like works for Bengal? We see no evidence either in the Statement of Objects and Reasons or in Mr. Ilbert's opening speech of a critical examination of the law and usages of the people in regard to debt and its recovery.

Education.

Insufficiency of Professors in Government Colleges.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 20th June says:— The long-talked of rumour that the Government of India do not wish to sanction a fresh batch of professors for our Government Colleges now turns out to be true. The refusal is said to rest in the usual plea of want of funds. When the powers that be consider that the Educational department is the last of all State departments that ever requires strengthening, there is no use cavelling such opinion. But that while other departments, whenever a demand is made, should get a due quota of increased strength, the Educational department alone should have the fiscal plea thrust into its face, renders the peculiarity of the situation anything but pleasant. Could not the Government of India spare a few thousands out of the lakhs that they waste upon departments which may be said to have been overstrengthened? The local Government have done what they could, but they can do still more; they can, if they so choose, find funds by practising strict economy in other departments, or by granting a larger quota from the Educational cess which is specially intended for the purpose. The best way to get out of this difficulty, if they find the Government of India quite inexhorable, is to restrict the provincial Colleges to teach up to the Previous Standard, and to keep the Deccan and the Elphinstone Colleges in full strength. That the Deccan College should also be reduced to the Previous Standard is what we cannot quietly acquiesce in; the Elphinstone is technically a

people's college and not Government's, and if the Deccan College's doom is thus to be achieved, it is tantamount to a quasi-withdrawl of Government from the higher education—a step declared contrary to the often repeated assurances of the Education Commission. By the bye, there is another point in the same connection to which we would draw the attention of Lord Reay— we mean the appointment and recruiting of our professors. Sanskrit and Mathematics are two subjects the chairs of which may well be filled up by competent Natives, and there were and are some who honourably filled and are filling them now. Without meaning disparagement to any body, we would ask His Excellency to lay it down as a rule never to fill the chairs of History, Political Economy, Logic and Moral Philosophy, English Literature and Applied Sciences except with first class men from England. We may say, without any fear of contradiction, that those halcyon days of collegiate education, when such ornaments as Professors Harkness, Green, Sir Alexander Grant, Candy and others, always excepting Professor Wordsworth, filled professorial chairs are now gone, and for the restoration of which we must look to such a high educationist as Lord Reay.

Native Professors in Government Colleges.

Writing about the reported refusal of the Government of India to sanction additional professors for colleges asked for by the Government of Bombay, the *Kesari* (43) of the 22nd June says that if His Excellency Lord Reay desires to do permanent good to the public he ought to introduce the system of appointing Native professors in Government Colleges.

Mr. Patvardhan, Educational Inspector, S. D., and his want of self-respect.

Referring to the transfer of the school-master at Islur to Páli in Kánara, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 24th June considers it shameful that Mr. Sitárám Vishvanáth Patvardhan, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, should have shown a want of self-respect by transferring the school-master at the bidding of the revenue authorities and in derogation of the dignity of his own office, and says:—We need not be surprised at the action of Ráv Sáheb Patvardhan in this case because he has already shown that he has no sense of self-respect when he, while acting Educational Inspector, North-East Division, issued, in conformity with the desires of Mr. Propert, then Collector of Khándesh, strict orders to the school-masters in his division not to attend public meetings held in connection with local self-government. We know from a reliable source that Mr. Patvardhan's superiors considered his conduct to be derogatory and expressed their disapproval thereof. Secondly, it was necessary that Mr. Patvardhan should have given the master at Islur a hearing in self-defence, and in having omitted to do this Mr. Patvardhan has done an act of injustice. Thirdly, Mr. Patvardhan has, by ignoring the existence of the Local Board and by transferring the school-master without consulting the Board, acted in opposition to the intentions entertained by Government of entrusting Local Boards with the management of primary education, and has thereby committed a serious blunder. Thus Mr. Patvardhan has betrayed in two instances his disposition to obey revenue authorities. His superiors should, therefore, strictly warn him against the recurrence of such derogatory conduct hereafter and take steps to save innocent persons from undeserved punishment. If the Local Board has not been consulted in the present case, it should be ruled that the educational authorities should not evince such recklessness in future. People have full confidence in Lord Reay, and it is requested that His Excellency may, in disposing of the memorial of the Kánara Vanadukh Nivárani Sabha, duly consider the injustice done to the school-master and thereby show himself worthy of the confidence of the public.

An additional assistant for Kárwár High School wanted.

The *Satyá Sudha* (62) of the 20th June refers to a rumour that the Educational Inspector, Southern Division, intends saving the pay of an additional Assistant sanctioned for the 5th standard class in the Kárwár High School and says that if the rumour be true, Mr. Patvardhan is in the wrong as the large number of boys under Standard V cannot well be taught by one teacher.

The Begum of Bhopál and Her Prime Minister.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 20th June says:—The Begum of Bhopál has at last had forced upon her a Prime Minister of the Viceroy's, or rather the Government of India's choosing. This is the reward for Her Highness' loyalty. And the wonder of it is that the Begum was promised that an officer agreeable to her would be selected.

Death of Mahárája Holkar, and Sir Lepel Griffin.

The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (46) of the 24th June, in lamenting the death of His Highness Tukojiráv Holkar, observes that the long-cherished desire of Sir Lepel Griffin to interfere with the administration of the Indore State and to enslave the Chief like a spell-bound dog has now been realised.

Description of the late Mahárája Holkar.

Referring to the death of Máhárája Holkar, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 20th June says:—It would not be possible, in the space of a short article, to give even the bare outlines of the various improvements made by His Highness in his territories. Suffice it to say that the Máhárája left no convenience unprovided which would materially add to the happiness of his subjects. The death of the Máhárája would be most deeply felt by his numerous subjects, and no less by the other people of India, and Tukojiráv was a Prince who, by his various qualities as a ruler and statesman, had won for himself a place in the heart of every lover of his country. Tukojiráv Mahárāj "enjoyed," as a Bombay contemporary most truly remarks, "and most deservedly enjoyed," the reputation of being one of the shrewdest, the ablest, and the most successful among the Native Princes of India. Indeed there are very few rulers who have shown a keener or more direct interest in the government of their States, and it would not be easy to find another ruler "who was at once a clever diplomatist, a sound financier, a dexterous politician and a consummate statesman." Being personally well educated and well informed he took a very deep interest in education and tried his best to further its cause. But the most remarkable feature of his character was, in our opinion, that he was a partiotic ruler, a lover of every thing old—old manners, old traditions, and old generations. He was neither a bigoted conservative, nor a hot-headed "radical" reformer of the present day, but he had a true love for the traditional ways of behaving and governing. He was thoroughly loyal to the British Government, but he well knew that in being loyal a ruler need not sacrifice his individuality, his independence, his personal respect and his own vested rights and those of his subjects. [The Maráthi and Gujráti papers of this week express deep regret at the deaths of Mahárájás Holkar and Scindhia and say that India has suffered a great loss in them.]

The Nawáb of Sachin and the character of Political Agents.

In alluding to the reported inability of the Nawáb of Sachin to administer his State and the period of four months' probation granted to him by the Government of India, the *Mahárashtra Mitra* (46) of the 24th June considers Political Agents to be no more than so many agents appointed by Government for the acquisition of territory by finding some fault or other with the Chiefs under them, and advises the Nawáb to appoint a competent officer to assist him in the administration of his State rather than be subjected to the control of a man of the Political Agent's choice.

Administration of justice in the Native States of Káthiáwár.

In a contributed article the *Gujarát Mitra* (79) of the 20th June complains of the defective administration of justice in the Native States of Káthiáwár and of the appointment of unqualified men, who are relatives or friends of the State officials, to judicial posts, and remarks that the Chief Justices in many of the States of Káthiáwár are not fitted, by their education and legal training, for the posts they hold.

Berár Affairs.

The *Vaidarbh* (17) of the 19th June attributes the low attendance of patients at the dispensaries in Berár to the fact of the medical officers therein not being high caste Hindus, and says that if they were such as in the Bombay Presidency the dispensaries would be resorted to by many more men and women than at present.

Low attendance in Berár dispensaries accounted for.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
1st July 1886.

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(For the week ending 26th June 1886.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 3rd July 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	350
14	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Do.	250
15	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
17	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
18	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*20	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
21	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
22	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
23	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
24	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*25	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*26	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolháp ur	Do.	275
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*29	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*30	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
31	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Weekly	250
32	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
33	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*40	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
41	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*42	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
43	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
44	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
45	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Sátára...	Weekly	250
47	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
50	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*51	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*55	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
60	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)...	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*66	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára...	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Do.	Do.	125
68	„ Suryakánt...	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	240
*70	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*71	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
*75	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
79	„ Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Do.	475
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
81	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
83	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
84	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
85	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
86	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*87	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
88	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
89	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
91	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
93	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*94	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
95	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
96	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
97	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
98	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
99	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*105	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,425
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*111	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*112	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
114	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*117	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	400
119	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
121	„ Ripon Reporter	Do.	Daily	1,000
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
123	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
126	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
128	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
129	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*130	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
*131	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Ahmedabad	Monthly	100
132	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	423
133	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
135	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*136	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
138	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
139	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
140	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*141	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
142	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
143	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	800
145	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
146	„ Vrittántă Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
147	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*148	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
149	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
150	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
151	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
152	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*153	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*154	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
155	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	D	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Vengurla Vritt* (73) of the 24th June considers that the Irish have been encouraged by the Americans with promises of support in the present political agitation and the consequent riots that are now taking place in Ireland, and says that the course which some educated natives of India have adopted, *viz.*, that of visiting civilized countries like the United States of America and acquainting the people thereof with the grievances of the people of India under the apparently good rule of the English, is wise and ought to be followed, as it will, in the long run, serve to ameliorate the condition of the Natives who are likely to be shortly reduced to the same miserable plight as that of the Irish.

Benefits resulting from the ventilation of the grievances of India in the United States of America and other foreign countries.

2. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (24) of the 23rd June says:—For want of union the people of India have been, unlike their glorious predecessors, reduced to beggary, and the various changes of rulers that have taken place heretofore are also to be attributed to the mutual apathy of the different sections of the people of India, as will be borne out by history. This cause of national degradation has been recognised by many of our educated men, but it is to be regretted that there are very few who are endeavouring to strike it at its root. Some think that the caste system, as it obtains in India, is the main cause of the want of unity amongst us, but this is a mistake. Were not Bráhmans happy under Marátha and Musalmán Kings and *vice versâ*? Our educated men are forming associations and taking such other steps as would secure sympathy among the various castes, but by their impatience they are only retarding the accomplishment of the object they aim at. As English education advances, popular superstitions are sure to disappear and the whole Indian nation will be bound together by the unity of religion and the unity of interests. Some Anglo-Indians of the type of the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, however, view this tendency of the present time with disfavour and are trying to sow seeds of discord among the Natives by setting one caste against another, as they are of opinion that the union of all the castes is injurious to the cause of British rule in India. This conduct of the Anglo-Indians will, in the long run, prove detrimental to their own interests as we are now in a position to see through their machinations, and unless they mend it both the ruled and the rulers will come into trouble.

The effects of caste system in India and the conduct of Anglo-Indians in reference to it.

3. The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 27th June says:—The Queen-Empress has entered on the fiftieth year of her reign. The Jubilee has been observed with great *eclat* in some places. We offer our congratulations to our beloved mother and prayers to God that she may be spared to rule over us for a good many years to come. Under her rule, benignant and impartial as it is, we have made vast strides in national prosperity and civilization. Our political, moral, intellectual and material progress can be attributed only to her kind influence. She has stamped on the administration of India her own goodness of heart, and we have no fear of contradiction when we say that each and every subject of hers in India, from the prince to the pauper, from the servant to the greatest boor, blesses her rule and desires its continuance and prays the Almighty God to give her a long life.

The Jubilee year of Her Majesty the Queen Empress and the prosperity of India.

4. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 27th June says:—It is a little puzzling to read of the dinner given by Lord Kimberly in the India Office on the 29th ultimo, in honour of the Queen's birth-day. We submit such a diversion of even a small amount of India's money is unjustifiable, when the Government of India is driven by want of funds to practise the pettiest and most undignified economies, like the retrenchment of a pice from the stamp vendors' commission. We believe this is the first instance of such expenditure, since the defrayal

Disapproval of taxing the Indian treasury with the cost of a public dinner given by the Secretary of State for India in England.

of the cost of the entertainment of the Sultán of Turkey was placed in its true light before the English public by the late lamented Mr. Fawcett, and we trust it will be the last. By all means let us observe the birth-day of the beloved Sovereign who rules over us with all the splendour our means would admit of *in India*—and our city has spontaneously set an excellent example in this respect. And let the Government provide some means of amusement to the people at all places in the country, when gatherings in honour of the event take place. Any cost under this head will be repaid and may be justifiably incurred, but to spend a farthing in the name of this object in England is, we humbly submit, a wrongful waste. There are none in England who have any right to the entertainment: it is the residents in India alone who are entitled to it. [The *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

The proposed Civil Service Committee.

5. The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 1st July denies once more the necessity for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the question of the admission of Natives into the Civil Service of India, and observes that a Government resolution raising the age-limit for the Civil Service Examination by two or three years, as asked for by the people, is all that is needed in the matter.

Preponderance of the Eurasians and the Portuguese in the Government Service, and the necessity of a strong and impartial Board of Subordinate Civil Service Commissioners.

6. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 27th June says:—We should prefer a strong and impartial Board of Subordinate Civil Service Commissioners, with a thorough system of examinations, to the present plan of leaving every head of office to make his own selections. What Natives of all classes ask for is a thoroughly impartial system of admission into the Public Service by merit, and merit alone. They bitterly complain that while the Government is gradually opening up the Covenanted Civil Service and the higher appointments in the Uncovenanted Civil Service to them, they are being deprived by the growing class of Eurasians and the Portuguese of their fair share of subordinate appointments in the Public Service. Already several departments have been, as it were, set apart for these latter. In the Telegraph Department none but they are, we understand, now employed as signallers, and thus Natives are deprived of hundreds of appointments to which they may fairly lay claim. Natives used to be employed in the Telegraph Department before: they are still employed as signallers on our railways: and we see no reason why they should now be shut out of the department by Government. It is absurd to say that men who are trusted with high offices in the revenue, judicial and even political services, and who command companies in our regiments, cannot be entrusted with the duties of signallers, and the absurdity is heightened when we remember that those messages, which are of a confidential nature, are put into cypher. Another service from which Natives have, on some pretext or other, been shut out of late years is that of apothecaries in the army, who number at present close upon 150 men. These men, though inferior in education to our assistant surgeons, are paid at higher rates, and educated at the expense of the State! Formerly men of all races used to be admitted into this service, and we find them still on the list of apothecaries, but quite lately the service has been closed to all but Eurasians, not even the Portuguese being considered fit for admission into it! It is mockery to employ Natives as surgeons in the army, and to refuse to admit them as apothecaries. The third great service, which has been almost closed to Natives, thanks to Mr. Pritchard, is that of Preventive Officers, Coast Guard Inspectors, and Inspectors in the Salt and A'bkári Departments. More than a hundred good appointments are here reserved for Eurasians. But even as regards the appointments of clerks, we have often heard it asserted that Eurasians and the Portuguese are having it all their own way in several offices, which are the common topic of conversation in Native circles. The Military Account and other offices in Poona are the great models in this respect. For all appointments in those offices, which are at all worth having, are given as a rule to Eurasians. No wonder that Vásudev Fadke, who was a clerk in

one of those offices before he turned dacoit, is said to have partly imbibed his bitter antipathy to British rule there. Even here in Bombay, under the very eyes of the Government and the High Court and in the light of public opinion, the same thing is going on in several offices. In almost all the Secretariat Departments, Eurasians and Native Christians rule the roost. At least half the number of clerks in the Political and Public Works Secretariats belong to those communities. It was only the other day that we heard of deserving Natives having been superseded in the Political and Military Departments in favour of Eurasians, when the appointments of Assistant Secretary and Superintendents had to be filled up. In the Prothonotary's Office in the High Court two-thirds of the clerks are Eurasians and Native Christians. In the Accountant-General's Office, the Government Central Press and other offices, Eurasians have much more than their fair share of high appointments.

Disapproval of the second letter of Mahárája Dhulip Sing on the subject of his grievances.

7. The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 1st July considers the second letter of Mahárája Dhulip Sing as a hasty and inconsiderate step taken under excitement, and says that the natives of India will not approve of the views expressed by him, that he is foolish in threatening to appeal to the Natives and Native princes of this country for pecuniary aid, as they dare not give it as it would be tantamount to disaffection towards Government, that it would be a disgrace to Government if he were to seek shelter under another European Power, and that it would be better if Government were to speedily settle matters amicably before the Mahárája tries to carry out his threats. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the same date says that the Mahárája's threats are such as can be more easily expressed than carried out, that he will be able to do nothing in the Punjáb even if he succeed in reaching it, that he will come to grief if he tries to do anything more than living under the shelter of another European Power, that the Indian and Home authorities ought to attend to his complaint, and that the Mahárája and his advisers should act with wisdom and patience. The *Ripon Reporter* (121) of the 30th June considers the threats held out by the Mahárája to be foolish and remarks that he thereby lessens his chances of receiving support at the hands of Government.]

Mahárája Dhulip Sing and Her Imperial Majesty the Queen.

8. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (142) of the 25th June finds fault with His Excellency Lord Dufferin for having prevented Mahárája Dhulip Sing from coming to his native country and the people of India from the enjoyment of the company of their long lost country-man, and says that Her Majesty the Queen Empress and the Prince of Wales, who are respectively the adoptive mother and friend of the Mahárája, ought to have assisted him in the accomplishment of his desires, and concludes with the remark that the poor Mahárája and the natives of India have no alternative but to quietly submit to the treatment dealt out to them by Her Imperial Majesty, who, whatever may be the eulogies procured by her about her greatness, has as the Sanskrit proverb goes 'Honey on the tongue but poison in the heart.'

The burden of a costly foreign agency and the necessity of reduction in expenditure.

9. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 27th June says:—We have repeatedly expressed our conviction that it is hopeless to have any permanent improvement in the present unstable condition of Indian Finance, so long as the Government of India shrinks from courageously facing the question of the burden of the European agency employed in the administration of the country. Embarrassment will succeed embarrassment, at one time leading to increased taxation, direct or indirect, and at another time to increased borrowings resulting in additional permanent charge of interest on the public debt, and it will be impossible for the most capable and best trained financier to extricate the Government from those embarrassments, till the policy of conducting the administration has been changed in conformity with the views of the nation and with due regard to the financial capacity of India. These two essential considerations show that the only way

to sound finance and moderate expenditure lies in the reduction of the strength of the foreign agency now employed and the substitution of cheap native agency. There is no other alternative. Temporary expedients, of the nature of the retrenchments which the Government of India now expects from its Finance Committee, will never do. They will only serve the purpose of stopgaps.

Suggestions for retrenchment in public expenditure in Sind.

10. The *Sind Times* (5) of the 26th June says:—If the Government have set their heart on retrenchment, they will find several departments to apply their pruning knife to. For instance there is ample room for reduction in the Salt and Customs Offices at Karáchi. There are five clerks in the Head Salt Office at Karáchi, while there is scarcely work for more than two clerks. This was very well known to the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue, now absent on furlough, who finding little work for them in his office used to send a clerk or two to the Customs Office to work there. These supernumeraries might be either dismissed or transferred permanently to the Customs Office, if their services are required there. Moreover, we doubt much whether the Assistant Collector of Customs is more than an ornamental head of the Customs Office. All the work is done by his subordinates and clerks and as the papers can be conveniently signed by the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue and Collector of Customs himself, there would be no real inconvenience by the abolition of the Assistant Collector's post once for all. The Salt and Customs Departments are both under one officer—the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue and the Collector of Customs. If he manages to work the Salt Department with the assistance of clerks alone, why should he not work the Customs Office as well with the assistance of clerks? Has he really to work so hard as to require an Assistant Collector of Customs under him? Why not do away with this place and put a little more strain on the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue and Collector of Customs who has ample leisure at his hands?

11. On the same subject, the same newspaper of the 23rd June says:—The history of the Sindhi Translatorship to Government is extremely interesting. Complete ignorance of the Sindhi language appears to be the chief qualification for this office. Officers, who know as much of Sindhi as of Chinese, have been successively appointed Sindhi Translators. The control that the Translator exercises over his assistants, defeats, we have reason to believe, the real object with which the appointment has been created. Translations from vernacular papers are left to his discretion, and he may forbid his assistants to translate anything that he does not wish to be brought to the notice of Government. Beyond this he has as much to do with the translation work as we have. Such an appointment can be abolished not only without any inconvenience but with positive profit. The Educational Translator may be appointed Sindhi Translator to Government on an increased salary, say Rs. 250 a month. Besides the saving to Government that this arrangement will effect, the work will be more thoroughly done than at present, for a Native Sindhi Translator will never venture to take upon himself the responsibility of suppressing anything that may be distasteful to him. The prevailing dissatisfaction with the Small Cause Court at Karáchi is well known. From a Subordinate Civil Court it has been raised to a First Class Small Cause Court with a Judge on Rs. 1,000 a month, but no attempt has been ever made, until the last temporary appointment, to secure the services of a well-qualified officer. For the handsome salary of a thousand rupees Government could have easily retained the services of a trained and experienced lawyer, but that was not evidently the object of the authorities in whose gift this appointment lay, and so we find officers blissfully ignorant of law, pitchforked into the Small Cause Court. The summary jurisdiction of this Court and the general pettiness of the cases tried, have prevented that exposure which ought to have followed the systematic mal-administration of justice in the Karáchi Small Cause Court. Compared with the work done by the Subordinate Judges there is really very little work in the Small Cause Court. Probably any Subordinate Judge in Sind could administer the law better. In this appointment the maximum of salary has kept pace with the minimum of

efficiency. Is the work in the Small Cause Court so heavy that it is found necessary to have a highly paid Registrar with power to try suits? If an able Subordinate Judge were appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court on Rs. 500 a month, or half the present salary, the work would be carried on much more satisfactorily and the Registrar could be profitably exchanged for a head clerk on Rs. 100 a month. The very general cry for the abolition of the Small Cause Court shows how low it has fallen in the estimation of the public, and reform and reduction can be introduced simultaneously in this Court. The Sind Revenue Survey and Settlement Department, which has recently submitted its annual report, gives no signs of concluding its labours. When we consider that the termination of the survey and settlement work would throw ten European officers out of employment, we may easily appreciate the reluctance of the department to hurry on the survey operations. Did not the Bombay Government promise to the Supreme Government in 1860 that the survey and settlement work in Sind would be completed in 5 years, and here we are in the middle of 1886? The Commissioner in Sind seems to have forgotten that the Survey Department, if left to itself, will be in no hurry to complete its work, and the Bombay Government appears to have come to look upon this department as a fixture. The annual cost of this department is about two lákhs and a half, and if the work were expedited or left to the District Collectors to be settled in the ordinary way, there would be not only a large saving to Government but we should be much nearer to the settlement of the entire province. By our reference to the permanent allowance of the Superintendent of Customs and the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue, we meant to say that this officer is no longer in receipt of a permanent allowance. The Accountant-General represented to Government that this officer should be allowed only his actual travelling allowance and Rs. 10 per diem when on his tours, and it was accordingly done. But the argument which was advanced in this case applies in numerous other cases. Why should any officer, already in receipt of a very handsome salary, be entitled to a permanent travelling or tentage allowance when he does not travel or live under canvas permanently? Why should Commissioners and Collectors and Assistant Collectors, who cannot persuade anybody except themselves that they are underpaid, receive an allowance to which they have no claim except when actually incurred? Why should any officer receive an allowance of two, three or five hundred rupees every month all the year round as his travelling expenses, when he never travels more than four or five months in the year? Then as to the winter tours themselves they are, if possible, a more mischievous institution than the hill system. There is no hill sanitarium in Sind or we would probably see the authorities flocking to it every year. But of what good are these winter circuits to the province? One can understand the Collectors inspecting their districts, but of what earthly benefit is the Commissioner's tour? He is as inaccessible on the *Jehlum* or in his camp as in the Government-house here. He is in no closer touch with people elsewhere than at Karáchi. He is certainly as industrious in the mofussil as at Karáchi, but does that alone justify these tours? With most officials these are holiday months and work is laid aside for sport and pleasure. The actual oppression to which people are subjected is really intolerable, and although it is not directly brought to the notice of the Commissioner or other officials, they all know that their tours are really ruinous to the people among whom they go. The menial servants and other dependants of these officials levy blackmail upon the people and often manage to rob both their masters and the people. They take provisions that are never paid for and demand presents from all zamindárs as a matter of right. We have heard zamindárs detailing their personal experiences of these dreaded winter tours. The Commissioner's or Collector's butler or some other servant calls upon a zamindár to ask for 10 lbs. of butter every morning for his Sáheb's kitchen and boots, and demands of a like nature are made and reluctantly complied with. What can the poor zamindárs do? They can never refuse the illicit demands made upon them and they never venture to bring the conduct of grasping servants and subordinates to the notice of the officials themselves. If these tours were discontinued it would be a real blessing to the people over and above the saving of needless expense. The most unnecessary tour is perhaps that of the Sadar Court Judge. He has really nothing to do in the mofussil. As an Appellate Court all important suits come before

him in the ordinary course of trial. The only necessity for his tour is the inspection of the records of Subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts, but this work is always performed by the Registrar of the Court, and if necessary, he can be spared for a month or two every year to do the inspection work.

12. On the same subject, the *Sind Sudhár* (155) of the 19th June says:—The appointment of the Inspector of Registration recently sanctioned by Government for the province of Sind, is not at all necessary. This appointment costs Government at least Rs. 4,000 a year. The duties of the holder of this appointment consist only in the examination of Sub-Registrars' records, already examined by two officers, *viz.*, the Branch Inspector General and the District Registrars. It therefore hardly seems necessary to appoint a third officer to perform the same duties. But if Government think that neither the Branch Inspector General nor the Registrars can inspect all the Sub-Registry Offices during the year, then their best policy would be to ask the Assistant Collectors or Mukhtyárkars to examine, once a year, such offices only as may not have been inspected by the Branch Inspector General or the Registrar. The amount of work that this arrangement would impose on these officers would be merely nominal, while Government would be able to save Rs. 4,000 a year. (2) Where is the necessity for keeping up a highly paid Sub-Registrar at Karáchi? A Sub-Registrar on Rs. 50 per mensem would be able to do the work equally well. (3) Formerly there was no separate City Magistrate for the town of Karáchi. The Huzúr Deputy Collector was invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and he was required to do the magisterial work of the town also. Even supposing that the number of cases has, since then, greatly increased in the town of Karáchi, still the abolition of the City Magistrate's post would cause no inconvenience. Let the Mukhtyárkars be invested with First Class Magistrate's powers, and the Head Munshi as well as the Second Munshi be appointed Magistrates of the second class, and then cases will be disposed of promptly and satisfactorily. If the additional work thus imposed on the Mukhtyárkar and his Munshis be more than these officers can satisfactorily perform, the difficulty can be easily got over by the appointment of Honorary Magistrates. Where is the necessity for giving liberal rewards to Europeans for passing examinations in the vernacular languages? If Europeans study native languages, it is for their own good. Do Natives get any rewards for passing examinations? Seeing that Government are imposing additional taxation on the people, it cannot be understood why they are withdrawing from the support of educational institutions? Formerly the cost of maintaining the Anglo-Vernacular school at Tátta devolved on Government, but now the Municipality bears the cost of that school. The obligation to maintain all schools in the province of Sind, with the sole exception of the three high schools, has been transferred either to municipalities or local boards. Formerly Government used to give Rs. 500 to encourage composition of books. Why has this been stopped? Since the translation of *Rasselas*, not a single book has been composed in Sindhi. We trust Government will put aside Rs. 500 or 600 a year to encourage educational progress.

The Accounts Department of the Calcutta Secretariat.

13. The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 28th June refers to the blunders committed by the Accounts Branch of the Calcutta Secretariat in the estimates given in the Indian budget regarding the Afghan War charges during the *regime* of Lord Lytton, to certain charges remaining unpaid to the Home Government and to the error recently found out regarding the Council drafts of the Secretary of State for India, and remarks that the Government of India ought to improve that department by employing Natives more largely in the office of the Finance Minister, as they are generally believed to be better accountants than Europeans and as such a step will result in saving to Government.

Suggestions about the appointment of a successor to Mr. Dádábhái Navroji in the Bombay Legislative Council.

14. The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 27th June says:—We have great pleasure to second the recommendation made by a contemporary that Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar Yájnik should be appointed to fill the vacancy in the Legislative Council created by the departure to Europe of Mr. Dádábhái Navroji. It has not been yet positively

announced if Mr. Dádábhái Navroji has resigned his seat on the Council. But granting that he has, Mr. Yájnik would be the best man to fill up the vacancy and his nomination will give satisfaction to all. [The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the same date and several Gujaráti papers of this week make the same suggestion to the Bombay Government. The *Satyá Mitrá* (123) of the 27th June suggests the re-appointment of Mr. Becherdás Ambaidás of Ahmedabad to the local Legislative Council. The *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad of the 1st July suggests the appointment of either Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar Yájnik or Ráo Bahádur Jagjivandás Khusháldas of Surat to the Council.]

Damages to property by excessive rain in the Kolába District.

15. A correspondent from Roha writing to the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 1st July, describes the damage done to the fields, cattle and other property of the people in the Kolába District by the excessive rain of the 17th and 18th June last, and requests Government to appoint a committee of enquiry consisting of generous and wise men and to grant remissions of land revenue to the rayats, as otherwise fields will remain fallow and the hardships of the people will have no limit.

Comments on a decision by Mr. Dosábhái Frámji on an obscene publication.

16. The *Dnyán Ságar* (31) of the 28th June disapproves of the dicision and sentence passed by Mr. Dosábhái Frámji against the printer, publisher and sellers of the Maráthi farce entitled *Abhinava Taruni Vidya Prahasan*, and observes that the book is not so obscene and objectionable as the ballads in the *Dilkhush Gáyan*, Parts I, II and III in Maráthi, or the contents of the Mysteries of the Court of London, or Boccacio's Decameron in English, and that so long as the sale of these latter books is not stopped *Abhinava Taruni Vidya Prahasan* cannot be suppressed.

Obscene literature in the Indian vernaculars and a suggestion to the Bombay Police.

17. The *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 27th June, in an article headed "Obscene Literature in the Vernaculars," refers to the prosecution of the author and publishers of the Maráthi work entitled *Abhinava Taruni Vidya Prahasan*, complains of the increase in the number of obscene publications, specially by Hindu writers, says that such works are also increasing in Gujaráti, and remarks that it has received a Gujaráti book, the opening portion of which dwells on sexual intercourse, that it is a translation of an ancient work on quackery and that the police should suppress it.

Comments on the acting appointment of Mr. Dayárám Gidumal as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Karáchi.

18. The *Sind Times* (5) of the 23rd June says:—We really do not know whether to congratulate or commiserate Mr. Dayárám Gidumal on his appointment as Judge of the Karáchi Small Cause Court. He did not want it and if it had been left to the authorities here he would not have got it. But the well-meaning Government of Bombay have seized this opportunity to advance the new Civilian, who has passed both his examinations with credit and who has already won golden opinions in the Sehwan Sub-division. To a man of his energy this appointment will be almost a sinecure, and Mr. Dayárám loves work for its own sake. The Bombay Government are to be congratulated upon their selection, but we hope that at the first opportunity he will be allowed to go back to Sehwan or to some other responsible office, where his abilities and energy will find fitting scope.

The ábkári *ijára* for Surat and the A'bkári Commissioner, Bombay.

19. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (79) of the 27th June hears that arrangements have been made by Mr. Moore, the A'bkári Commissioner, for giving the ábkári *ijára* for Surat for the next three years to Mr. Dubásh, the present ábkári farmer, for 4¾ lákhs of rupees without calling for tenders, though the A'bkári Commissioner stated in reply to Mr. Lely, the then Collector of Surat, that he would invite tenders for one year, considers this proceeding to be irregular and requests His Excellency Lord Reay to enquire into the matter. [The *Praja Mitrá* (119) of the 30th June and the *Deshi Mitrá* (96) of the 1st July make a similar complaint.]

20. The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 29th June says that the last reply of the Bombay Government to the petition of liquor-sellers of this city is objectionable and disappointing, that the Government have committed a great mistake in changing their first resolution on the subject in the course of a few weeks, that it should not have been altered even if it were found faulty, in order that the public confidence in Government resolutions might not be shaken, and that it would have caused harm neither to Government nor to the people. Such resolutions as are disapproved of by the entire population and are proved to be harmful should at once be altered.

The Bombay Government and the liquor-sellers.

21. The *Sholápur Samáchár* (65) of the 29th June observes:—The Sessions Judge is always occupied with sessions cases and civil work is falling into arrears. The First Class Subordinate Judge finds it difficult to finish his own work and there is no likelihood of his being able to do any work in connection with appeals. Such being the press of work at Sholápur there is no knowing why the High Court does not appoint an Assistant Judge at this place.

Want of an Assistant Judge at Sholápur.

22. A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad of the 1st July points out the necessity of re-adjusting the territorial jurisdictions of the Sub-Judges Courts at Kapadvanj, Nadiád, Ahmedabad and Umreth, with a view to consult the convenience of the villages under their respective charges at present.

Re-adjustment in the jurisdictions of the Sub-Judges Courts at Kapadvanj, Nadiád, Ahmedabad and Umreth.

23. A correspondent from Bánkikot writes to the *Kannadá Suvarte* (142) of the 25th June that the Acting Mahálkari of Bhatkal has under the threat of criminal prosecution demanded for the erection of a bridge at Murdeshvar a certain quantity of stone in the possession of the head of the Chitrápurmatha (monastery) at Shiroli in Kánara, and that therefore much discontent has been produced, the consequences of which cannot be foreseen. The editor of the paper writing on the same subject says that it is such high-handed acts of inconsiderate subordinate officers that are calculated to create discontent and disaffection in the hearts of the rayats against the Government.

High-handed conduct of the Acting Mahálkari of Bhatkal in Kánara.

24. A zamindár complains in the *Sind Times* (5) of the 26th June of the exactions of fees practised by subordinates in the Survey and Settlement Departments over land-holders in Sind.

Complaint of corruption against the subordinates in the Survey and Settlement Departments, Sind.

25. A correspondent writes in the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 28th June that the hospital at Vengurla, which when under the charge of a European Civil Surgeon, was resorted to by patients living at considerable distances from the town is now almost empty, the daily attendance of patients being only 5 or 6, attributes this state of things to the unpopularity of the present officer in charge of the hospital Mr. Nágeshráv, and recommends Surgeon-General Moore to remedy the public inconvenience by appointing a competent Native Licentiate of Medicine, if it is impraticable to appoint a European officer on account of the present financial strain.

Complaint against the Hospital Assistant at Vengurla.

26. In a contributed article the *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 3rd July is glad to find that Government have extended the benefits of pension rules to postal peons, and requests that a similar concession may be made to Talátis in the Revenue Department.

Pension to Talátis.

27. The *Broach Samáchár* (90) of the 1st July complains of the want of proper accommodation for newspaper reporters at public darbárs held in Broach and in the law courts and the Municipal Office of that city, and requests the authorities concerned to pay attention to the complaint.

Inconvenience to newspaper reporters in Broach.

28. In a paragraph headed "The Bombay Police," the *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 27th June says:—We would respectfully ask the energetic head of our police to consider seriously the necessity for gradually recruiting the force under him with men of good stamina and physique, so as to be

Necessity of improvement in the present constitution of the Bombay Police.

capable of discharging their duties properly, where those duties are, as in most cases, attended with more or less personal risk. The sepoys now in service are for the most part well known to be heroes when dealing with the inoffensive and weaker portion of the population, while they exhibit the greatest weakness in the presence of offenders who can show some muscle and spirit. The case of unruly European soldiers and sailors apart, the courage of these police peons can best be tested when they come in contact with athletic Ghátis, Bhansális, Pársis and Musalmáns. We confess that the matter of selecting men possessing good physical constitution, and after selection maintaining them in that state, is not an easy one unless the feeding of the men is also undertaken by Government. Poor and insufficient diet has no doubt much to do with the wretched bodily condition of the sepoys. At the same time, we think something should be done to secure the services of strong and muscular men, at least for such posts or stations where *budmáshes* are known to concentrate or where the throng of the people is always great.

Delay in the transfer of accounts of Government Savings' Banks to the Postal Department.

29. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (79) of the 27th June complains of delay in the transfer of the accounts of depositors in the Government Savings' Bank at Surat to the Postal Department and the consternation it has created among ignorant people regarding the solvency of Government, and requests the authorities concerned to attend to the matter. [The *Praja Mitrá* (119) of the 30th June makes a similar request. The *Samsher Bahádur* (122) of the 25th June makes the same complaint regarding Ahmedabad.]

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Imprisonment for debt and suggestions in connection therewith.

30. The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 2nd July approves of the abolition of imprisonment for debt and suggests that Government should make arrangements with Native States for their handing over to it fraudulent debtors that may take refuge in their territories in the same way as is done in criminal matters, and that insolvents who may be granted discharges should be compelled by law to pay a certain portion of their income to their creditors, until their debt be paid off or until their death. In former times in India the succeeding generations, observes the paper, used to pay the debts of their ancestors, but it is not now necessary to re-introduce this savage system. It is however good that a debtor should try to pay off his debts during his lifetime.

The bill to enable the Bombay Municipal Corporation to raise increased revenue from town-duties.

31. The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 29th June says that it is surprising that the Bombay Government should pass a bill to enable the Municipal Corporation to raise increased revenue from town-duties and thus support it in this indiscreet measure, that a plentiful supply of water will not satisfy the hunger of poor men, who will find it difficult to get a sufficient quantity of grain and other necessaries of life owing to high prices, and that the rates of duty are high and specially those on grain, firewood, *ghee*, sugar and molasses. If the Tánsa Water-works had to be constructed, the Municipality ought to have done so without resorting to additional taxation, but by reducing its present large expenditure. [The *Dátardun* (95) of the 1st July contains some verses on the subject, saying that the people do not want this black act which will increase the present dearness of articles of food and bring starvation to the poor.]

32. The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 1st July approves of the bill to enable the Bombay Municipal Corporation to raise increased revenue from town-duties and suggests that grain of all sorts should not be uniformly taxed at 6 annas per candy. It observes that grain should be divided into classes, that grain used by the poor should be taxed at 3 annas per candy at the highest, while wheat and other grain used by well-to-do people should be taxed at a higher rate, and that the rate of duty on molasses and raw sugar should likewise be lower than that on refined sugar. The town-duties should be so levied as to prevent poor classes from starving. Several persons allege that the rate of 6

annas per candy of grain will not be much felt, but it must not be forgotten that dealers in grain will very likely raise the current rates by one rupee or still further. The honourable members ought to try to carry out these suggestions when the bill comes before them.

Recommendation for an amendment of law regarding authors of obscene books.

33. In referring to the conviction and sentence passed upon the printer and publisher of the *Abhinava Taruni Vidya Prahasan* by Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, the *Subodh Patrika* (16) of the 27th June is surprised to see that the author of the book has been allowed to go scot-free and proposes that, if there is no provision in the law to punish the author of an obscene book as well as the publisher of it, an amendment to that effect must be made in the law.

Liability of book-sellers to punishment for selling obscene books.

34. The *Vártáhar* (72) of the 27th June says:—The Maráthi book entitled *Abhinava Taruni Vidya Prahasan* has been pronounced by Government to be obscene and the publisher thereof has been fined in the sum of Rs. 200. Those book-sellers who had copies of this book in their possession for sale have also been fined Rs. 40 each. We were most disagreeably surprised to hear of this sentence, because all book-sellers are not readers nor is it necessary that they should be so. If they read thousands of books or had them read out to them what time would they find to do their business? Books considered obscene by Government need not be necessarily so considered by the general public or by the book-sellers. Even newspaper writers are divided in opinion about the obscenity of this book. We do not know therefore how book-sellers should test the purity or otherwise of the books for sale hereafter. If there is no infallible means by which to ascertain the obscenity and therefore the inacceptability of books, we are constrained to say that the law under which book-sellers become liable to fine for the sale of books about which educated men differ in their opinion, previous to their being declared obscene, is a bad law. And it is natural that justice-loving people should desire the cancellation of the section, under which innocent persons are liable to be punished. What we mean to say is that the sale of books prior to their being declared obscene by Government should not be punishable, and if it is made so punishable Government must make arrangements to give early replies to references from book-sellers inquiring of the obscenity of books. All book-sellers should submit a petition to Government protesting against the section in question. [The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 28th June and the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 1st July express similar sentiments.]

Part III.—*Education.*

Unequal rates of grants-in-aid to schools.

35. The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 27th June considers that in the Bombay Presidency schools maintained for European and Eurasian lads are aided by the State at far higher rates than schools started and maintained for the Natives of the country, and says:—Government should give the European and Eurasian communities the same advice that they have latterly given to the Musalmán community, *i.e.*, as far as possible not to separate themselves from the general system of public instruction, and to try to accommodate themselves in the existing public schools, instead of going in for special schools. This, we think, would not be a hard step, neither is it difficult to be practically enforced. It will secure the objects of both the parties without much expense. Where there is an exceptional necessity the opening of a special school should be allowed, but it must be dealt with under the ordinary rules applying to other native schools. We believe this is a very important point for Government to consider, and we hope they will give it their best thought when they discuss the grant-in-aid rules which are now before them.

Suggestion for allowing high schools to teach up to the Previous Examination Standard.

36. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (109) of the 27th June disapproves of the refusal of the Government of India to strengthen the staff of professors in the Government Arts Colleges in this presidency and of the suggestion for restricting the Deccan and Gujarát Colleges to teach up to the Previous Examination Standard, and suggests that

high schools should be empowered to teach up to the Previous Examination Standard, which they are well able to do, as by doing away with the P. E. Class in Colleges, professors will be spared much time and trouble and their lectures will be more efficient.

Increased school-fees in Ahmedabad.

37. The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (83) of the 30th June disapproves of the doubling of fees in the local Government High School, and remarks that Government have perhaps taken this measure with a view to increase the value of English education and to lessen the number of students passing the Matriculation and other examinations. [The *Satyavakta* (124) of the 2nd July regrets that the fees should have been increased two-fold at a time when greater encouragement to education was needed.]

Recommendation for the supply of medicine to school-masters in the Yellápur and Supa Tálukás in Kánara.

38. The *Havyak Subodhá* (141) of the 29th June says that the climate of the Yellápur and Supa Tálukás in the Kánara District is unhealthy in the rainy season, and that the condition of the poor school-masters in out-of-the-way villages, who are paid Rs. 8 or 10 a month, has become very miserable, and recommends that the higher educational authorities should take steps either to grant these school-masters a special allowance for the rainy season or supply them with medicines as they cannot afford to buy them with their limited means.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

The Bhávnagar railway station.

39. A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitrá* (79) of the 27th June complains of the want of a roof over the railway station at Bhávnagar and the consequent inconvenience and trouble caused to passengers, and requests the railway authorities to supply this want.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

The Broach Municipality and the petition for the appointment of an official president.

40. The *Broach Samáchár* (90) of the 1st July says that the petition made by some Municipal Commissioners of Broach to the Commissioner, N. D., for the appointment of an official president for the local municipality has been prompted by party feelings, that it is opposed to the wishes of the entire population of that city, which is drawing up a counter-petition on the subject, that it is meant to hush up the mismanagement prevailing in the municipality, that some signatures to it are said to have been obtained by misrepresentations and that the Government ought to fully enquire into the matter before disposing of the petition. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 3rd July also disapproves of the petition and says that no weight should be given to it.]

Appointment of the president of the school-board and the Collector of Násik.

41. A correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 28th June, writing from Násik, is at a loss to know why the Collector of Násik procured votes in favour of Ráo Sáheb Wad for his being appointed as president of the school-board by circulating the papers along with his opinion instead of bringing the matter before the general committee at their next meeting, and says that Mr. Wad is not so competent as his opponent Ráo Sáheb Nimbkar for the performance of the duties of the president of the school-board.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

Observations regarding the importance of Residents and Governor-General's Agents in Native States.

42. In offering a few suggestions for the guidance of the young Shivájiráo Holkar of Indore in the administration of the State recently entrusted to His Highness's management, the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 28th June recommends Mahárája Holkar to please the paramount power by avoiding ruptures with the Resident, the Governor-

General's Agent and the Governor-General, as the Home Government always upholds the decisions of the Governor-General and as in some cases the reports of the Resident have been entirely relied upon and have served as the foundation for subsequent arrangements.

Proposed constitution of the regency at Gwálior.

43. The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 28th June recommends that the regency to be appointed for the administration of the Gwálior State during the minority of the young Scindia, should consist of experienced and elderly Sardárs from the court of the late Jayájiráo Scindia, in order that till the minor prince should come of age the administration may be after the fashion of the late Mahárája and that Gwálior rayats may be pleased.

The new Acting Political Agent for Káthiáwár.

44. The *Gujaráti* (102) of the 27th June approves of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Wodehouse as Acting Political Agent for Káthiáwar, and says that he will earn renown by properly disposing of the four important questions now pending solution, *viz.*, those relating to Junágad and the Makránis, the administration of Porbandar, Mauvar Sandhváni and the complaints made against the Thákor of Rájkot. [The *Yajdán Parast* (139) of the same date regrets that Major Nutt should have been passed over in favour of Lieutenant-Colonel Wodehouse, who is not so popular as the Major among the Káthiáwár Chiefs.]

Approval of generosity of Government towards the Pir Jáda family of Bijápur.

45. In referring to the sum advanced by Government to the Pir Jáda family of Bijápur, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 27th June admires the anxiety and readiness of Government in affording substantial help to the poor scions of noble families, who are at present sunk in obscurity and debt, and hopes the generous assistance of Government will infuse into the mind of the Jágirdár a spirit of self-help.

Part VII.—*Berár Affairs.*

Want of public prosecutors in Berár.

46. The *Pramod Sindhu* (13) of the 28th June is gratified to see that the Resident has allowed the services of pleaders to the accused in murder cases, and urges the necessity of appointing public prosecutors on behalf of Government in criminal cases as police officers, who are at present entrusted with the work of prosecution, not being well-versed in law cannot discharge these duties satisfactorily.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
8th July 1886.

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(For the week ending 3rd July 1886.)

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34066
INDIA OFFICE
16 AUG 1886

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 10th July 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
	MARA'THI.			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*23	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*26	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*27	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*39	„ Kátáksha	Poona	Fortnightly	100
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Maháráshtrá Mitrá	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*48	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona...	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bárai	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
57	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*61	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára	Do.	200
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	240
*65	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*66	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	475
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
79	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
80	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*81	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
82	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
83	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
85	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
90	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
91	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
92	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
93	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
94	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
95	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
96	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
97	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	900
98	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*99	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
100	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
101	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
102	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
103	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,425
104	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*105	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*106	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
107	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
108	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	950
109	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
110	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*111	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200
112	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Do.	400
113	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
114	The Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,750
115	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
116	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
117	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
118	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
119	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
120	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
121	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
122	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*123	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
*124	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Ahmedabad	Monthly	100
125	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	423
126	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*129	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
130	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
131	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
132	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
133	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*134	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
135	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
136	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
137	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
138	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
139	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	CENTRAL—*continued.*			
114	The East Coast	Bombay	Weekly	1,250
115	" Samachar	Ahmedabad	Do.	500
116	" Surat	Surat	Do.	400
117	" Surya	Bombay	Do.	600
118	" Suryodaya	Do.	Do.	31
119	" Swadesh Darpan	Dohad	Do.	350
120	" Swadeshi Mitra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	375
121	" Swadeshi Sahitya-pracharak	Jalgaon	Do.	325
122	" Swarajya	Bombay	Do.	650
123	" Swarajya Darpan	Ahmedabad	Monthly	1,100
124	" Swarajya Mitra	Bombay	Weekly	500
125	" Swarajya Vijaya	Ahmednagar	Do.	100
126	" Swarajya Vijaya	Bombay	Do.	453
127	" Swarajya Vijaya	Do.	Gujarathi	200
128	" Tarunodaya	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
129	" Udayachal Hindi Patra	Do.	Hindi	83
130	" Umedvar Samachar	Umreth	Weekly	83
131	" Vaidya Sadhupakar	Ahmedabad	Monthly	500
132	" Vartaman	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
133	" Vidya	Do.	Do.	300
134	" Vijaya Patra	Do.	Do.	332
135	" Vijaya Vilas	Do.	Do.	300
136	" Vyapar Sudharak	Bombay	Do.	1,000
	KATHIAWAR.			
137	The Kathiawar Gazette	Bhavnagar	Weekly	1,000
138	" Kathiawar Times	Do.	Do.	500
139	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	400
140	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Rajkot	Do.	1,000
141	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
142	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
143	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
144	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
145	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
146	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
147	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
148	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
149	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
150	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
151	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
152	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
153	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
154	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
155	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
156	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
157	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
158	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
159	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
160	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
161	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
162	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
163	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
164	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
165	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
166	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
167	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
168	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
169	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
170	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
171	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
172	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
173	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
174	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
175	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
176	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
177	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
178	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
179	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
180	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
181	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
182	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000
183	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Bhavnagar	Do.	1,000
184	" Kathiawar Vartaman	Do.	Do.	1,000

Note.—All the weekly Gujarathi newspapers printed in the Bombay Presidency publish special issues on occasion of the Navaratri festival.

A list of the newspapers and periodicals published in the Bombay Presidency in 1908 and the number of the Government Press in which each is printed is given in Appendix A.

Copies of publications containing information as to the number of copies issued.

In those cases in which no returns have been received by the 31st December 1908 the information is taken from the latest return received.

Of the publications enumerated in Appendix A, 1,100 (78) are published in the same or other languages in addition to English, 1,000 (71) in Gujarathi, 83 (6) in Marathi, 200 (14) in Hindi, 33 (2) in Urdu, 1 (1) in Kanarese, 1 (1) in Sindhi, 1 (1) in Persian, 1 (1) in Portuguese, 1 (1) in Arabic, 1 (1) in Pushtu and 1 (1) in Kachchi. Of these 1,100 (78) are published in the Bombay Island, 1,000 (71) in Gujarat, 83 (6) in the Deccan, 200 (14) in Kathiawar, 33 (2) in Sind, 1 (1) in Karnatak and 1 (1) in Kachchh.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Comments on the Irish difficulty.

1. With reference to the present political agitation in Ireland, the *Arunodayá* (16) of the 4th July observes:—If England had ruled the country under her control with justice, the present misfortune would not have overtaken her. The Irish are taking vengeance for the annoyance they have suffered. Unjust treatment is sooner or later followed by due retribution. Everyone knows the return which America has given to England for treating her countrymen like slaves or beasts. The division caused among the people of England by the Irish imbroglio prevents England from exercising her supremacy over foreign countries. Though there is no regular war at present in England, yet the country is in a state of disorder. Similar is the effect of the unjust treatment of the natives of India by their rulers. By just treatment their minds could have been quickly gained over. But the rulers prefer government by the sword to a mild and just rule, and therefore England is compelled to pay a subsidy to the Amir of Afghanistan, to win over the Sháh of Persia and to humiliate herself before the Sultán of Turkey. England does not consider it disgraceful to bribe the Amir, but considers it so to gain over the hearts of her subjects by just treatment.

Burmese difficulty and reflections against Lord Dufferin.

2. The *Kesari* (40) of the 6th July, in writing ironically about the Burmese difficulty, observes:—Lord Dufferin is very famous for his political craft. What craft could there be in depriving the country of Burmah of its liberty and bringing it under the slavery of civilization? Perhaps our Irish Viceroy has acquired this new territory at the cost of India, in order to recoup the loss which England may suffer by granting freedom to his mother country (Ireland). In the present state of things the acquisition of territory has become purely a matter of might and high-handedness, and it is quite natural that during the administration of the present Viceroy, who is an expert in that matter, free countries should lose their freedom for trifling reasons, and those countries that have already lost it should be obliged to pay an increasing subsidy of money and men. If perverse statesmen like Lord Dufferin did not behave themselves in this way, large kingdoms would be permanent. Looked at from one point of view, statesmen like Dalhousie, Dufferin and such others, serve better in the long run than men like Lawrence and Ripon to raise fallen nations!

3. Writing on the same subject the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 4th July says:—The suppression of dacoity in Burmah will weigh heavily like a nightmare upon whosoever is sent to rule there. In justification of so much waste of money, a waste which threatens to destroy the financial credit of India, we are told that the Burmans are born dacoits. This assertion must be taken with great discount, for it comes from a quarter which is not likely to be perfectly free from selfish prejudice. The English rulers, into whose hands the destinies of the millions of India lie, should have taken this fact into consideration when they, with indecent haste, entered upon the Burman campaign. Even now an attempt seems to be made to gull the British public into the rosy belief that matters in Burmah are settling down a bit. When the Budget was laid before the House of Commons by the Under Secretary of State for India, that officer read a telegram from the Government of India, which took a favourable view of Indian finance. It was said by the Viceroy that affairs in Burmah were being reduced to order and that therefore the Budget estimates would not be exceeded. But recent telegrams show that the stubbornness of the Burmans has in no way lessened, that the fights between them and the sepoys are as hard as ever, and that the officers of the force sent to quell the disturbances are getting wounded in almost all the engagements. These are ugly facts, and it is inconceivable how one can shut one's eyes to them. We do not understand what the object of the Government of India can be in sending to England a representation of the affairs, which is just a little bit removed from the truth. Is it to counteract or check the growth of a feeling in the nation that some one has been a great bungler in Burmah? We cannot answer the question, though we have our own opinion as to the nature of the reply. In a fit of Jingoism

Burmah was annexed. But the Government of India caught a Tartar therein. The ready submission of the ex-King Theebaw was a triumph, and the Government was led to believe that the subjects could be as easily reduced to submission. These hopes have proved false. The Government has not taken strong measures, and if they are not taken soon enough India will have to rue it.

Comparison between Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin.

4. The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 4th July compares Lord Ripon with Lord Dufferin, calls the former a true statesman for the popularity and influence acquired by him over Her Majesty's Indian subjects, and the latter a political simpleton for his action towards Mahárája Dhulip Sing, for his taxing India with the expenses of the Burmese War, and for the suspicious character of his administration, and says that the present Governor-General has become unpopular, and that the solicitude of the Natives for their welfare will bid good bye to them only when Lord Dufferin leaves India for good.

The proposed Civil Service Committee.

5. In an article headed "The Heaven-born Service," the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 4th July says:—More than fifty years have passed away and still the question of the Indian Civil Service remains in its preliminary stage, not because Natives have shown no aptitude or capacity for positions of trust and responsibility, but because the donors so contrive to clog our way with difficulties, that the great services with our nearer approach to them ever seem to recede from our grasp like imaginary phantoms. Committees and Commissions, too numerous to enumerate, have come to be appointed to investigate this vexed question with the self-same result, and the one which the Government of India seems instructed to appoint now, though it may at this initiatory stage appear premature to anticipate its results, may end in smoke like the one now sitting in Simla. We heartily wish to be proved false prophets in this matter, and hope the next Civil Service Committee will examine the details of the question, not through official spectacles, but independently, with no disposition to favour either the vested Civil Service interests or the sons of the soil. Apart from the question of the admission of Natives into the service, a reversion to the age-limit of twenty-three years is beneficial even to Englishmen, and it is their duty to see that the Committee, without any back-slidings, honestly and conscientiously performs the task entrusted to it.

6. With regard to the proposed Civil Service Committee, the *Shri Shiváji* (62) of the 2nd July says:—We have no confidence that the appointment of such a Committee during the career of a Viceroy like Lord Dufferin will lead to an arrangement in conformity with the desire of the Natives. About six months or a twelve-month will elapse before a Committee is appointed. The Committee will then take considerable time for its deliberations, and after they are over the issue of a Government resolution thereon and its enforcement will perhaps require twelve years.

India's contribution towards the cost of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

7. In referring to the statement that the Secretary of State for India has paid £10,000 on account of India towards the expenses of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition now held in London, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78) of the 7th July remarks that this action of the Secretary of State is most absurd; that it is doing simple injustice to India to deprive her of so large an amount without the consent of her people or the Viceroy for the benefit of the people of England, as the Exhibition will be more beneficial to England than to India; that England ought to bear the entire expenses of the Exhibition, and that Lord Dufferin should in consideration of the present condition of the Indian finances strongly protest against such a burden.

8. On the same subject the *Sind Times* (5) of the 30th June says:—The same economy that burdens India with the cost of the Egyptian, Afghan and Burmese Wars, and makes India pay the way of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this country and that of the Sultán of Turkey to England, has now ordained that India shall pay the cost of fitting up the Indian Court at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. The Secretary of State for India has given £10,000 for

that purpose with a stroke of his pen. Have the Colonies paid for the fitting up of the Colonial Court? During the Calcutta Exhibition did the various countries pay for the fitting up of their respective courts? Every country represented in an exhibition has to pay in many ways, and India will have to pay in the same way. But why saddle her with this additional and unusual burden? No country is ever made to pay the cost of fitting up the courts where its articles are exhibited. But of course in the case of India that rule may be safely broken. It is still a problem whether this exhibition will much benefit India. The probability is that the huge machine industry of England will come in closer competition with the slow manual industry of India. Within a few months the Indian and other markets will be probably flooded with cheap and machine-made imitations of industries peculiar to India and will drive indigenous industry from the market. Added to this uncomfortable prospect is this unwarrantable and unfair charge with which India has been burdened. Will Lord Dufferin have the courage to resist its imposition?

The second letter of Mahárája Dhulip Sing on the subject of his grievances.

9. In an article headed "Mahárájá Dhulip Sing," the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 5th July writes:—Unfortunate Mahárája!!! We are indeed very sorry for you and deeply sympathize with you in your present unfortunate circumstances. Fate is warring against you. It decrees that you shall not visit the country which has given you birth. It now drives you away from your adopted country. Strange indeed are the vicissitudes of fortune!!! Is it not strange that you, the heir of the Lion of the Panjáb, should be prevented from visiting your native land and that you should be compelled to leave your adopted country on account of your straitened circumstances. We have read and read with mournful interest the manifesto which you sent to the *Times of India* for publication. We cannot hold you responsible for it. It was evidently written when your mind was in no enviable state on account of your broken health and on account of the ill-success which attended all your efforts to get redress at the hands of the British Government. Grave indeed is the injustice done to you and great must be the disappointment which you have experienced. We find in your manifesto indiscreet expressions here and there; but then it appears that you wrote it when you were in a distracted frame of mind. We fully acquit you of any disloyal thought or act. Then the paper reproduces the manifesto and says:—It is now to be seen how our Government treats the Mahárája. He has now gone back to Europe to drink the German Waters. He has made up his mind to throw off his miserable stipend and to appeal to our Native princes or to some other European Power for pecuniary assistance. If any European Power relieves the wants of the Mahárája, then nothing can be in our humble opinion more humiliating to the English Government. We hope that the Mahárája will have full justice done to him as it behoves Government to grant his reasonable demands.

Mahárája Dhulip Sing and the Government of India.

10. Writing on the departure of Mahárája Dhulip Sing from Aden to England, the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 5th July observes:—It is natural that a Governor-General should commit mistakes in the administration of India during his five years' tenure of office, as India is a country, a thorough knowledge of the details of the administration of which cannot be acquired even in twenty years. The Government of India is now in a position to depose princes like the late Malhár Ráo Gáikwád by one stroke of the pen, and such being the case Lord Dufferin has betrayed cowardice and inconsiderateness in having detained Mahárája Dhulip Sing at Aden through an absurd suspicion. The Mahárája's writings could have produced no untoward effects, and even if they had, Government would not have found it very difficult to ward them off. Under such circumstances Lord Dufferin hurt the feelings of the Mahárája for nothing and thereby exposed himself to public criticism. Nobody however considers this step taken by Lord Dufferin to be at variance with the general tone of his administration, because sensible men have already expressed their opinion in connection with His Lordship's interview with Abdul Rahimán, the Amir of Afghanistan, that Lord Dufferin's way of administration is to a great extent similar to that of Sir George Barlow. In short, the action of the Government of India, as regards Mahárája Dhulip Sing, is such

as does not befit the Paramount Power. Dhulip Sing has also acted inconsiderately throughout. The best way now left to both the parties is to come to an amicable settlement. Government should concede all the demands of the Mahárája, which may be in accordance with the treaty concluded with him at the time of his deposition. No doubt this is a question of considerable expense, but by incurring it Government will spend its money to better purpose than when it spent lákhs of rupees for the Rával Pindi Darbár, and Government will keep up its reputation for honesty and raise itself in the estimation of its subjects. As for the Mahárája he must remember that he has neither money nor strength of muscle to support his unreasonable demands. He should therefore content himself with what he can obtain gently and amicably, and thus save himself and others from unnecessary difficulties.

11. In writing on the same subject, the *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 4th July expresses its inability to understand why Government should have apprehended danger from the arrival of the Mahárája into India, says:—We do not approve of the statement of the *Times of India* that Mahárája Dhulip Sing should not expect anything from Indian princes and that his expectations to receive support from Russia are also vain. For many princes in the Panjáb and elsewhere are under obligations to the celebrated family of Mahárája Dhulip Sing, and we do not think that at such a critical time they will prove ungrateful and ungenerous and thereby sully the reputation of our country for its generous instincts. Russia has an eye on India and it is well-known that she is making preparations with a view to the accomplishment of her object. The Russians are very sharp and cunning people and will not fail to respectfully take Dhulip Sing under their protection, if he voluntarily seeks it, and in that case the current of the affection of all the Sikh people in India will be, as it were, diverted towards Russia, which is very injurious to our Government. Government should therefore cease to tease Mahárája Dhulip Sing, pay him his amount by stopping many unnecessary items of expenditure, and should permit him to return to his country that he may remain a well-wisher of the British Government and give up his idea of transferring his allegiance to another power. By doing this Government will consult their own interests and preserve their reputation, and we humbly request them to consider our suggestions.

Annual migrations to the hills.

12. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 4th July says:—The question of the annual migrations of the Governments is being hotly discussed. Anglo-Indian writers vie with their Indian contemporaries in condemning the practice, and on the whole a fair case seems to have been made out against the "exodus to the hills." That we largely share the views of our friends of the press goes without saying. But, as we explained about three years ago, the grievance is not so very "crying" as it appears to most of us. In the case of the subordinate Governments the loss of public money and of public time is by no means very serious, nor the fear of Government losing touch with public opinion so well grounded. Bombay goes to Mahábleshvar, Madras to Utákámand, Bengal to Darjiling, and Panjáb and North-West Provinces respectively to Simla and Naini Tal. The expenses incurred on these movements cannot, we think, be so ruinous as they are supposed to be, since the distances are easy and the means of communication with the plains below comparatively cheap. If there is any extravagance in the matter of cost, by all means let it be curbed. If necessary, ask the heads of Governments to go up and come down at their own expense. But it does not seem to us to be advisable in the case of the local Governments to insist upon their being cooped up in their capitals all the year round. Change like that is called for by the laws of health; it is as beneficial to public interests as to the private interests of the officials. Nearly double the work that is done in the plains is cheerfully gone through in the hill sanitaria. So far then, practically, there is not much to be said against the migrations of the local Governments. On the other hand, we would leave it to our reformers to consider what might be the result of the "baneful bureaucrat" being tied down to the plains during April and May, nursing his liver and spleen, fighting with heat and mosquitos, and interlarding his correspondence with those Anglo-Saxon expletives which breathe more of power than sweetness. This state of matters cannot fail to have a serious effect both on the

as does not befit the Paramount Power. Dhulip Sing has also acted inconsiderately throughout. The best way now left to both the parties is to come to an amicable settlement. Government should concede all the demands of the Mahárája, which may be in accordance with the treaty concluded with him at the time of his deposition. No doubt this is a question of considerable expense, but by incurring it Government will spend its money to better purpose than when it spent lákhs of rupees for the Rával Pindi Darbár, and Government will keep up its reputation for honesty and raise itself in the estimation of its subjects. As for the Mahárája he must remember that he has neither money nor strength of muscle to support his unreasonable demands. He should therefore content himself with what he can obtain gently and amicably, and thus save himself and others from unnecessary difficulties.

11. In writing on the same subject, the *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 4th July expresses its inability to understand why Government should have apprehended danger from the arrival of the Mahárája into India, says:—We do not approve of the statement of the *Times of India* that Mahárája Dhulip Sing should not expect anything from Indian princes and that his expectations to receive support from Russia are also vain. For many princes in the Panjáb and elsewhere are under obligations to the celebrated family of Mahárája Dhulip Sing, and we do not think that at such a critical time they will prove ungrateful and ungenerous and thereby sully the reputation of our country for its generous instincts. Russia has an eye on India and it is well-known that she is making preparations with a view to the accomplishment of her object. The Russians are very sharp and cunning people and will not fail to respectfully take Dhulip Sing under their protection, if he voluntarily seeks it, and in that case the current of the affection of all the Sikh people in India will be, as it were, diverted towards Russia, which is very injurious to our Government. Government should therefore cease to tease Mahárája Dhulip Sing, pay him his amount by stopping many unnecessary items of expenditure, and should permit him to return to his country that he may remain a well-wisher of the British Government and give up his idea of transferring his allegiance to another power. By doing this Government will consult their own interests and preserve their reputation, and we humbly request them to consider our suggestions.

12. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 4th July says:—The question of the annual migrations of the Governments is being hotly discussed. Anglo-Indian writers vie with their Indian contemporaries in condemning the practice, and on the whole a fair case seems to have been made out against the "exodus to the hills." That we largely share the views of our friends of the press goes without saying. But, as we explained about three years ago, the grievance is not so very "crying" as it appears to most of us. In the case of the subordinate Governments the loss of public money and of public time is by no means very serious, nor the fear of Government losing touch with public opinion so well grounded. Bombay goes to Mahábleshvar, Madras to Utákámand, Bengal to Darjiling, and Panjáb and North-West Provinces respectively to Simla and Naini Tal. The expenses incurred on these movements cannot, we think, be so ruinous as they are supposed to be, since the distances are easy and the means of communication with the plains below comparatively cheap. If there is any extravagance in the matter of cost, by all means let it be curbed. If necessary, ask the heads of Governments to go up and come down at their own expense. But it does not seem to us to be advisable in the case of the local Governments to insist upon their being cooped up in their capitals all the year round. Change like that is called for by the laws of health; it is as beneficial to public interests as to the private interests of the officials. Nearly double the work that is done in the plains is cheerfully gone through in the hill sanitaria. So far then, practically, there is not much to be said against the migrations of the local Governments. On the other hand, we would leave it to our reformers to consider what might be the result of the "baneful bureaucrat" being tied down to the plains during April and May, nursing his liver and spleen, fighting with heat and mosquitos, and interlarding his correspondence with those Anglo-Saxon expletives which breathe more of power than sweetness. This state of matters cannot fail to have a serious effect both on the

Annual migrations to the hills.

quality and quantity of his work. We would gladly sympathise with any effort to obtain a curtailment in the expenses of movements up and down from the hills, as also in the periods of staying there. Further than this we are not prepared to go. With the Supreme Government the case is different. The Viceroy and his colleagues, with their official establishments, stay away much longer from the capital. Their movements are necessarily more costly, and the allowances and other items swallow a good deal more than we could afford. In these matters of length of stay, then, and general expensiveness of the trips, the public have a legitimate grievance.

The burden of a costly foreign agency and the necessity of reduction in expenditure.

13. In an article headed "Reduction of Expenditure and the Burden of a Costly Foreign Agency," the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 4th July says:—Last week we took the trouble to point out, on the basis of Mr. Bright's return presented to Parliament in 1879 and printed for the use of its members in 1881, how oppressive was the cost of the salaries which the foreign bureaucracy has fixed for itself in the Government of so poor a country as India. We showed how 12,916 Europeans, belonging to both branches of the service, absorbed between them, in *pay alone*, 8½ millions sterling per annum equivalent to almost half the annual *net land revenue*. In other words, it may be said that whilst those in civil employ absorbed the entire net revenue, *viz.* 3 millions and over, which the Government of India derived from excise in 1884-85, those in military employ ate up almost the whole of the net revenue, *viz.* 5¾ millions, it derived from opium during the same year. While 12,916 Europeans, in short, cost the administration for salaries 8½ millions, 9,147 Natives cost 1½ millions! And *while the native agency actually costs five times less*, the Finance Committee cooly invites suggestions whether the salaries of Natives cannot yet be *further* reduced! As if the present salaries were not in all conscience low enough for the purposes of efficient administration! But we have yet to refer to the burden of *pensions* to convince the impartial reader of the extravagant cost of the foreign agency. Here are the figures:—1,451 Europeans in civil employ cost in pensions £797,161, and 6,899 Europeans in military employ cost £2,429,101 annually, the total cost on account of 8,350 persons being thus £3,226,262. Thus each *non-effective* European costs £384 per year to the administration. The pensions earned by Natives are as follows:—1,657 uncovenanted Natives in civil employ at an average of £421 each, cost £697,597 annually, and 413 Natives in military employ at an average of £87 each, cost £35,931, the total cost for pension for 2,070 Natives in both services being £733,528. It is needful to point out in this place the striking contrast between the average salary and pension earned by a European in military employ compared with that by a European in civil employ. *For then alone the measure of the burden of the cost of Europeans in civil employ will be seen in its true aspect.* One European covenanted servant earns per annum a *salary* of £1,715 and a *pension* of £806. One European military servant in *civil employ* earns per annum a *salary* of £880 and a *pension* of £497. One European military servant earns per annum a *salary* of £605, and a *pension* of £344. *Thus an European military officer costs the State about one-third in salary and about the same in pension of a European covenanted civilian!* We do not see why the latter should be so highly favoured both in salary and pension compared with his brother in the army. Surely if the average civilian works in his district and has certain responsibilities, the military officer has equally good work to show, besides his life being exposed to danger at any moment that he is called up on to serve in the field. Whatever their detractors may say, we unhesitatingly assert that natives of India are as capable of administering public affairs, especially revenue and judicial, as Englishmen. The paper then quotes from several writers on the History of India in support of its assertions.

Retrenchment of public expenditure and suggestions in connection therewith.

14. In an article headed "The Bombay Civil List," the *Sanmárgá Dipika* (13) of the 5th July says:—Real reduction ought to commence from above and descend downwards; that is a correct theory. When the Liberal Ministry came into power in 1880, the salaries of the Governors and Councillors were reduced by a few rupees only, whereas the reduction should have been substantial. The former ought to get Rs. 8,000 and the latter

Rs. 3,470 or Rs. 4,000 each and no more. The Private and Military Secretaries of His Excellency should draw Rs. 750 or so, and the Surgeon, Aides-de-Camp, &c., should be put on decent pay, an adequate sumptuary allowance being allotted, and all expenses connected with travelling to sanitaria (Mátherán, Poona or Mahábaleshvar) being borne by the party travelling and not by the State. The members of the Legislative Council ought not to demand their travelling expenses, as they sometimes do, and its *ex-officio* Secretary ought to be the Legal Remembrancer, who should also be Under Secretary to Government in the Judicial and Political Departments for the disposal of heavy civil and criminal appeals, which rot there for several months. In other words, the Under Secretary to Government, Legislative, Judicial and Political Departments, ought to be the Legal Remembrancer on Rs, 1,200. The legitimate duties of those departments ought to be performed by a responsible Secretary on Rs. 2,000 with a Native Assistant Secretary on Rs. 400 and Superintendents on Rs. 200 each. The *real* work is performed by the *members of Government.* The plea of "heavy or press of work" ought to be for ever discarded. It is a show and a delusion, needlessly entailing waste of public money on stationery, postage, candles, gum, sealing wax, &c. Laconic correspondence ought to be the rule and expedition will follow. The Oriental Translator's Department and that of the Reporter on the Native Press ought to be amalgamated and the services of Portuguese and French Translators should be dispensed with as they are quite unnecessary. Or to be more clear these two departments may also be done away with. The translation of the Acts should be assigned to the Translators' establishment of the High and Small Cause Courts to be done alternately by the translators and interpreters, as they draw high salaries and get large fees from private parties for translations. A rule should be made that petitions to Government should invariably be submitted in *English.* The *Tosha Khána* may be transferred to the Political or separate Department, and the work of registering the native publications in the Reporter's Office may be transferred to the Collector of Bombay's publication branch, and that of translation of native papers sent to the Translators of the Educational Department. The work of these offices is very easy. The Political Agencies, Káthiáwár and Kutch, should be made into one, as the distance between the two provinces is not very great and the manners and customs of the rulers and the ruled are more or less akin to each other, and the Assistants' placesought to be given to competent Natives by virtue of the Statute of 1870. There can be no difficulty in making Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha one agency, as the work is not very heavy, and the procedure should be revised and abridged. As the Chief of Jath is restored to his dignity, it is not clear why Tátia Sáheb of Sángli should not be left alone, *i.e.* detached from a European coadjutor. He was given to understand that the Joint-Administration was to be temporary, but for 13 years it has been continued simply to accommodate European officers like West, Waller, Ferries and Salmon. The so-called intrigues of Anna Patvardhan and his clique have completely died away. In the same way, Sávantvádi should be given to its Chief, the son-in-law of Mahárani Jamnábái, and the agency amalgamated with that of Kolhápur. Since it extends as far as Belgaum and Dhárwár, it may as well be extended a little further to the south. Baroda is not now under this Government, so its revision can be left to His Highness Sayáji Ráo and the Government of India. Rewa Kántha and Cambay may be added to Baroda. In the revenue line the territorial boundaries of the collectorates should in the first place be revised somewhat on the following principle:—(1) Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Maháls. (2) Surat, Broach with Sachin, Bánsda and Dharampur. (3) Poona and Sholápur with Akalkot. (4) Násik and Ahmednagar. (5) Kolába and Ratnágiri with Janjira. (6) Dhárwár and Kánara. (7) Belgaum and Bijápur. (8) Khándesh with the Dangs. (9) Sátárá with the States as at present. (10) Thána with Jawhár. In this way there will be a saving of the pay of eight Collectors and District Judges. To supervise the work of the former there should be two Revenue Commissioners or a Revenue Board of two members with a Native Assistant on Rs. 300. Their sadar stations should be Surat and Poona respectively. This will do away with four Assistants and one Commissioner. Trashy and needless correspondence should be curtailed. The Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act should be done away with

and his work distributed, so also the Inspector General of Registration, whose work, so far as it relates to the town and island of Bombay, may be transferred to the Collector, who has very light duties to perform, and these may be increased by adding to them the supervision of the Central Press as well, retaining there a Deputy Superintendent only on Rs. 350 or 400, for purely practical work. Our limited space precludes us from touching other *matters* for the present.

Retrenchment in public expenditure in Sind.

15. A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (148) of the 26th June writes:—Seeing that there is still a deficit in public revenues, and that this delicate morsel of the income-tax does not seem likely to satisfy them, Government have expressed a desire to curtail expenditure! Now expenditure can of course be reduced in several ways! Take, in the first instance, the travelling allowances. "Travelling allowance" is given, as stated in the code, to cover the actual travelling expenses, but as a matter of fact it is a source of profit to European and Native officials. For instance, the Collector draws a travelling allowance of Rs. 1,800 per annum, while he spends at the most, only Rs. 500 or 600. The Travelling Allowance Code should be reframed. Fixed allowances should be altogether abolished, or, if at all granted, they should be so fixed as to cover the travelling expenses only; or actual travelling expenses or daily allowance should be given during the tour season only. The Collector's fixed travelling allowance should not exceed Rs. 50 per mensem, or if he is allowed the daily rate of bátta, it should not exceed Rs. 5 per diem. Deputy Collectors in charge of Divisions get a fixed allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem, while Assistant Collectors get Rs. 100 or Rs. 200. Now as the nature and the amount of work which officers of both these classes perform is the same, there is no reason why they should not be given the same rate of bátta. I think Deputy Collectors save something out of their Rs. 75, and therefore the travelling allowance of Assistant Collectors and Deputy Collectors in charge of Divisions should be fixed at Rs. 50 per mensem, or they should be allowed daily allowances at the rate of Rs. 3 during the travelling season like Daftardárs. The mileage rate of eight annas in the case of officers drawing more than Rs. 500 is exceedingly high. Four annas would be sufficient. A Chaplain, when proceeding to preach beyond the limits of his church, is entitled to Rs. 7 per diem. This should at once be stopped. Tentage allowances should be altogether abolished. Even Assistant Collectors get a tentage allowance of Rs. 22-3-6 and 11-1-9 per mensem, but none of them spends so much. The tents are ultimately their own property. Government ought to supply tents to all high functionaries and pay the cost of repairs when necessary, or sell the tents when they become old and credit the proceeds to Government and supply new tents. The Collectors and Sessions Judges unnecessarily draw a tentage allowance of Rs. 50 and 44-7-0 respectively. The fixed tentage allowance allowed to the Commissioner and his Assistant should be stopped, and the fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem at present drawn by the Commissioner should be reduced. He should be given either a fixed allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem or a daily allowance of Rs. 10 while on tour. In this way, if Government were to reduce expenditure in all departments under their control, lákhs of rupees would be saved. Besides, the salaries of some high officials are needlessly large. In no other country would they get even one-fourth of what they get in India. The pay of the Collector should not exceed Rs. 1,000. The Assistant Collector's grades should be abolished and the pay should not exceed Rs. 500. The Commissioner's pay should not be more than Rs. 2,500. There is no need for two Assistant Commissioners. One Assistant Collector and a Superintendent ought to be able to do the work. In the Forest Department, Deputy Conservators on Rs. 900 are not required. Subordinate Assistant Conservators on Rs. 150 are able to manage equally large divisions. The following reductions can be made in Hyderabad alone:—The Civil Surgeon gets an aggregate salary of Rs. 1,300 as follows:—As Civil Surgeon Rs. 750, as Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Rs. 250, as Superintendent of the Jail Rs. 150, and as Superintendent of the Medical School Rs. 150. There is no necessity for a Superintendent of the School. The school should be managed by the two teachers, both Assistant Surgeons each getting Rs. 150 per mensem. For the other duties which are of the same nature and have to be performed in the same town, although in different parts, one Civil Surgeon on Rs. 600 or 700

should suffice. An active, kindly and patient doctor like Dr. Holmstead would be able to realize large fees (by private practice) The pay of the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Párkar, should be reduced to Rs. 1,000. The District Judge of Hyderabad gets a monthly salary of Rs. 2,300. This should be reduced to Rs. 1,500. The Chaplain of the Church draws a salary of Rs. 6,000 per annum, besides a horse allowance of Rs. 240 a year. His establishment costs Rs. 840, besides contingencies. These should be at once stopped. If Government think fit to pay Chaplains from the public revenues for the propagation of Christianity, why should not the Hindu Báwás and Bráhmins and Mahomedan Mullás get similar allowances for the spread of their respective religions. Similar reductions can be effected in every district. The salaries of the Governor-General, Governors, Lieutenant Governors, Secretaries and Military Officers should certainly be reduced. Why are Governors allowed to repair to Simla, Naini Tal, Darjiling, Mahábaleshvar, Utákámand and other places only for recreation? Why should crores of rupees be remitted from India to England? If Government were to set their heart and soul upon this subject, at least half of the present expenditure could be saved. The above are suggestions for the consideration of the Finance Committee.

16. In proposing reduction in the Telegraph Department, the *Sind Times* (5) of the 30th June says:—Whether the necessity for a Director-in-Chief presiding over the Persian lines and submarine section has as yet clearly manifested itself to Government is not very apparent, but if the functionary holding this appointment can afford to reside in England a greater portion of his time, his appointment does not appear to be indispensable. The abolition of the post would cause a saving of Rs. 20,000. Mr. H. A. Walton (now deceased) during his tenure of office evinced a sort of reluctance to acknowledge any higher authority, and corresponded direct with the Bombay Government as a proof no doubt that he, without any supervising agency, was capable of working the departmental helm with success. We fail to see why in the place of the present directors the working cannot be controlled by superintendents in charge of sections similar to the Indian Government Telegraphs, on salaries ranging from five to eight hundred rupees a month, leaving a balance of say Rs. 25,000 lapsing into the Government exchequer. Another sinecure, we cannot help remarking, is the appointment of the Traffic Manager, who draws about a thousand rupees a month. Not long ago it was about to be abolished by transferring the office to Calcutta, but should such a step be considered imprudent the improvisation of a check office for traffic work could be established over which a "Traffic Superintendent" or "Examiner" might be appointed on Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 a month or something equally reasonable, resulting in a saving of six or seven thousand rupees.

17. The *Sind Sudhár* (148) of the 26th June says:—It is a sheer waste of money to keep up two Sindhi Translators to Government, one translator with two assistants and a clerk, and the other translator for the Educational Department. How was the work done in Munshi Oodhárám's time? If the two appointments were amalgamated and a competent Native appointed as translator, he would be able to do all the work with the aid of one assistant only. The matter has already been dwelt upon in former issues of this paper. It is hoped that Dr. Pollen, who is a God-fearing and intelligent officer and who knows perfectly well that the Sindhi Translator does not do even a little bit of work, will bring the fact to the notice of the Commissioner and thus effect a saving of Rs. 3,000 a year. On our saying this, a friend observed that Dr. Pollen was not such a fool as to cause loss to himself. Whereupon we replied that Dr. Pollen was too fair an officer to conceal the truth, even though its revelation might result in loss of income to himself. The truth is the Sindhi Translator gets his pay for doing nothing.

The Sindhi Translator to Government.

18. The *Sind Times* (5) of the 30th June says:—There is a very general inability amongst us to think of any office apart from the officer holding that office. There is that in us which drags us down constantly from the soaring empyrean of the abstract to the hard rocks of the concrete. But we hope that our readers have not made the mistake of applying anything to the Sindhi Translator of what we have said about the Sindhi Translatorship. Dr. Pollen is the present Sindhi

Translator to Government and none of our remarks have any personal application. We have not even discussed his qualifications, we have not implied that he keeps back anything from the notice of the Government. We also think that Dr. Pollen could afford to lose his Translatorship without being disconsolate about it. But since we have had to speak of Dr. Pollen, we may just ask how it is that Dr. Pollen has carried the Sindhi Translatorship with him to Thar and Párkar, or to Hyderabad. The Sindhi Translator should stay at Karáchi, under the direct supervision of the Commissioner in Sind.

Government servants and the income-tax.

19. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 5th July says:—Government have shown much partiality to their servants in connection with the income-tax. Government servants are allowed to pay the income-tax in monthly instalments, while other persons are required to pay it in advance for the whole year. We fully endorse the remark of a correspondent that it certainly does seem hard that a man's income should be taxed twelve months before he actually realises it; even the wily Márwári would stop short at such a proceeding in the course of his risky business.

Advocacy of pensions to Government servants.

20. The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 4th July says:—Pensions are but the money value of the gratitude which an employer feels for valuable and faithful service rendered to him by his servants. Some may exclaim against this definition. They may urge that the Government employ and pay them liberally on the distinct understanding that they must serve it faithfully and that valuable services are rewarded generally by promotions and the like marks of recognition. So no prospective claim, after the servant ceases to serve, can be allowed on any of these grounds. We cannot deny that there is great force in this argument. But there is one great claim which these Government servants can bring forward. If the information relating to the length of service of private servants be sifted, it will be found that private servants generally do not serve in one office for a long period. Where length of service is added to other qualifications of the private servant, the employers are often willing to confer a pension or grant a gratuity. In these cases the employers are not under the necessity of making this provision. Yet they recognise the moral claim which the *continuity* of service has upon their gratitude. People in the service of Government stick to it in the hope of earning their pension by long service. If this hope be removed there will then no longer be a temptation for persons to continue in Government service. Of course we are aware of the difficulty of acquiring service elsewhere. But we believe trained hands in the professional parts of Government service will be very willingly accepted by private parties, and it is these especially whom it is the interest of Government to induce to stay in service. Low-paid servants can be secured in large numbers and at a moment's notice. But such is not the case with men of experience. Places, requiring in the holder great experience, tact, business capacity and proved integrity, cannot be easily supplied with men. These must be offered sufficient inducement to continue in the service. Thus the high-paid officials ought to be offered inducements to stay in service in the interests of good administration. The low-paid servants are not of so great an importance. We therefore think that the total abolition of pensions will not be in the interests of good government. As to the proposal that the servants should be made to contribute towards their pensions, we agree to the proposal, provided they are made to contribute partially to the Pension Fund, Government contributing a part. This would not be a great hardship and heart-burning would be minimised.

The Countess of Dufferin's Fund for providing female medical aid to the women of India and Government help.

21. In an article headed "A Danger to the Female Medical Movement," the *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 4th July says:—The people have not been slow in responding to the appeal in connection with the Lady Dufferin's Fund, but as we once remarked, this continuous flow of subscriptions cannot be expected to go on indefinitely, nor can we expect Europeans to continue to take interest in the project for time without end. It is therefore useless to treat the movement as an entirely unofficial

concern, and sooner or later Government help will be needed for its support unless it is to be given up, and there is no reason why a permanently unofficial character should be sought to be stamped on the arrangement. At the beginning it was right and advisable to do it, and even then the idea was admittedly put into Lady Dufferin's head or heart by the Queen-Empress. There is however no reason why the dispensaries intended exclusively for female patients should not receive from the Government the aid in money and management which are bestowed on the dispensaries for males. There is really no difference between the two: in each case the doctors will belong to the sex of the patients, and to the extent that women and children are drawn off to the dispensaries for females, the strain of work and cost on the dispensaries for males will be lessened and the claim of the former to help and support will thereby be enhanced. It is therefore to be hoped that those who have the management of the project in their hands will not disregard this side of the question and leave the project towards the close of their sojourn in the country to the 'people,' for else the time, trouble and money spent in rearing it will be thrown away; for, the same "absence of spontaneity which is one of the characteristics of the people of this country" and owing to which the project had to be inspired by the Queen will lead to its collapse unless its continuance and successful development is linked to the public and civic institutions of the land and held entitled to the same grants-in-aid as are enjoyed by medical institutions generally.

Jail industries and the action of the Government of India.

22. Regarding the resolution of the Government of India on the subject of jail industries, the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 4th July says:—Interference with private trade might be avoided, but we think the amount of indirect good these industries do to the country ought not to be sacrificed to the enforcement of a questionable economic law. While the existence of these jail industries covers all expenditure thereon, they turn out a number of well-trained artizans, who, when free from jail, not only give up their prestine evil propensities, but are often found to betake themselves to honourable modes of living, and thus to practically lessen the number of social pests. In a country where mechanical industry is in its infantine state, it is the government which ought to lead the way, but in this matter our government is backward, being afraid perhaps to provoke an outcry from the advocates of free trade. We would not like to see jail industries in any way interfered with, and would earnestly beseech the Government of India to give its serious consideration to this side of the question before taking any step that may prove seriously injurious.

Appointment of Mr. Dayárám Jethmal to the Bombay Legislative Council approved.

23. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 9th July expresses satisfaction with the appointment of Mr. Dayárám Jethmal to the Bombay Legislative Council, says that justice has thereby been done to the province of Sind and that His Excellency Lord Reay has by this appointment added a good leaf to his career, and expresses a hope that a competent Deccan or Gujaráti gentleman will be nominated to the Council on the retirement of the Honorable Ráo Bahádur Khanderáo Vishvanáth Ráste on the 31st August next.

Corruption in the Forest Department.

24. In an article headed "Corruption in the Forest Department," the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 8th July says:—If the evidence produced by the Thána Forest Association before the Forest Commission is to be believed—and we are not aware of any grounds why it should be disbelieved,—then the forest administration in this presidency must be condemned to be a huge failure inasmuch as it has led to a wide-spread demoralization. Recently a criminal case was disposed of by a First Class Magistrate at Thána, which is both interesting and instructive. In this case one Dháku Rághu, a forest beat guard in the Sháhápur Táluka of the Thána District, prosecuted one Devu Palu, a Thákur Pátil of a Thákur hamlet of the name of Kudshet in that táluka for defamation, in that the latter had, by his statement before the Forest Commission about the former, lowered him in the estimation of his official superiors, who had in consequence of the statement suspended him from office and warned him to get

his character cleared by prosecuting criminally the said Thákur Pátil. Dháku accordingly lodged a complaint against him before the District Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thána in charge of the Bhiwndi Division. Ráo Bahádur Sitárám Dámodar, who tried the case last month, discharged the Thákur Pátil under Section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It appears that the Conservator of Forests, N. D., intended this prosecution by a subordinate of his department to be a test case, and it remains to be seen whether he directs the other forest guards directly or indirectly named in the evidence before the Commission to undertake similar prosecutions against the persons who made those statements. It also remains to be seen what action the Collector of Thána takes in reference to this case, *viz.*, whether he dismisses the Thákur Pátil from service and deprives him of his hereditary *vatan*, and orders him and his four witnesses to be criminally prosecuted for having given bribe to a public servant; whether the Conservator of Forests remains content with dismissing Dháku or takes measures to get him criminally prosecuted for receiving illegal gratification; and what view the Forest Commission takes of this question and what recommendation it makes to Government. Here it deserves to be specially noticed that this evidence about corruption in the Forest Department has not emanated only from non-official sources but even from official sources. Several Mámlatdárs have deposed to the existence of corruption on a more or less wide scale in the Forest Department. But by far the most crushing evidence on this point was furnished by Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Malhár Bokad, Police Inspector in the Sátára District. It clearly shows that this system of corruption in the department is not confined to the Thána District only but is prevalent in other districts also. It strikes us as being very strange indeed that while the fact of corruption being so rampant and wide spread is so notorious, the Forest Department does not appear to have made any effort to put down the evil. It cannot be supposed for a moment that the superior officers could have been ignorant of the real state of things in their department. And if such be really the case, it will be very interesting to know why the department did not make any effort whatever to put down the evil with a high hand, or whether having made such an effort it failed in the attempt.

The Vanadukhnivárani Sabha and Lord Reay.

25. The *Havyak Subodhá* (134) of the 6th July says:—Along with others we have often praised His Excellency Lord Reay ever since his arrival for his administration and public sympathy. But on mature consideration we see that His Excellency is entitled to no praise, for we are aware of nothing done by His Excellency for the benefit of his subjects. We feel no hesitation in saying that His Excellency does not do his duties. Though the Vanadukhnivárani Sabha of Kánara has complained against Mr. Wiltshire's conduct, which is such as to throw discredit on Her Majesty the Queen, His Excellency has been inert in the matter. We disapprove of this. His Excellency should take proper notice of the annoyance caused by the conduct of an insignificant subordinate, inform the aggrieved parties of the steps taken by Government and thereby discharge his duty.

Complaint about oppression excercised by some petty officials in Ratnágiri.

26. In a paragraph headed "Petty Oppression in Ratnágiri," the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 4th July says:—It was last year or so, we believe, that the Mámlatdár of the Peth Táluka in the Násik Collectorate and his subordinates were dismissed from Government service for certain tyrannical practices upon the rayats. But the lesson then taught seems to have fallen flat upon the native official hierarchy. For complaints of a similar nature in a certain part of the Southern Konkan, which we will not name for the present, have become ripe and come to our ears, which show that in the name of Government poor people are impressed into service, for which they are not regularly paid and Khots and Pátils called upon to supply hay for thatching police lines. We have not the least doubt that such work is budgetted for and sums of money drawn from the Government treasury for its construction. And when the Indian tax-payer pays fully and over for all the benefits he enjoys from a good and strong government, we do not see why its subordinates should be allowed to practise such petty oppression upon him. We hope both the

Collector and the Police Superintendent of Ratnágiri will keep a sharp look-out on the conduct of their subordinates and punish them with all rigour whenever they may be found guilty of such practices.

Suggestions regarding the survey operations in Paud Khora in the Poona District.

27. A cultivator writes in the *Shri Shivájí* (62) of the 2nd July to complain of the unseasonableness of the survey operations in Paud Khora in the Poona District and of the inconveniences caused thereby to the agriculturists and to request that next year the survey work should be commenced in December and stopped about the 20th of May, in order that agriculturists may finish their field work before the setting in of the rains. He also says that the raising up of heaps of earth as boundary marks, which the Survey Superintendent has ordered to be substituted for the old stone-marks, is unsuitable to that part of the country on account of the excessive rain and the nature of the crops.

Suggestion for the appointment of a Mahomedan Presidency Magistrate for Bombay.

28. The *Káside Mumbai* (104) of the 9th July requests the Bombay Government to appoint a Mahomedan gentleman to succeed Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, when he retires on pension or when some other vacancy may occur. It further says that Hindu and Pársi gentlemen have already held the office of Police Magistrates in Bombay, and that the Government should do justice to the Mahomedan community by selecting one of its members to fill the next vacancy as many Mahomedans deserving of this high post can now be got.

Anonymous petitions against Mr. Sorábji Padumji, Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

29. The *Karnátak Mitrá* (38) of the 1st July says:—A certain man has of late made many anonymous petitions, charging Assistant Collector, Mr. Sorábji Padumji, with bribery. These petitions were sent by the Collector to Mr. Sorábji who is said to have reported thereon, stating that in some cases people had come to offer him bribes and that one of them was a Muktyár Vakil, but that no criminal proceedings were taken against him as he was a respectable man. The Collector has however ordered his prosecution. It is also known that such petitions were made against Mr. Sorábji even when he was in Sholápur.

Mr. Webb and his employment in two capacities.

30. The *Kárbhári* (37) of the 5th July objects to Mr. Webb's doing the duties of a Law Lecturer and Third Presidency Magistrate in Bombay simultaneously, and says that he should be relieved of the duties of one of these two offices, as was the case with Ráo Bahádur M. G. Ránade when he was appointed to lecture on law in Poona.

Appointment of Mr. Lane as acting clerk of the Pársi Matrimonial Court at Bombay disapproved.

31. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 10th July objects on principle to the appointment of Mr. Lane as acting clerk of the Pársi Matrimonial Court, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Kaikhoshru Frámji Modi, dwells on the necessity of having a Pársi for that post as hitherto, and expresses a hope that the Judge of the Pársi Matrimonial Court will cancel the appointment of Mr. Lane and nominate a Pársi instead. The Pársi delegates of the said Court are also advised to petition the proper authorities on the subject.

Management of suits in the High Court, Bombay.

32. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 4th July says:—Mr. Justice Farran, in deciding the claim of a Hindu widow for ornaments against her husband's relatives, remarked that "some solicitors are not sufficiently urgent in impressing upon their clients the impropriety" of using the process of the High Court to annoy the opposite party by demanding the presence of female relations as witnesses when their presence is not really needed. The detail of the attorney's work is looked after by his managing clerk, and we submit that notice of such and other vexatious practices from the Bench is almost the only protection to suitors, and hope that it will be taken on every suitable opportunity.

33. The *Praja Mat* (112) of the 3rd July requests Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, to re-employ the eight Talátis who were two months ago compelled to retire from service inasmuch as a fresh batch of eight Talátis has now been allowed to continue in service under Government resolution published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 19th August 1871, and to transfer the Shirastedárs and other subordinates who have long been serving in Ahmedabad somewhere else.

A request to Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad.

34. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 5th July says that the restriction regarding the removal of country liquor and toddy from one place to another within the limits of Bombay and certain other areas without a permit from the Collector, as notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 1st instant, will cause much inconvenience to the public and will lead to increased consumption of European liquors, which can be kept in any quantity in one's house and thereby discourage the sale of country liquor and toddy. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78) of the 6th July makes the same complaint. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 5th July thanks the Government of Lord Reay for removing the restriction regarding the quantity of country liquor sold to any one person in the course of a day and adds that the continuance of the restriction on the removal of country liquor and toddy from one place to another mars the blessing conferred by the cancellation of the order first referred to.]

An ábkári complaint.

35. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 4th July says:—How is it that almost every European suicide in India is supposed to have committed the offence "in a state of temporary insanity," while no such excuse is urged in the case of Native suicides? Do the Coroner and his jury mean to insinuate that "temporary insanity" is a special gift of the privileged class? This is a nice point and we should like to see it authoritatively settled.

Suicides of Europeans in India and temporary insanity.

36. A correspondent of the *Broach Mitrá* (83) of the 7th July, writing from Baroda, complains of delay in the registry of letters at the Post Office in that city and of the early closing of the mails for Ahmedabad, and requests the postal authorities concerned to attend to the complaint.

Complaint against the Post Office at Baroda.

37. A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad of the 8th July, writing from Deshalpur, Kutch, complains of the late delivery of mails in that town owing to the circuitous route by which they are brought there, suggests that they should be conveyed from Mándvi to Mundra *via* Maska, Gundiáli, Bidra, Deshalpur, Bhujpur, Samágoga and Kapaio, and remarks that by this arrangement all the post offices will be linked as if in a chain and that saving will thereby be effected as the services of the postmen for Deshalpur and Bidra will no longer be required.

The delivery of mails at Deshalpur, Kutch.

38. The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 5th July again protests against the closing of the Queen's Road to the carrying of Hindu dead bodies by the Bombay Police, suggests that the latter should publish the grounds of their action for the information of the public, and says that as the half-covered dead bodies of Hindus give offence to the eyes of European ladies and gentlemen, so the basketfuls of mutton, fish, &c., carried uncovered by thoroughfares offend vegetarian Natives and that therefore the carrying of the latter uncovered should be put a stop to in order that equal treatment may be given both to Europeans and Natives.

The Bombay Police and the closing of the Queen's Road to the carrying of dead bodies.

39. The *Vártáhar* (67) of the 4th July gives a list of book-sellers who sold copies of the publication entitled *Abhinava Taruni Vidya Prahasan* pronounced to be obscene by Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, and asks why only three of them were prosecuted and punished.

The Bombay Police and the recent prosecution against the author and publishers of an obscene Maráthi book.

40. The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 4th July says:—On account of the insufficiency of police superintendence in the thickly-crowded and vast city of Bombay, rascals and duffers find much scope for their dishonourable profession. Idlers can in this city maintain themselves without much difficulty. They are to be found more or less in every street and represent all castes and creeds. They are a source of great annoyance to peace-loving people and overawe them. Nobody consequently dares complain against them. It is therefore necessary that the Police Commissioner should take some measures to bring such characters to order. We think much restraint will be put upon them by making a Police Jamádár or Haváldár with five constables live in each of the streets festered with such cheats, for they fear none so much as the police. This arrangement will without entailing additional expense on Government serve as a good check on miscreants, because police constables residing in a localitity are sure to know the kind of people that resort thereto and to be thus enabled to prevent much mischief.

A suggestion to the Police Commissioner, Bombay.

41. The *Káside Mumbai* (104) of the 7th July complains of increase in the number of Wáhábis in Bombay, especially in the vicinity of the Jakaria Musjid, is afraid that their presence might lead to a scuffle between them and the other Mahomedans, and advises the Bombay Police to drive them away from the city in the interests of the public peace.

The Wáhábis in Bombay and a suggestion to the police.

42. While giving some of the circumstances connected with the suspicious death of one Dayáldás Gosain at Karáchi, the *Sind Times* (5) of the 3rd July observes:—If we had a District Superintendent of Police like Colonel Crawford, we think we might have confidently counted upon him to find a clue to the murderer or murderers of Dayáldás Gosain. We know for certain that attempts have been made and are still being made to baffle any successful inquiry into the mystery of the murder. If necessary we shall by and by detail all such attempts at length. Just now we are only anxious that the matter may not be allowed to drop at its present stage. The District Magistrate sees as clearly as ourselves that the police have distinctly failed in their duty. To leave the matter now in the hands of the Town Inspector would be to court failure, for it is his interest to make the inquiry a *fiasco*. It may be that this instance of incapacity, if proved to the hilt, might at last compel the Inspector General of Police to remove the Town Inspector from his present position. Who performed the *post mortem* examination? For a surgeon his olfactory nerves appear to be too delicate, for when the body was disinterred this worthy had the face of the corpse covered before he approached it. It is very possible that he could not see the handkerchief round the neck, as he supposed, we think, that he was sent only to look for poison and that it was no business of his to see whether death was due to strangulation, or whether there was anything round the neck of the body. Was it the same man who performed the Coroner's inquest? He should be straightway promoted for the conscientious manner in which he performs his duty.

The Karáchi Police and the suspicious death of one Dayáldás Gosain.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

43. Many papers of this week disapprove of the proposal to abolish imprisonment for debt on the ground of its proving detrimental to the interests of both the money-lender and the borrower.

Imprisonment for debt.

Part III.—*Education.*

44. The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 4th July considers that English education costs Natives an amount of money and labour both mental and physical, which is out of all proportion to the benefits derived therefrom, and says that the present course of imparting all knowledge through

Introduction of Indian vernaculars into the University course.

the medium of the English language is injurious to this country in more ways than one, and recommends that the vernacular languages should be introduced nto the curriculum of University examinations.

Doubling of school-fees in Ahmedabad disapproved.

45. A correspondent of the *Prajáhitpatrá* (111) of the 7th July, writing from Ahmedabad, says that owing to the increase in the school-fees in that city, poor students are leaving the High School and that the raising of the fees has much displeased the people. [The *Broach Mitrá* (83) of the same date regrets the rise in the fees and observes that the Educational and Engineering Departments should not be considered paying ones.]

Admission into the Sholápur High School.

46. The *Sholápur Samáchár* (60) of the 6th July learns that the admission of new students into the Sholápur High School has been stopped on account of the number of scholars therein having risen to 250, and recommends in the interests of poor people that arrangements may be made for admitting more students.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Request to Lord Reay on the grievances of railway third-class passengers.

47. The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 4th July says:—Railway Companies are never known to have remedied inconveniences of passengers of their own accord. Steps are taken by them only at the motion of Government, but the latter seldom make suggestions of an important nature. Grievances of European passengers are immediately attended to, but such is not the case with those of the Natives. Our people do not wish to meet together and ventilate their grievances and therefore no body minds them. Our usual habit is to quietly bear whatever may befall us, but this habit is very injurious to public interests. Third-class passengers are greatly inconvenienced for want of water-closets and overcrowding, and we hope that Lord Reay, whom we know for his goodness and sympathies towards the people, will kindly enquire into the matter otherwise than by referring to the railway authorities, and take what steps His Excellency may deem proper.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

The site for the new Municipal Offices in Bombay.

48. The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (13) of the 5th July says:—It will be a deplorable thing indeed if the *oval* opposite the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute is sold for building purposes. A hotel was to have been built there, but now the Municipality is thinking of erecting a building on the site. It is no doubt desirable that the plot assigned to it at Bori Bandar should be kept open, as the grand station there requires ventilation and open space in its front. It was no doubt a great mistake to have the Central Press just behind the Secretariat, as the passage of the pure air from the Apollo Bandar side is blocked up. We have all along been of opinion that the Municipality should buy the present edifice at a reasonable valuation, or apply for the Town Hall on some terms and erect a story over it, and add side wings. This is a feasible and economical plan and we would suggest the Ratepayers' Association to move and discuss the question quickly.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

Suggestions regarding the training of minor Native princes.

49. The *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 4th July says:—The method of training minor princes, adopted by the British Government, is seriously defective in several ways. In the first place they are removed when very young to the Nilgiris or such other distant places. Being unaccustomed to the climate and the water of these places they become weak, and being deprived of the advantages of the society of their relations they seldom have opportunities of listening to the recital of the heroic deeds of their families and to indulge in manly exercise such as fencing, riding, &c. Secondly, the education which they are given is, though irksome, not of much practical use to

them. Thirdly, they are placed under superintendents or tutors, whose manners, habits and religion are altogether different from their own and who are inexperienced European youngsters. This is not certainly as it ought to be. Now that the capital of each Native State has either a superior school, high school, or in some cases even a college where the subjects of the Chief receive their education, it is inadvisable that the Chief himself should be sent to a distant place for education at the cost of much personal comfort and money. This course is fraught with danger and should be stopped at once. Every prince should be educated in his own capital, additional and special conveniences being made in the school or college where he is to be educated, the cost of these being defrayed jointly by the prince and the nobles in the State, whose children may be educated along with him. Such an arrangement will serve to keep our young princes healthy, contented and loyal, and they will be of much use to the Paramount Power in times of warfare. Lastly, their education should not comprise a knowledge of all the subjects which are taught in ordinary schools, but should be confined to a few subjects, the vernacular languages of the princes being invariably used as the medium of education.

Sympathy among the Native princes of India.

50. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 8th July says:—The expression of sorrow on the part of their Highnesses the Gáikwád, the Nizám and others, regarding the deaths of Holkar and Scindia, is very suggestive. It indicates that our princes have begun to feel sympathy for one another. This is as it ought to be.

The Joint-Administration at Porbandar.

51. The *Samsher Bahádur* (115) of the 2nd July disapproves of Mr. Lely, the Joint-Administrator of Porbandar's employing officers on large salaries in the State, and of undertaking costly works, and says that no necessity exists for employing so many officers on large salaries in this third-class State, and that the prosperous condition of the State treasury has induced him to do so.

The escape of prisoners from the Nándod Jail.

52. A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitrá* (73) of the 4th July, writing from Nándod, says that the real cause of the recent escape of prisoners from the Nándod Jail is the severity exercised over them by the jailor, that he gives them very little food and makes them do things which they ought not to be compelled to do, that he has escaped scot-free though much clamour has been raised against him, and that he is reported to have once been a cook to Major Stace, through whose kindness he has gradually risen in service.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
15th July 1886.

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(For the week ending 10th July 1886.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH JULY 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Weekly ...	150

1. A correspondent of the *Vaidarbh* (2) of the 3rd July, writing from Amráoti, draws the attention of the authorities concerned to the necessity for the construction of a bridge over the river between Mahájanpura and Amráoti for removing public inconvenience.

Want of a bridge near Amráoti.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
15th July 1886.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 29 of 1886.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 17th July 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do. ...	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
	MARA'THI.			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*23	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolháp ur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*26	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*27	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Weekly	250
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*39	„ Kataksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*48	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	100
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
57	„ Satyâ Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*61	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára...	Do.	200
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	240
*65	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*66	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Weekly	475
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
79	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
80	„ A'ryâ Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*81	„ A'ryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
82	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
83	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	200
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
85	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
90	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	1,025
91	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
92	„ Dharmâ Sadbodh Ratnâ	Surat	Do.	300
93	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Do.	475
94	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
95	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
96	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
97	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
98	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*99	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnâ	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
100	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
101	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
102	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
103	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,425
104	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*105	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*106	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
107	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
108	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
109	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
110	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*111	„ Praja Hitapatrâ	Nadiád	Do.	200
112	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Do.	400
113	„ Praja Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	950

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
114	The Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,750
115	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
116	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
117	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
118	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
119	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
120	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
121	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
122	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*123	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
*124	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Ahmedabad	Monthly	100
125	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	423
126	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*129	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly... ...	200
130	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
131	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
132	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
133	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*134	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
135	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
136	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
137	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
138	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
139	„ Vrittántă Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Fraudulent acquisition of the Kohinur and admonition to the English.

1. With regard to the statement of the *Pioneer* to the effect that the Kohinur was acquired by the English by fair means and not by theft like Ranjit Sinh, the *Vengurla Vritt* (68) of the 8th July observes:—The Kohinur which was in the possession of Mahárája Ranjit Sinh was taken from Dhulip Sing when he was only a boy ten years old after the kingdom of Ranjit Sinh had been fraudulently taken, and it is now shining on the bosom of Queen Victoria. Naturally one cannot put up with the profession of honesty by a notorious robber, a homicide or a pick-pocket, and is compelled against his will to expose his black and foul deeds. The same is the case with us. We have been much harassed by the oppression of a foreign ruler who has deprived us of our kingdom and independence, and we are now in great solicitude about our future. Every one of us is anxious about his precarious living. Moreover, Government is busily engaged in imposing upon us tax after tax. If a cut-throat or a pick-pocket being really a descendant of a thief, but professing to be an honest man, taunted us with sarcastic language in this our wretched condition, what punishment would he deserve better than being sacrificed to foxes and dogs? O wicked men! Ye who were once thieves but have now turned into honest men, do you call Mahárája Ranjit Sinh a thief? Do you mean to say that he, who after conquering Ghiznee snatched the Kohinur from his enemy by placing his foot on his breast, is a thief and that you, who deceived a boy of ten years and dishonestly plundered all his property and have now made him go begging for the means of subsistence, are honest men? It is not only Dhulip Sing's kingdom but the whole of India that you have fraudulently, dishonestly and faithlessly seized. Testimony is borne to this fact by the history of your dark career written by your own countrymen. Originally you were petty traders and meanly sought protection of the Native Princes, and they were charitable enough to lend it to you. You however returned the obligations by ungratefully depriving your benefactors themselves of their homes. Now that you have the game in your hand you ungratefully brag in this way. How is it that you do not feel shame to do so? Are you now prepared to meanly trample under your feet those people whose country you plundered by taking advantage of their credulity? Do not be so supercilious but remember the past. Do not entertain lewd desires towards one who gave you food like your own mother. In this way you will never prosper. The wheel of fortune is sometimes favourable to the mother-in-law and sometimes to the daughter-in-law. We shall never bear to see you declaring your foul deeds to be fair ones. The great Lord who is the Protector of the whole universe will take you to account for your doings.

A suggestion to the Viceroy regarding the submission of a report to Parliament.

2. Writing upon the costly administration of India and retrenchment of expenditure therein, the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 12th July suggests that every Viceroy should send to Parliament an account at the close of the period of his office, stating the changes made by him in the administration of the country, in order that the few members of Parliament who take interest in Indian matters may be duly apprised of the real state of India and thus be enabled to represent it in Parliament.

The Secretary of State for India and his term of office.

3. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78) of the 16th July dwells on the harm done to India by frequent changes of persons in the office of the Secretary of State for India, and says that each nominee should hold office for a certain fixed period in the same way as Indian Viceroys and Governors do.

Comments on the proposal of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce about the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor for Bombay.

4. The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 12th July says:—It is said that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has in its suggestions to the Finance Committee embodied a proposal to the effect that the Governorship of this Presidency might with advantage be reduced to a Lieutenancy like Bengal and the other provinces in Northern India. This is a proposal which is sure to meet with opposi-

tion from the Native public. The Civilian body will no doubt welcome it. We thought the non-official Europeans would not go in for a proposal of that kind. The change will not affect them perhaps either for better or worse. But it is the Natives who will suffer. Their rulers will be practically chosen from men of whom the *London Spectator* most appropriately observed last year that they contract narrow-minded views on many questions concerning the administration of the country as their ideas run in fixed grooves. All elements should be duly represented in the government of a country. We have the conservative element in the official body. There must be the progressive element to pull it forward and that element will be found more among English statesmen than among those who are bred in the ways of the Indian bureaucracy, which with its strong points has also its weak points. We therefore doubt the wisdom of the Chamber's proposal, and hope our political associations will speak out earnestly on the subject. Silence may be taken to imply acquiescence.

Mahárája Dhulip Sing.

5. The *Sind Times* (5) of the 10th July says:—In his calmer moments Dhulip Sing will probably find out his mistake. The princes of India cannot contribute to his maintenance if he throws off his allegience to the British Crown. Perhaps he counts upon Russia to befriend him but that is doubtful. Russia has very little to expect from a prince who is an utter stranger to the people whom he would have ruled if destiny had not ordained otherwise.

6. The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 11th July considers the conduct of the Government of India towards Mahárája Dhulip Sing to have been that of a rapacious, nay, almost a cruel and treacherous guardian, and severely censures the Mahárája for his reckless behaviour throughout.

Necessity of pensions to disabled Government servants.

7. With regard to the suggestion made by the *Advocate of India* regarding the advisability of the discontinuance of pensions to retired Government servants, the *Dhárwár Vritt* (25) of the 8th July observes that low-paid Natives in the employ of Government are hardly able to maintain themselves and their families respectably with their limited means and much less to lay by anything against their old age, and that Government will do well to continue the pension system generally and particularly in the case of Natives.

Tyrannical operation of the Income-tax Act.

8. A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (148) of the 3rd July writes:—The income-tax wolf which Lord Dufferin has let loose upon the country to devour the people is busily engaged, rending and tearing out their intestines. Constant taxation has already reduced the people to skin and bone, and Lord Dufferin is now masticating their bones and tearing off their skin. The people are naked and starving and God knows whether the grand mansions of Calcutta have misled Lord Dufferin, or whether he is under the impression that the people of India are millionaires like the people of England. The word "person," as defined in the Income-tax Act, includes an undivided Hindu family. Now let five members of such a family be engaged in service, each as a Patteválla on Rs. 8 or 9 per month, still if their aggregate monthly earnings amount to Rs. 41-10-8, they become liable to pay the tax at 4 pies per rupee, although the family may consist of fifteen persons all dependent on this scanty income, and put to it for bare subsistence. Even suppose their income amounts to Rs. 40-0-0 a month, yet if they own a house purchased out of their self-acquired income or inherited from their ancestors, letting value of which is assessed at Rs. 1-10-8 a month, the family becomes liable to pay the tax. Government will then turn round and say "first pay what is due to Government and then think about supporting your family. Die you may, but the tax must be paid." This is indeed pure tyranny upon the Hindus, among whom only the system of joint-families obtains. No other community is subject to such tyranny. The Government has no claim upon the income of a member of any other community when it amounts to only Rs. 40 a month. Is it just that there should be one law for one community and another for another? Another piece of tyranny is this that not only do people pay the tax on the rent they

get for their houses, but even when they themselves take shelter beneath their ancestral hovels, the tax is assessed upon them just as if they were deriving rent therefrom. Could there possibly be greater tyranny than this?

The income-tax in Bombay.

9. The *Pársi Punch* (110) of the 11th July contains a cartoon in which a Hindu clerk of the Income-tax Department is represented as serving a notice for the payment of the tax on a Pársi gentleman while at his work in his office. The letter-press runs thus:—Shendiájee (of the Income-tax Department)—Sáheb, income-tax notice, Sir! Shethiájee—Good gracious! I used to pay for license-tax only two hundred rupees, while the income-tax is two-and-a-half times more! Why, if you had made it four times more, you would have shown yourself a more faithful servant of the Government, I think!

The appointment of Mr. Dayárám Jethmal to the Bombay Legislative Council and Lord Reay.

10. In an article headed "An Important Appointment," the *Sind Times* (5) of the 10th July says:—Under the Government of Lord Reay we have found more than once that Sind has not been neglected and that her interests have not been ignored. And the appointment of Mr. Dayárám Jethmal as an additional member of the Legislative Council is an indication that Sind will not be neglected during the administration of Lord Reay. In Bombay or in Calcutta the appointment of an additional member of Council is not a matter of very great importance, because such appointments are regarded to be events of an ordinary nature. An exalted appointment of this nature provokes some favourable or unfavourable criticism in the press, and then it is forgotten as a matter of frequent and necessary occurrence. But the same cannot be said of Karáchi. This is in reality the very first time that Karáchi or Sind has been so honoured; Mr. Mahomed's appointment was only due to the accident of his birth, and very few will care to say that he represented any community. To say that Mr. Dayárám Jethmal is a leading representative of the province almost goes without saying. We flatter ourselves that every section of the community in Karáchi will regard him as its representative. The Hindu, Mahomedan and Pársi communities will accept Mr. Dayárám Jethmal as their representative, and we may add that the non-official European residents of Karáchi will not hesitate to entrust their interests to his keeping. [Several Gujaráti papers of this week express satisfaction with the appointment. The *Gujaráti* (96) of the 11th July says that the credit for making this excellent selection must be given to His Excellency Lord Reay and Sir William Wedderburn.]

Recommendation for the appointment of a representative from the province of Karnátak in the Bombay Legislative Council.

11. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (135) of the 9th July recommends the appointment of either Mr. Shámráo Vithal, High Court Pleader, Bombay, or Ráo Bahádur Tirmalráo Inámdár, a pensioner, to a vacancy in the Bombay Legislative Council as a representative for the province of Karnátak.

A suggestion for the appointment of additional members of the Bombay Legislative Council according to provinces and not according to castes.

12. In approving of the appointment of Mr. Dayárám Jethmal to the Bombay Legislative Council, the *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad of the 15th July complains of the want of a representative of Gujarát in the Council, and suggests that this want may be supplied on a future occasion and that the selection of members for the Council may be made according to provinces and not according to castes as hitherto.

Forest concessions to the people of Umbargaon Peta in the Thána District and praises of Lord Reay.

13. The *Rást Goftár* (114) of the 11th July in a paragraph headed "A fresh example of Lord Reay's love of justice and good news for Thána," refers to the concession made by the Bombay Government to the inhabitants of Umbargaon Peta in the Thána District to fell and otherwise dispose of the trees growing in the lands owned by them, and remarks that this action of the Government of Lord Reay shows how speedily it deals out justice to petitioners, when once it is convinced

of the reality of their grievances, and that it has spread joy among the people, as the concession in question has been granted before the Forest Commission has submitted its report.

The Kánara Vanadukhnivárani Sabha and Lord Reay.

14. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (135) of the 9th July regrets that the second application of the Vanadukhnivárani Sabha, which is such as deserves consideration at the hands of Government, has not yet been disposed of by Lord Reay, from whom as a reflection of Lord Ripon the paper expects the same kindness towards Kánara as His Excellency has shown towards other districts, and hopes that Government will issue, though late yet satisfactory, orders regarding the unjust transfer of the school-master to an unhealthy place on the suspicion of his grand-father, great grand-father and other ancestors having assisted the Vanadukhnivárani Sabha.

Adulteration of liquor in Bombay.

15. The *Pársi Punch* (110) of the 11th July contains a cartoon representing a Bhandári in the act of adulterating liquor with the following letter-press below it:—A Bombay Liquorválla—Well, I can't help it. When Sirkár takes such exhorbitant fees, no course is left to a poor devil like myself but to adulterate and use chillies and tobacco-leaves and all sorts of things to keep my trade up!

A'bkári rates for the sale of toddy in the Thána District.

16. The *Rást Goftár* (114) of the 11th July considers the rates of fees for selling toddy in licensed shops levied in the Thána District to be much heavier than those levied in Bombay, and says that they are such as would drive away respectable people from the trade and will induce those that may remain therein to take to smuggling, and takes the A'bkári Department to task for pursuing such a policy.

Suggestions to Government with regard to manure from bones.

17. Writing on the subject of bone manure, the *Shri Shiváji* (62) of the 9th July refers to the poverty and ignorance of Indian agriculturists in general and says:—Government should in the first place point out the advantages of bone manure to the rayats with a view to stimulate them in preparing the manure of their own accord. Government should therefore establish factories at the sadar stations of the districts where bones should be pounded and the powder distributed *gratis* among the poor cultivators for some time. After three or four years the agriculturists will be willing to buy the manure even at a moderate fee or will make it themselves when they perceive the advantages thereof. By this arrangement the fields in India will retain in them large quantity of phosphorus which is so essential to the growth of plants, and if Government be really anxious for the welfare of their subjects, the exportation of bones should be put a stop to.

Recommendation of the Honourable Ráo Sáheb Mandlik to a seat on the High Court Bench.

18. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 12th July refers to a rumour that the Honourable Mr. Badrudin Tyabji has been appointed a High Court Judge in Bombay for a year, and observes that there is nothing to be said against the high qualifications of the Honourable member and that his appointment will give general satisfaction, but at the same time hopes that Government will show their appreciation of the sterling qualities of the Honourable Ráo Sáheb Mandlik by nominating him to the High Court Bench.

Complaint against Mr. Maconochie, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

19. The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad of the 15th July complains of the high-handed acts of some district officers, refers to the cases of Dr. Banks and Mr. Maconochie and says:—Mr. Maconochie, the Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad in charge of the Sánand Táluka, is a young Civilian fresh from school. The people of Sánand some time back petitioned against the proposal of creating a municipality for their town, and on their failing in their object agreed among themselves to abstain from taking advantage of the school and the dispensary that were to be maintained out of the proceeds of the house-tax imposed on

them. They were afterwards prevailed upon by the new Mámlatdár to give up their determination by lowering the rates for the house-tax. But with a view to prevent a similar occurrence in future Mr. Maconochie sent for Messrs. Bakor Rájpál, Moti Ratanji, Bholánáth Vishvanáth, Rájpál Dáhya and others. Twelve out of the fifteen gentlemen sent for accordingly came to Ahmedabad and were told by Mr. Maconochie that they were liable to be prosecuted for joining together to abstain from taking advantage of the school and dispensary established in Sánand, but that he would pardon them as they had changed their minds. They were at first much afraid of what Mr. Maconochie might do, but their fears were subsequently somewhat allayed by the assurance of Mr. Maconochie above referred to. These twelve gentlemen had to incur travelling expenses in addition to the loss of income owing to their absence from work. If Mr. Maconochie thus wanted to threaten the people, he ought to have proceeded to Sánand and there done so. If any one of these twelve gentlemen file a suit against Mr. Maconochie for the recovery of the travelling expenses and the loss of income suffered by them, what will he do? But it must be a matter for joy to him that the people of Sánand, a large portion of whom are illiterate, have no courage to do so.

Mr. Sorábji Padumji, Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

20. The *Sholápur Samáchár* (60) of the 13th July contradicts the statement of the *Karnátak Mitrá* (38) of the 1st idem that anonymous petitions were made against Mr. Sorábji Padumji, Assistant Collector, Belgaum, for receiving bribes while he was in the Sholápur District, and expresses its conviction that the gentleman will never stoop to do such a mean act, since he got two or three persons, who had come to offer him bribes, prosecuted and punished.

Request to Government that results of official inquiries may be communicated to newspapers.

21. The *Sind Times* (5) of the 7th July says:—We should have been slow to believe, if we had not the Collector's authority for it, that in reply to an order for inquiry passed by the Bombay Government the local authorities wrote to say that our allegations regarding the closing of the landing places during the Manora fair and the death of a Bania girl at the same time were unfounded. Here is evidently some confusion. We did not make any assertions touching the death of the Bania girl, but we did assert a great deal about the Manora fair. The result of the official inquiry probably proved that all the landing places were open to the public and that we either deliberately or through some misunderstanding made incorrect statements. We appeal to the Government of Bombay requesting that in all such cases of specific complaints the result of the official inquiry may be communicated to us, as otherwise we can have no opportunity either of substantiating or withdrawing our statements. We shall say nothing about the Manora fair just now, but as regards the Bania girl we simply suggested that an inquiry should be made into the circumstances of her death.

Salaries of police constables.

22. The *Karnátak Mitrá* (38) of the 8th July shows how constables and chief constables in the Police Department live beyond their pay, says that they must be exacting money by illegal means from the public, and recommends that they may be paid higher salaries than at present with a view to prevent their practising oppression.

Obscene literature in Maráthi and a suggestion to the police.

23. The *Yajdán Parast* (132) of the 11th July complains of the growing tendencies of obscene literature in Maráthi, and expresses surprise that the police and the Public Prosecutor should have taken no notice of the obscene articles that continue to appear every week in the *Hindu Punch* published at Thána.

Removal of the Dhárwár Post Office and public inconvenience.

24. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (25) of the 8th July once more draws the attention of the postal authorities to the public inconvenience and unnecessary expenditure involved in the intended removal of the Post Office at Dhárwár from its present building, specially erected for the purpose to the

Telegraph Office, which will require an outlay of two or three thousand rupees to make it suitable for postal purposes.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Suggestions regarding Bill No. 4 of 1885.

25. Anent the Bill No. 4 of 1885 introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council by the Honourable J. B. Peile, the *Indu Prakdsh* (10) of the 12th July says:—It must be admitted at the outset that the proposed amendment is a great improvement on the present law. It abolishes the distinction between improvements made during settlements under the Survey Acts and those made previous to them. It repeals the doubtful provision about natural advantages and states clearly, as far as language can state, that the increased value of land or agricultural profits, if due to improvement from private resources, shall not be a ground for increased assessment. But there are a few points which yet remain to be cleared up and about which it would be desirable to secure a legislative guarantee instead of promises in Government resolutions. Thus section 106 after amendment will still leave it open for the Government to order a new survey and measurement and classification of soils at each revision. The Government of India under Lord Ripon has however declared that there shall be no more re-surveys, and that at each revision the assessment only will be revised according to certain fixed rules. The Bombay Government likewise declared in 1883 that the present revision operation of the Survey Department would be finished in about eight years, and that then the Survey Department could be abolished, the work of future revision being done by the Agricultural Department. These declarations should, we think, be embodied in the amending act, and it should be definitely stated that beyond a certain year, say 1892 or 1893, there shall be no re-survey or re-measurements and classifications. Similarly there ought to be a definition of the term "improvement," whether it includes an extension of agricultural area, the digging of new wells, water courses and so forth. Then again the conditions, which are held to be indexes of an increase in the value of land, ought to be clearly stated. The various settlement reports abound in information on this point. In our notices of such reports we have often remarked how some of the tests of agricultural prosperity accepted by the Survey Department are fallacious. Thus increase of population is regarded as a test, but it is forgotten that the increase may be due to the securities of good government, and may be the cause of the reverse of prosperity to agriculturists. Then again the increase of prices of food-grains, if accompanied with a general rise in prices, may not be the source of any advantage. The increase of communications or markets with the assistance of local funds is an improvement quite as much with the rayats' own money, as any well he may dig or a plough he may purchase. The increase of carts and of tiled houses, unless they belong to agriculturists, may also be due to causes other than agricultural prosperity. Further it should also be clear what portion of such increase of prosperity should be appropriated to the State. If the whole increase is appropriated, as must happen where the enhancements are 100 per cent., the agriculturists must remain in a perpetual state of poverty. There is no reason why they should not be allowed to enjoy the advantage arising from good government like other subjects of Her Majesty. The percentage of enhancements should likewise be fixed. These and other points to which we shall advert hereafter should be well provided for by express legislation, now that it is intended to remove all misapprehension on this subject.

The Gujarát Tálukdári Bill condemned.

26. The *Gujarátí* (96) of the 11th July denies the necessity of the Gujarát Tálukdári Bill and says that it will do harm rather than good, that it is likely to crush down the poor Tálukdárs, who will be reduced to a condition worse than that of the ordinary landholders in the Ahmedabad District, that the application of the Land Revenue Code to them will needlessly subject them to the hardships at present suffered by the rayats in British territories, that the Government interference in the management of their estates will make British officers arbitrary and ruin them, and that the bill should be thrown out by the local Legislative Council. [The *Praja Hitpatrá* (111) of the 14th July terms the Bill a "sweeping" one, says that it is an attack on the rights and independence of the people, and that the policy now-a-days pursued by the British Govern-

ment of encroaching upon the rights and independence of the people is harmful, and hopes that such a tyrannical bill will not be passed during the *regime* of such a kind and independent Governor as Lord Reay.]

27. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 16th July approves of the Bill for the protection of Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca and says that the Government of Lord Reay has supplied an important want by this bill, which, though intended for the good of the Mahomedans alone, will give satisfaction to the whole public. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the same date says that the excellent policy of the British Government here, as the Mahomedans themselves acknowledge, stands in nice contrast with that of the Turkish Government, which, instead of reducing the hardships of Mahomedan pilgrims, indirectly adds to them.]

The Bill for the protection of pilgrims to Mecca approved.

Part III.—*Education.*

28. The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 11th July says:—There is a proposal before Government with reference to the class for Sardárs attached to the Rájárám College at Kolhápur. It is said that this separation is very detrimental to the interests of the Rájkumar College. We believe that the partial failure of the Sardárs' Class at Kolhápur is owing to the want of interest on the part of the officials. We hear that Mr. Candy, the Principal of the College, is not willing to take the responsibility of seeing that the class works well. Was it for this purpose that the young Mahárája of Kolhápur was sent to Rájkot? We cannot but admit the great advantages, social, moral and intellectual, that must accrue to the young princes who attend there. But the Marátha Princes of the Deccan must find it a hard task to live in a country so far away from their own homes as to appear to them almost foreign. We do not think there can be that association on a friendly and intimate footing which is so requisite for the advantages which we have mentioned above. For these reasons we believe that there ought to be two colleges—one in the south and the other in the north. The curriculum in both may be the same, and it may be so arranged that a number of the princes from the one should be sent to the other and *vice versa* for two or three months in the year. We are not quite sanguine about the good results of having only one college at Rájkot.

Necessity of two colleges for Native Princes and Sardárs.

29. The same newspaper says:—We are of opinion that if a real reform is needed in the course of instruction and if it be intended to be of *practical* use, the medium of instruction must be changed. It is no use mincing matters and unless this radical reform is made, no appreciable good will result from mere adjustments of studies. If this be done, we make no doubt that a student will enter upon a college course in less than nine years, whereas the period at present required is eleven years. If this be found impracticable, we suggest that a *non-literary* course, after the American model, with the necessary changes, may be instituted and that students may go through it after the present fifth standard of high schools. This will effect no saving in years, nor will it give that solidity and fulness of information, which can only be attained by learning subjects, through one's vernacular. But "something is better than nothing" and even if this much be done, we shall consider it no small gain.

University reform.

30. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (103) of the 11th July wants to know what has become of the educational conference held in Bombay last year under the presidency of Mr. Lee-Warner, the then Acting Director of Public Instruction, and thinks that Mr. Chatfield takes no interest in the matter, that though he may be clever he has been slow in introducing reforms into the Educational Department, and that Mr. Lee-Warner as Director of Public Instruction would show much useful activity.

The educational conference held in Bombay last year and Mr. Chatfield.

31. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 12th July expresses satisfaction with the Government resolution on the conduct of the Public Service Certificate Examination at Belgaum, says that the work of examining hundreds of answer-papers cannot be expected to be well done by subordinate school-masters on low salaries without any re-

The recent Public Service Certificate Examination at Belgaum and a suggestion in connection therewith.

muneration for the extra task being paid to them, and suggests that the fee for this examination may be slightly raised and educated men from Bombay asked to undertake the work at a moderate remuneration. The paper hopes that the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, will carry out the above suggestion as regards the Public Service Certificate and other minor examinations, after the experience he has now had in the matter.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Third-class passengers at the Poona Railway station.

32. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (7) of the 14th July draws the attention of Mr. Henry Conder, Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, to the insufficiency of accommodation and light in the third-class waiting room and to the locking up of the water-pipe at the Poona station.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

Comments on the Broach Municipal Commissioners.

33. The *Kesari* (40) of the 13th July entirely disapproves of the action of the Municipal Commissioners of Broach in asking for an official President, upbraids them for their pusilanimity and weakness, and says that the attitude of these Gujaráti sellers of ghee and oil towards local self-government will disappoint Lord Ripon and will reflect discredit upon the whole country by insinuating the incapacity of Natives in general to carry on self-government.

Title of Ráo Bahádur conferred on Mr. Náráyanráo Vád and a pilgrim tax in Násik.

34. With reference to the bestowal of the personal title of Ráo Bahádur on Mr. Náráyanráo Vád, Vice President of the Násik Municipality, a correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 12th July, writing from Násik, says that the title appears to have been conferred in recognition of Mr. Vád's exertions in connection with the imposition of a tax on pilgrims at Násik, and that the honour could well have been deferred to some other time, and recommends that the tax imposed may be collected at the place where the pilgrims perform religious rites, instead of at the toll-office.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

The administration of Gwálior and Sir Ganpatráo.

35. The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 11th July learns that it is under contemplation to entrust the administration of Gwálior to a committee to be appointed by Government and that Sir Dinkarráo is to be a member thereof and says:—The late Mahárája Scindia never approved of admitting Sir Dinkarráo into the administration of his State and stuck to his opinion during his life time. Looking to the record that Government has recently published about the death of the late Mahárája, we do not think that anything utterly disapproved of by His Highness will be done. The Diván Sir Ganpatráo has conducted the administration for the last twenty-three years continuously with honesty and ability, and it will be a piece of great injustice not to appoint him President of the Administration Committee.

Disapproval of the rumoured appointment of a joint-administrator at Junágad.

36. The *Gujarát Mitra* (73) of the 11th July disapproves of the rumoured appointment of a joint-administrator at Junágad and observes:—Such a step will not reflect credit on the good name of the British *ráj*. A large State like that of Junágad should not be made to suffer for failing to arrest the Makránis, as it has done and is doing its best in the matter. Government should bring the out-laws to justice. Perhaps His Excellency Lord Reay does not deem it advisable to appoint a joint-administrator, but Lord Dufferin, who is given to acquiring fresh territory, may desire to do so. Such a measure will, however, inspire fear into the hearts of Native Princes, who are introducing reforms into their States.

37 The *Praja Mitrá* (113) of the 14th July objects to the appointment of Mr. Kutbudin as Police Foujdár in Porbandar by Mr. Lely at the recommendation of Mr. Henderson, Superintendent of Police, Surat, as he is a habitual drunkard and was transferred from Surat on a representation made to the Commissioner, N. D., and says that Mr. Lely might one day come to grief for this selection. [The *Praja Hitpatrá* (111) of the same date, in a communicated article, takes the same view and adds that all the policemen of Surat, who were great favourites of Mr. Henderson, have met with their deserts by being either dismissed from service or sent to jail.]

Mr. Lely, Joint-Administrator of Porbandar, and the appointment of a Foujdár in that State.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd July 1886.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 24th July 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do. ...	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
	MARA'THI.			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*23	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*26	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*27	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*39	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*61	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára...	Do.	200
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	240
*65	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*66	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	475
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
79	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
80	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*81	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
82	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
83	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
85	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
90	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
91	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
92	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratna	Surat	Do.	300
93	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
94	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
95	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
96	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
97	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
98	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*99	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
100	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
101	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
102	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
103	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,425
104	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*105	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*106	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
107	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
108	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
109	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
110	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*111	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200
112	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	400
113	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
114	The Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,750
115	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
116	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
117	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
118	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
119	„ Sauráshtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
120	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
121	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
122	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*123	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
*124	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Ahmedabad	Monthly	100
125	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	423
126	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*129	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
130	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
131	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
132	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
133	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*134	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
135	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
136	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
137	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
138	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
139	„ Vrittánta Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	... ...	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The *Arunodayá* (16) of the 18th July observes:—It is almost of the same importance to India whether the Conservatives or the Liberals be in power. The latter are no doubt sweet-talkers but they have done nothing substantially beneficial for India. Has Mr. Gladstone ruled that all uncovenanted posts under the Government of India should be given to Natives? Has he permitted the enlistment of Natives as Volunteers? Why has he not repealed the Arms' Act, if he was satisfied with the loyalty of the Natives? Sir Richard Temple, a Conservative in principle, let many famine-stricken people die for want of sufficient food and reduced the ration of jail convicts, but has the Liberal party made amends in the matter? The Conservatives are outspoken and, as such, are more useful to the Natives, inasmuch as they by their taunting language keep the Natives alive to the real condition and set them athinking about the means of its amelioration. We should therefore pray to God that the Conservatives may in the current elections predominate over the Liberals and thus come into power.

Comparative importance of the Liberal and Conservative parties to India.

2. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (34) of the 17th July says that the Burmese War is allowed to continue notwithstanding the large number of Native sepoys killed and vast expenditure incurred therein simply because it costs England nothing either in money or men.

The Burmese War.

3. The *Gujaráti* (96) of the 18th July, in noticing the Madras scandals, complains of the mal-administration of Mr. Grant Duff, styles the policy pursued by him as worse than shameful and his administration a stigma on the British *ráj*; says that the British Government would depose a Native Prince if such a state of things were found in his State; that Mr. Grant Duff and all the members of his Executive Council should be publicly tried for their action in the Crole case; that the administration of Mr. Grant Duff is pronounced to very much resemble that of Warren Hastings; that he should be similarly impeached before Parliament, and that the failure to do so will be looked upon by the people as showing that the Government of India has grown worse since its transfer to the Crown.

Alleged mal-administration of Mr. Grant Duff and his impeachment before Parliament suggested.

4. The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 18th July says:—The bad climate of Calcutta is considered to be one of the reasons for the present prolonged flight of the Government of India from the metropolis. Why not then make Poona the seat of Supreme Government? It is unobjectionable from all points of view. [The *Rást Goftár* (114) of the same date suggests that Bombay should be made the seat of the Supreme Government.]

Proposals for making Poona the metropolis of India.

5. The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (13) of the 12th July says:—The present gigantic machinery of the Survey Department for assessing lands is very costly and its work can be entrusted to the Director of Agriculture, who with an adequate subordinate agency will be able to do it with better results and without causing irritation, annoyance and vexation to the rayats. By this arrangement the State will be saved from an enormous expense. Like the Survey the Forest Department has also of late much expanded and has a host of officers handsomely paid. Their manner of doing work is irritating and has led to the appointment of a Forest Commission. There is nothing to show why this Department should not be recruited from among the natives of India. The Office of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári is very huge and can very well bear curtailment. The pay of educational officers has since the time of Sir Alexander Grant much risen. Where it was Rs. 300 formerly it is now Rs. 500 or Rs. 700. The Directorship of Public Instruction is a sinecure, as the officer is always going to the jungles to hunt tigers. His inspection is simply *nil*. The School and University Examination-fees are unnecessarily high and must be reduced.

Retrenchment in public expenditure in general.

6. Writing on the same subject, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 18th July objects to high salaries being paid to heads of offices from the Governor-General down to the Collector in India and says:--It is but fair that we should have the cheap system of Government obtaining in the Colonies, and we suggest that the Commander-in-Chiefships should be abolished, and their duties should be entrusted to Governors or if this cannot be done let the two offices be maintained at a cost not exceeding that which the Colonies have to bear for their Governors. The history of the acquisition of these dependencies, their relative geographical positions, their physical features, the stages of development attained by each and such other causes, point to the necessity of a readjustment of the divisions of India, and we suggest the possibility of dividing British-Indian territory into four Presidencies under four Governors, each drawing £10,000 a year; the Governor-General drawing £12,500 as Governor-General and another £25,000 per annum for his Viceroyalty or for conducting duties in connection with the several Native States in treaty alliance with Her Majesty's Government.

Retrenchment in expenditure in connection with the Bombay High Court.

7. The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 18th July says:—The proposal to reduce the heavy expenditure on the Original Side of the High Court by investing the Presidency Small Causes Courts with such powers as would lessen materially the work on the Original Side would create a new anomaly in the place of an existing one. In our opinion the best thing that would solve the dilemma is to place Bombay in exactly the same position as the mofussil as regards its original work. We would therefore propose a complete modification of the system at present obtaining on the Original Side to one in conformity with that at present existing in the country. Leaving aside the number of Judges and their salaries to be considered further on, the saving that can be effected in the ministerial machinery alone would be very considerable. There are so many ministerial offices attached to the Original Side that one who has seen how the Mofussil Courts work is quite surprised at their number. A court in the mofussil takes cognizance of and decides matters of account, of partition and of every other description, often as complicated as any to be ever met with anywhere, with the assistance of a Názir or a Shirastedár and some few clerks, the pay of all of whom does not exceed a few hundreds a month. But in Bombay the officers of the court such as the Accountant-General, the Prothonotary and the various Commissioners absorb among themselves not less than ten thousand rupees a month. The difference is sufficiently appalling and an inquiry must be speedily instituted. Some of these offices can very well be dispensed with. For instance the offices of the Master and Registrar-in-Equity, and the Commissioner for taking accounts and for local investigations cost not less than Rs. 2,000 a month, and can be abolished without causing the least harm to anybody. The Mofussil Courts refer such matters—and it must be remembered that those courts very often look into accounts themselves—to a Commissioner appointed for the occasion, and the same thing can very well be done in Bombay. The same may be said of local investigations. The Civil Procedure Code provides for the appointment of a Commission for that purpose and no permanent official is retained to do that work in the mofussil. As to the duties of the taxing-officer, the Mofussil Shirastedárs do them satisfactorily. Besides these officers we find at the Original Side innumerable officers such as Registrars, Commissioners for taking affidavits, the Prothonotary and his Assistants, the Clerk of the Crown, and a host of others. We might well ask, is not all the work these highly-paid officials do here, done by one or two clerks in the mofussil, whose aggregate pay does not amount to one hundred? Besides these highly-paid officials we see shoals of clerks earning amongst them thousands a month. If all these big establishments be examined and the pruning knife applied properly and judiciously, we venture to assert that a yearly saving of about a lákh and a quarter of rupees will be achieved. We should like to see Bombay constituted into one district and the whole machinery changed accordingly. We might keep four Judges to hear appeals both from the mofussil and from Bombay, while Bombay should have one District Judge, who may be for the sake of convenience a Barrister Judge and we should have some three or four First Class Subordinate Judges, between whom the whole of the original work may be divided. Now there might be some

reasonable dispute regarding the pay of these Judges. We admit that in Bombay the salaries of these will have to be higher than those in the mofussil. But they need not be so high as the present pays of the Judges on the Original Side. Rs. 1,000 a month for the Subordinate Judges and Rs. 2,500 for the District Judge would, we think, quite answer the purpose. We know that the scale we have proposed is rather liberal, but we do not think that liberality is out of place here. Such a system if once inaugurated will, we are quite sure, work with all satisfaction both to Government and to suitors. The District Judge should be vested with the admiralty and the matrimonial jurisdictions, while the Subordinate Judges should do the ordinary business. In the matter of appeals also there would be no great inconvenience. In this connection we allude to another item of reduction which is of the same nature as the foregoing. We have two legal advisers at present to the Government of Bombay. We have the Advocate-General on Rs 2,000 and a Legal Remembrancer on Rs. 2,500 a month. We do not think it necessary to keep both these appointments. One adviser is quite sufficient for the purposes of Government and we would recommend the abolition of the former office. A similar proposal may, we think, be made with advantage in the case of the Government Solicitor. The Government Solicitor is paid Rs. 2,500 a month. This we consider to be very extravagant payment especially as it does not include the cost of the establishment. The Government Pleader at the Appellate Side is paid only Rs. 300 a month and his duties, we do not think, are less onerous than those of the Government Solicitor. Of course when the Civil Procedure Code is applied in its entirety here, we mean as regards the practice, these two appointments may safely be merged into one and the pay of that appointment need not be more than Rs. 500 at the most. Thus we think that if proper reductions are made, these items alone would give Government a great saving. It seems that the present system is best calculated to take away as much money from Government as possible. We are very sorry to say so, but having regard to the interests of the country at large we think Government would do well in effecting some wholesome retrenchment on the lines above suggested.

Retrenchment of expenditure in Sátára.

8. The *Vrittsár* (72) of the 19th July proposes that the Subordinate Judge's Court at Medha in the Sátára District may be closed, as it is unnecessary, and thereby a saving of Rs. 300 effected.

Injudiciousness of the suggestions made by the *Sind Sudhár* newspaper regarding reduction in public expenditure in Sind.

9. The *Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi* (146) of the 4th July remarks that the suggestions made by the *Sind Sudhár* regarding reduction in public expenditure are injudicious, and says:—If the appointments of Inspectors of Police were, as suggested, abolished, then the only source from which the Police Superintendents could get information about their subordinates would be their Munshis, and the evil consequences of such an arrangement are obvious. One Police Inspector is, therefore, absolutely necessary for each division of a District to supervise the work of his subordinates. The validity of titles to immoveable property depends on true registration by the Sub-Registrars, and therefore at least one Native Inspector to keep watch on the proceedings of Sub-Registrars is absolutely necessary. The suggestion that the Commissioner should not go on tour is indeed an astonishing proposal! If it be decided that the Commissioner should not go on tour, what particular reason is there for his staying at Karáchi? Why should he not be stationed at Bombay and issue orders from there? Or why should not his post be abolished? The Under Secretary to Government can pass orders on Sind Correspondence quite as well as the Commissioner. The Sindhi Translator to Government has not escaped the notice of the *Sind Sudhár*! Supposing Dr. Pollen were deprived of this appointment, the question is upon whom should it be conferred? The Sindhi Translator's duties consist in translating Acts and laws, and every body knows that this is by no means easy work. Either some highly educated and capable Vakil, or some one who has obtained the degree of LL. B., or a cultivated and trained officer like Dr. Pollen, is required. It is not every one who can do for this appointment! If the work were to be

entrusted either to an educated pleader or to an LL.B., may we ask the *Sind Sudhár* what salary would such an officer accept? Our advice to the *Sind Sudhár* is that it should turn its attention from trifles to the Commissariat Department.

Suggestions for meeting the increased military expenditure of India.

10. In considering the question of the ways and means of meeting the additional army expenditure, the *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha* (3) for April 1886, but received late, writes:—Lord Randolph Churchill, the then Secretary of State for India, in his budget speech of 6th August 1885 observed that the Government of India might have recourse (1) to loans, (2) to diversion of part of the Famine Insurance Fund (3) to fresh taxation, (4) to the abrogation, or revision, of provincial contracts and (5) to economy in productive public works expenditure, or rather a curtailment of it as also to general retrenchments. In regard to taxation, there were three courses open, (*a*) the license-tax might be "recast, re-arranged and extended," (*b*) the income-tax might be re-imposed, and (*c*) the salt-tax might be raised. Lord Randolph Churchill's first proposal, that of loans standing by itself, seems to be perfectly unintelligible, unless it is taken in conjunction with his other proposals regarding the Famine Fund, and curtailment of Public Works Budget Grant. The objections to such a scheme are (1) that it is impolitic and unfair to pay ordinary charges of current expenditure out of borrowed money, and to throw an increasingly heavy charge on future generations; (2) that the proposal, if accepted, would leave no motive for enforcing present economy with due regard to prospective safety; (3) that the present indebtedness of the country is such that the annual charge of interest and exchange on the current revenues is no less than 13 millions, taking the guaranteed railways as really Government railways under a different name. The impolicy, therefore, of adding without limit, and at a regular and progressive rate, to the general debt year after year, and that not for the purpose of developing the productive resources, and thereby the tax-paying powers of the country, but solely for army services—is obvious. (4) The proposal contemplates a diversion of the Famine Insurance Fund from its original purpose to the payment of interest on account of the military charges, which would be a breach of faith on the part of the Financial Administration of the country, and would "exasperate" public opinion. We pass on to the *taxing* proposals of his Lordship, which appear to be of a more serious and practical importance. We will begin with his fourth proposal, *viz.*, the abrogation, or revision, of the provincial contracts. The proposal is open to two very serious objections. (1) It would necessiate year after year, as the requirements of the Empire increase, increasingly large additions to our provincial rates, which fall under the present arrangements *exclusively* on the trading and agricultural classes, and have the effect of (to use Sir S. Northcote's language) "overloading" the very "springs of our national trade and industry." (2) Under the scheme of provincial taxation for imperial purposes,—which in fact it is,—the flourishing foreign interests in the country will go untaxed. Already the whole system of *imperial* taxation is so ingeniously constructed that these foreign industries pay absolutely nothing beyond a mere trifle, and it is perfectly evident that no provincial extension of taxation could be so planned as to reach the opulent foreign merchants. The proposal would leave them undisturbed in their present enjoyment of almost perfect immunity from taxation. We now proceed to the consideration of the third proposal of the Secretary of State. It covers the whole ground of the increase of *imperial* taxation of a direct nature, and relates to the licence-tax, the income-tax, and the salt-tax. We will take up the last part of the suggestion first, namely, that which contemplates an increase of the salt-tax. The tax is professedly a tax on a necessary of life, and partakes of the nature of a poll-tax on every man, woman, and child in the country, and as such offends against one of the fundamental principles of fair taxation. The fact that while it brings into the treasury 4*s.* a maund, the price paid by the general public for the commodity is 6*s.* 6*d.*, points to an evil of no small magnitude. The tax besides is unequal, because of its false equality, and therefore unfair in its incidence. The merchant-prince and the cultivating peasant pay nearly the same amount. The equalisation of the salt-duties in the different provinces had the effect of putting on the same footing native and foreign salt. Im-

ported salt was rather a gainer by the changes made. Before the combined monopoly of Government and the foreign importer, the native producer of salt is being driven out of the field. But it is in Bengal, above all, that we are brought face to face with a most disastrous change, which gives us a timely indication of the serious and dangerous tendency of the present fiscal policy in relation to salt. The total decline of the salt industry in Bengal marks a *transfer*, by a skilful fiscal manipulation of it, to foreign hands. The fiscal policy of Government in this matter, *viz.*, that of appropriating a whole industry of the nation for no other than revenue purposes, is most extraordinary and is without precedent or example. The salt-tax is unnecessary, unfair, unequal, and disastrous in its working, and therefore we protest against its being maintained as a part of the permanent taxation of the country. We would however advocate the imposition of a uniform duty of 1 or 2 per cent. *ad valorem* on imports by sea. Such a customs-duty, as a fiscal resource, is free from all objection, and might be incorporated into the permanent fiscal system of the country. In the first place it cannot be objected to as a protective duty, and secondly such a small duty as 1 or 1½ per cent. would throw no inconvenient or hard burden on the consumer, and would bring in a large revenue. But we are not prepared to support the proposal of the Madras Chamber of Commerce for the reimposition of the cotton-duties, for such an impost, however disguised, assumes the character of special imposts, devised and maintained for special purposes. Moreover our object can be as effectually attained by economy and retrenchment in the various branches of the Indian administration and in the home charges. We also suggest a reduction in the present interest charge on the Indian debt. The rate of interest on the guaranteed debt is considerably higher than that on Government debt, the difference being nearly ½ per cent. or even more, and yet we know that both these kinds of debt rest essentially on the same basis, *viz.*, the credit of the Indian Government. The question that occurs here is of what possible advantage can it be to the various companies, or to the state, that public subscription should be invited by the respective boards of such companies, instead of by the Secretary of State? The question thus raised suggests its own solution. (1) The State should borrow for the purposes of the different Railway Companies on the same principle as it borrows for all other purposes, and should cease to allow the different companies to raise capital on its credit. (2) The new general Railway debt should be administered by the Bank of England; and (3) facilities should be given for conversion into the new general Railway debt of the guaranteed stocks of existing companies. We also suggest that the whole debt of India, including the guaranteed one, should be placed under the direct guarantee of the British Government. The advantages of such a system will be very great. The market will be much more free than it is for the borrowing transactions of the Indian Government, and the net interest charged might be reduced by ½ per cent. and even more, thus giving us a clear saving on Government debt alone of nearly a million per annum. This would be a direct money advantage; but the political advantage would be still more valuable. Our finances will, in that case, be brought under the real effective control of Parliament, and our financial administration will be a responsible one in reality, instead of being as at present only nominally so.

Register of landed property belonging to Government servants.

11. A correspondent of the *Kárbhári* (37) of the 19th July considers that the register of landed property ordered by Government to be kept in the case of all Government servants in superior service is unnecessary so far as servants getting less than Rs. 50 a month are concerned and also in regard to officers with higher salaries in departments other than the Revenue and points out a few difficulties experienced in the preparation of the register in question.

The Congress of the Orientalists at Vienna and the Government of India.

12. The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 18th July says:—We learn from the *Bombay Gazette* that Drs. Peterson and R. G. Bhándárkar are to represent the local Government and Mr. Fleet, C S., the Supreme Government at the next congress of Orientalists at Vienna. The selection of Professor Bhándárkar is unexceptionable in every way, but we do not see the necessity of sending quite a contingent to Vienna to represent

Government in these days of pecuniary difficulties. Mr. Bhándárkar is a host in himself and would represent oriental learning quite fittingly. But while the Supreme Government decline the foundation of a few professorships in our colleges, they can afford to be liberal, because an Oriental Congress happens to be held at Vienna. We are often preached the old wholesome precept of charity beginning at home, but the course the Supreme Government often chooses for itself is quite the reverse. We hope greater discretion will be exercised in furure. [The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 18th July says that the Government ought to send to this Congress Native scholars before all others. On a former occasion a European was selected only when no Native was available. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 19th July expresses similar sentiments.]

Universal approval of the appointment of Mr. Dayárám Jethmal to the Bombay Legislative Council.

13. The *Sind Times* (5) of the 14th July says:—All sections of the community in Sind have vied with one another in honoring Mr. Dayárám Jethmal on his well-earned appointment. We have never seen such a representative gathering as the one that met on Saturday last in the Max Deuso Hall to present an address to the representative of the Province on the Bombay Legislative Council. The most influential representatives of both the European and Native communities cordially united in honoring Mr. Dayárám Jethmal.

Mr. Atkins and the evidence given by him before the Forest Commission at Poona.

14. The *Yajdán Parast* (132) of the 18th July says:—The evidence given by Mr. Atkins before the Forest Commission at Poona has created some noise. The reason given by Mr. Atkins for the prevalence of discontent among the *kolis* of the Thána District is very strange and has been adduced for the first time. The charge brought by him against the poor *kolis* is very serious and the public is anxious to know the evidence he may have in support of it. It is marvellous that Mr. Atkins should deny the prevalence of discontent among those people and should almost ridicule the idea of the exercise of oppression on the people by the Forest Act, when G. A. Works has issued a pamphlet on the subject and when the Government feeling somewhat convinced of the hardships suffered by the ryots made haste to appoint the Commission that is now sitting. [The *Pársi Punch* (110) of the same date contains a cartoon in which the forest monster is shaking hands with Mr. Atkins, who is represented as holding his hat so as to hide his face. The letter-press runs as follows:—The Monster—(To Mr. Atkins) Ah, my friend, *you* are the only one as did me any good. Thank ye! With reference to Mr. Atkins' remark about the omission of the Thána Forest Association to help the ryots to represent their cause properly before the Forest Settlement Officers, the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 19th July says:—Mr. Atkins could scarcely have remembered that in blaming the Association he was to a certain extent blaming himself and his Department. Supposing the Thána Association was guilty of merely clamouring and doing nothing, why did not the Forest Officers disarm the clamour, which they could have done if they had really intended to decide forest questions not as they wished but as justice might require—by calling upon the Association to assist them? Was the Association ever invited to do that? Surely it was not the duty of the latter to offer its sevices uninvited in a quarter, where it was at least as likely that the offer would have been resented as that it would not. Moreover the Association itself was, we believe, established when it was found that the Forest Officers had already decided forest questions in disregard of popular rights and privileges.]

Alleged arbitrary conduct of a European Government officer in Ahmedabad.

15. The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad of the 22nd July says that it appears that European officers in the Mofussil and especially in the Ahmedabad District are becoming more and more arbitrary. After referring to the cases of Dr. Banks and Mr. Maconochie and to the recent action of the latter in calling 15 inhabitants of Sánand to Ahmedabad and threatening them for combining to abstain from utilizing the local school and dispensary, the paper states that it has received an anonymous letter about the arbitrary

conduct of an European officer. In that letter, which the *Hitechchhu* publishes, the writer complains of an European officer living in Ahmedabad having exacted one rupee from each of the owners of the cattle that had strayed into the compound of his bunglow, that the matter was brought to the notice of a Magistrate in Ahmedabad who received an impertinent reply from the European at first and that he afterwards returned the money to the persons from whom he had taken it on further action having been taken in the affair and expresses surprise that European officers should thus screen their brethren. The *Hitechchhu* does not think it advisable to publish the name of the officer concerned and adds that Government should enquire into the matter and punish him, if the complaint made against him be true. [The *Praja Mitra* (112) of the 17th July makes the same complaint and remarks that if it be true, this case would appear to be similar to that of Dr. Banks and that Government should enquire into it.]

Whimsical conduct of a European at Ahmednagar.

16. The *Nagar Samáchár* (44) of the 17th July writes that two or three days ago a young European officer whimsically poked with his stick a young woman, the wife of a water-bearer, while she was carrying bread to her husband in the Nagar jail and that the woman having informed her husband of it he fed his bullock with the contaminated bread and kept quiet and says that such conduct does not befit respectable Europeans.

The Bombay Tramway Company and the new bye-law regarding transfer tickets.

17. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 20th July denies the necessity of the new bye-law regarding transfer tickets which the Bombay Tramway Company have asked Government to sanction, says that it is but just that a passenger with a transfer ticket should be carried to his destination after he has paid his fare, irrespective of his failure to continue his journey by the car following in which he first rode and that it will cause unnecessary annoyance to passengers, and complains that the latter have many a time to wait for some minutes at the different junctions before continuing their journey as the cars have no room in them and that great inconvenience is caused to them by the cars standing at a long distance from one another at the junctions as they have to hurriedly walk over it in the sun and rain. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (10υ) and the *Káside Mumbai* (104) of the 21st and the *Satyavakta* (117) of the 23rd July take the same view. The *Jáme* takes the opportunity to dwell once more on the inconvenience caused to passengers by five persons being made to sit on one bench and the irregular fares charged by the Tramway Company. The *Kásid* suggests that transfer counterparts should be allowed to remain undetached from the body of the tickets in order to enable passengers to proceed to their destination by any route they may choose.]

Illegal levy of toll-duty in Poona.

18. The *Shri Shiváji* (62) of the 16th July complains of toll-duty having been illegally levied on conveyances more than once on the last Ashádhi Ekádashi holiday at the toll-office near Vithalvádi in Poona and draws the attention of the Government officers concerned to this illegal levy by the contractor.

Complaint about want of drinking water in Gadag.

19. The *Rasik Ranjani* (138) of the 15th July bitterly complains that the people living in the Inám villages of Huilgol and Kiritgeri and Government villages of Gujmagadi, Kadádi, &c., in the Gadag Táluka suffer inconvenience for want of good drinking water, as the water of the stream running by those villages is rendered unfit for drinking purposes by the rayats imbedding in its sand fibre plants called *kalnáru* and very earnestly draws the attention of the Mámlatdár, Chief Constable and sanitary authorities to this crying hardship.

District Police Superintendent of Karáchi.

20. Writing about the Police inquiry into the recent murder case at Karáchi, the *Sind Times* (5) of the 17th July says :— By this time it is abundantly clear that the Police Superintendent neither knows his duty nor is fit for the responsible position he occupies. Will the District Magistrate take note of the manner in which the District Superintendent of Police has conducted his inquiry ? In the first instance he did what no Police officer nor any magis-

terial officer has been yet known to do—he summoned a journalist to give evidence regarding a case about which he had no personal knowledge. He also summoned some of the most respectable citizens of Karáchi, although he must have been told by his subordinates that these gentlemen derived their information from other sources. One of these witnesses was a little late in appearing before the Police Superintendent and a complaint was instantly lodged against him in the City Magistrate's Court. The Police Superintendent knew that it was at the instance of this witness that the dead body had been disinterred and an inquiry ordered by the District Magistrate. Whatever the Police Superintendent's object might have been it is demonstrably apparent that it was not his object to get the assistance of these citizens. We cannot find words strong enough to condemn the conduct of the District Superintendent of Police in instituting a frivolous complaint against Mr. Hamanmal. The case was entrusted to the Assistant Superintendent of Police, who lately figured in an interesting case before the Magistrate. If the District Superintendent of Police or his Assistant knew anything about the law they might have known that their case would be certain to fall to the ground before a Magistrate. We require no better proof of their complete ignorance of the elements of law than the published copies of the complaints. We have before us the edifying sight of an Assistant Superintendent of Police not knowing that it is necessary to obtain the Police Superintendent's sanction in order to lay a complaint under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code. Then we find a District Superintendent of Police who does not know how to accord his sanction. He simply orders his Assistant to prosecute a defaulting witness. We wonder he did not order the Magistrate to convict Mr. Hamanmal. The City Magistrate remarked that the Police were too hasty and that they should have called upon the witness to show cause why he should not be prosecuted before actually prosecuting him. But the Police Superintendent never wanted to miss the opportunity of ruining Mr. Hamanmal, if possible. His proceedings were throughout illegal as the pleaders for the defence pointed out to the Magistrate. We hope Government will take notice of the Police Superintendent's conduct in this case. The inquiry has been a shameful mockery from beginning to end. We have seen how ready the Police Superintendent is to prosecute an innocent and respectable citizen upon the most frivolous pretext and how utterly incapable of tracing real criminals and bringing them to justice. It is useless to find fault with the poor Town Inspector when we see what kind of a superior officer he has to deal with. We can expect nothing from the Police until we get a better District Superintendent of Police.

Disturbance of the public peace by a Regimental Sepoy at Hyderabad in Sind.

21. A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (148) of the 10th July writing from Hyderabad gives an account of the murder of a policeman committed by a regimental sepoy and says:—So long as prostitutes are allowed to live in the town, these unruly bad characters (Regimental sepoys) must continue to disturb the public peace. Government ought to compel the prostitutes to live beyond the limits of the town. These murderous sepoys enter the town in a state of excitement intending to commit murders in the brothels. Again, why should not the Captain keep the cartridges in his own custody, or, if he considers this too much trouble, why should not the Havildár of each Company keep them in his charge and issue them to his subordinates as occasion requires. But an arrangement of this kind will not be made until some "prudent" sepoy fires at some European officer. It does not matter about a poor sepoy (with a big family) or a shopkeeper being killed? Why should not a military guard be stationed permanently to watch the Baluchis and ensure their good behaviour, or why does not the Municipality of Hyderabad keep a Police Guard over the brothels?

Frequency of thefts in Poona.

22. The *Dnyánárvind* (26) of the 10th July complains of frequent thefts committed in Poona and the inability of the Police to detect the offenders and asks if untraced thefts and murders are reported to Government as is the case with the traced offences.

23. The *Pandit* (143) of the 23rd July complains that much inconvenience is caused to the persons calling at the Girgaum Branch Post Office on business in connection with money-orders, savings' bank, &c., on account of the post office room and the number of clerks therein being very small, and hopes that the Post Master General will remedy the hardship of the public by providing the post office with a spacious room and an additional clerk.

Insufficient room and inadequate establishment in the Girgaum Post Office, Bombay.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

24. The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 18th July says:—We cannot understand the meaning of the appointment of the Honorable Ráo Bahádur Khanderáv V. Rásté in the place of H. H. the Thákor Sáheb of Limbdi on the Select Committee to consider the Hereditary Offices Act Amendment Bill. We have heard that the Thákor Sáheb was one of the two members who submitted a minute of dissent on the Committee's report on the Bill. Has this fact anything to do with this change? If so, we are constrained to remark that the change will not be conducive to the expression of independent opinion in the Legislative Councils. Ráo Bahádur Rásté will certainly not be a good member to take the place of the dissentient Thákor Sáheb.

The Honorable Ráo Bahádur Khanderáv V. Rásté and the Select Committee on the Hereditary Offices Act Amendment Bill.

25. The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 19th July says:—The Bill in itself is thoroughly clear as far as it goes, and as the Honorable Mover anticipates will not only meet with no opposition, but will be received by the native public with positive thankfulness. But it is felt that it does not go far enough, that it ought to embody other provisions which will give legislative expression to the intentions of Government on other matters such as the limits of assessment, the taxation on account of works made with local funds, immunity from fresh classification and survey and so forth. On these points as on the question of taxation of improvements, the present intentions of Government are sound and unobjectionable, but in order that they may not be changed hereafter it is contended that the law should definitely settle those points. The elaborate statement made by the Honorable Mr. Peile on the land revenue policy of Government declares that policy to be one of uniform benevolence, forbearance and solicitude for the interests of the rayats, and it may be readily admitted that the declared policy of Government has usually been quite faultless, but its action has rarely been as good as its word. The head officers of Government are always eloquent in the declaration of a benevolent policy, but their subordinates in carrying it out are not equally loyal to those benevolent intentions. The principles on which the survey officer at present acts are familiar to all readers of the revision survey reports which have recently come out in great numbers, and there is scarcely anything seriously objectionable in the principles as appearing in those reports or as stated by the Honorable Mr. Peile, but it is in the application of those principles that hardship frequently arises. Of the correctness or otherwise of that application the survey officer is the sole judge. In spite of the long array of checks and counter-checks which the Honorable Mr. Peile piles upon the survey officer, the fact remains that the survey officer is practically the sole and final arbiter of the rates he proposes. The reports of revision survey uniformly show that the rates proposed by the Superintendent of Survey are, with more or less comment, approved and adopted by Government without any change. The Government is nominally the final sanctioning authority, and the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner have the right to examine the rates proposed, and they do occasionlly make some adverse comment, but in the end they generally approve of them, and the Government always upholds the survey officers and passes an eulogium on their work. In this process the party really affected has no voice at all. The Honorable Mr. Peile describes land revenue as a tax, and not as rent. If so, it stands to reason, as the Honorable Mr. Telang contended, that the persons to be affected by the tax as in other cases of taxation should be allowed an opportunity to express their views. The appeal provided is too late to afford any relief,

Revision of assessments.

The proper course would seem to be that before the rates are finally sanctioned by Government the occupiers of individual holdings should be informed of the sum they will have to pay, and a time may be specified within which objections may be sent to the Collectors. In that case the Survey Department and the individual occupant will be able to confront each other, and an opportunity will be afforded to remedy possible hardship. Another point is the declaration that after 1892 there will be no more re-surveys or re-classifications. This declaration again is highly satisfactory, but to make it certain it ought to be embodied in the Act. The Honorable Mr. Peile in his reply deprecates the tying down of Government to this declaration by a legislative enactment, but that is to our mind all the greater reason why the law should specifically provide for it. Similarly as regards the percentage of assessment on individual holdings, Mr. Peile would leave the discretion of Government unfettered. But if Government is satisfied by the experience of the last sixty years that the assessments bear a particular proportion to the net profits, and if it plume itself upon its forbearance as compared with the exactions of former Governments in their degenerate days on the footing of that proportion, surely there can be no objection to laying down that proportion as the Government share of the profits of land. The limits of enhancement too which have been declared by a resolution of Government, high and deceptive as they are in respect to individual holdings, should be fixed by the Act. The term "improvement" should, as suggested by the Honorable Mr. Telang, be defined. These and other points will, we hope, receive due consideration from the Council.

Comments on the Gujarát Tálukdári Bill.

26. The same newspaper says :—From the discussion which followed Mr. Peile's speech on the Gujarát Tálukdári Bill it does not appear that other Honorable Members approached the consideration of the Bill after a careful study of it from the Tálukdár's point of view. In fact they could not have fared worse in the matter of a representation of their views. The case for Government was, as might be expected, very ably put by the Honorable Mover. Against it there must be a good deal to be said, seeing that the Bill has created quite a panic amongst the Tálukdárs. The Tálukdárs urge that the Bill places them in a position much worse than that of the Inámdárs, who receive a share of the public revenues. No survey, for instance, of an Inámdár's village can take place, if the Inámdár does not choose to have it made. But a Gujarát Tálukdár's estate may have a survey introduced into it by the sole authority of Government and without the consent or, it may be, against the will, of the Tálukdár himself. And yet he is called a proprietor of the estate. Then, as regards partition of estates, the Bill provides that such partitions shall be effected through the agency of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. It is the desire of the Tálukdárs on the other hand that the Tálukdári Settlement Officer should not be the sole agency for purposes of partition, but that at the desire of the parties, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer should refer their applications for partition to the Civil Court which would have such jurisdiction if the application had taken the form of a regular suit. We trust the Bill will be thoroughly discussed when it comes on for a second reading. Meanwhile we hope the Select Committee will give every facility to the Tálukdárs to put their case fully before them.

The Gujarát Tálukdári Bill disapproved.

27. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 21st July considers the Gujarát Tálukdári Bill to be unnecessary, and says that the Tálukdárs will thereby lose their independence and be reduced to the state of ordinary rayats, which would be a sort of oppression on them, that it is not becoming to the Government that it should thus needlessly deprive by law an important class of its hereditary greatness, that Government is bound by promise to preserve the rights and greatness of Tálukdárs and Jághirdárs in the same way as those of Native Princes, that the Bill involves a breach of this promise, that if it passes as it stands it will spread discontent amongst Tálukdárs and anxiety amongst Native Princes, that Government should on the contrary help the poor Tálukdárs, that the Bill should be rejected by the Legislative Council, but that as it was now too late the Select Committee appointed to report upon it should at least modify it considerably, and that native members of the Council should try to have its harmful tendency further reduced when it comes before them. [The *Pársi*

Punch (110) and the *Yajdán Parast* (132) of the 18th and the *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (77) of the 21st July also disapprove of the Bill. The *Pársi Punch* says that it is an odious Act and should be "kicked" out. The *Yajdán Parast* hopes that the Government will see the necessity of preserving the just and ancient rights of the tálukdárs. The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* hopes that the Select Committee nominated to report upon the Bill will exercise forethought and protect the rights of the tálukdárs.]

Necessity of extending the Pilgrims Act to the port of Karáchi.

28, The *Muin-ul-Islám* (147) of the 2nd July says:—The Bill for the protection of pilgrims lately published by Government, has been drawn up solely for the benefit of persons proceding on pilgrimage from the ports of Bombay and Aden. This has produced dissatisfaction among the people of Sind. Pilgrims from the Punjab, Peshavar and other places who come down in considerable numbers every year to Karáchi to embark for Jeddah will also experience disappointment. Bombay is such a large town, and the inconvenience and expense incidental to a residence therein are so great that there are few pilgrims who care to face them. As a rule, pilgrims prefer to embark at a small port, and for this reason about 800 or 1,000 pilgrims come every year from several directions to Karáchi in order to proceed to Jeddah. Some go round by Bombay, Muscat, Bushire, and are exposed to unscrupulous treatment by brokers at these places. We, therefore, pray that Government may be pleased to extend the Pilgrims Act to the port of Karáchi.

Part III.—*Education.*

Technical Education and Lord Reay.

29. The *Pandit* (143) of the 23rd July heartily approves of the sentiments expressed by His Excellency the Governor regarding the introduction of Technical Education in India on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the students of the New English School at Poona, and requests His Excellency to order the imparting of technical education in Government schools and colleges. A small tract on scientific and technical instruction, observes the paper, has been recently submitted to Lord Reay and it is to be hoped that it will not be consigned to the waste-paper basket like the pamphlet on the same subject published some time ago by a Pársi author and forwarded to His Excellency's predecessor in office. A few days ago a benevolent gentleman whose name is known to the editor of the paper wished to lay his views on technical instruction and several other subjects before Lord Reay and desired a personal interview, but the Military Secretary did not allow him to wait upon His Excellency. His Excellency should be easily accessible to those who may desire an interview.

30. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 19th July says that the speech delivered by His Excellency Lord Reay on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the students of the New English School at Poona contains nothing new save a good but ordinary piece of advice regarding the necessity of technical education, for which it thanks His Excellency, that His Excellency should fulfil the expectations formed of him by the public as regards the introduction of reforms into the Educational Department of this Presidency and thus banish the disappointment now beginning to be experienced in the matter by the people, and that he will thereby add to the prosperity of the people and to his fame. [The *Gujaráti* (96) of the 18th and the *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 19th July express satisfaction with the speech, the latter remarking that technical and agricultural education and Native arts and industries should be encouraged.]

Suggestions to the Public Service Examination Commission.

31. The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 19th July considers that the Commission appointed by Government to report on the subject of the examination to qualify for admission into the Government service should have comprised more Native gentlemen than it does as the details of work done by subordinate Government servants are better known to Natives than to Europeans, and makes the following suggestions to the Commission:—The importance at present given to History and Geography should be lessened and instead

of those subjects, higher linguistic attainments and practical knowledge should be required. The heavy burden of committing verses to memory should be done away with. For the English Fifth Standard, instead of a classical prose book, should be prescribed a special book prepared for the purpose treating of all the subjects the knowledge of which is required by clerks in public offices such as the mode of writing letters and reports, sanitation, the political constitution of British India, the principles of law in general and as administered in British territory, the duties of Government servants and their relations with the rayats. A similar book should also be made for the Vernacular Sixth Standard and the present useless and cumbrous sixth book should be discarded. The standard of knowledge for candidates in all parts of the Presidency should be the same. This can be secured only by there being the same questions for all of them in different languages drawn by a Central Committee which should examine all the answers, oral examination alone being left to local committees. This arrangement will diminish the chances of influence and partiality playing any serious part in the affair, though it will entail some additional expenditure on Government which they should not hesitate to incur, seeing that the happiness of the subjects depends upon the kind of Government servants employed. [The *Chikitsak* (22) of the 21st July says :—The Revenue and Judicial Departments being the most important of all, the Public Service Certificate Examination should be held by officers in those departments rather than by educational officers. The examination committee should have either Huzúr Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Subordinate Judge or Mámlatár as President and the Head Accountant, Collector's Chitnis, or Head Clerk, a pleader and one or two Municipal Commissioners as members. A Committee thus composed is not likely to mismanage the examination and should therefore have the power of giving grace marks.]

32. On the same subject the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 18th July says :—That Lord Reay has taken up the important question of the mode of admission to the Civil Service in a spirit of equal justice speaks volumes for the fairness of his administration. We wish we could express an unqualified approval of the manner in which the question has been approached. We have already said that in our opinion the disadvantages of severing University education from preparation for the public service overbalance the advantages, but we will waive this point for the present. The constitution of the Commission appointed to consider the question of the mode of recruiting the subordinate Civil Service seems hardly to be all that could be desired. Though the Commission comprises a dozen officers, it is not representative. The Revenue Service is represented on it by nine officers, including both the President and the Secretary. The Judicial Service is represented by only two officers, one of whom has more experience of the Judicial Secretariat than of the service at large, and the Educational Service is represented by a solitary officer, though a host in himself, the Director of Public Instruction. The other services are all unrepresented. Is not the Commission to consider the question which has been relegated to it as regards all departments? If it is to be of any use at all, it should consider the question in relation to all departments of the service without exception. Otherwise, we fear, it will prove a delusion. Again, the Commission appears to be wanting in scholarship, such as a body appointed to consider a question intimately connected with education ought to possess. Only three of the officers composing it are University men. Of the rest two or three at least are known to the public as men who would willingly perpetuate the old race of half-educated, cringing clerks and shirastedárs. Men, who have only a hazy notion of the advantages which they themselves have derived from education, or who have forgotten them, are scarcely those who will attach its proper value to the mental training which is the result of a close study of different branches of knowledge. They will be apt to consider only the immediate needs of an office. "What do we want these clerks and petty officers to know literature and history, ancient or foreign languages, mathematics and science for?" is ever the cry of such men. "It is enough if they can spell correctly, write a few sentences in decent English, and know arithmetic upto multiplication and division" they say. But they lose sight altogether of the fact that habits of accuracy and application, the ability to

comprehend and handle intricate questions, and the judgment which is necessary to suggest the right disposal of any matter, are only acquired after years of hard study in the different departments of knowledge. With two distinguished educationists at the head of the administration to guide the Commission, however, we feel sure that the Commission will have clear instructions to make the tests they propose real tests of knowledge, instead of a farce in the name of examinations, such as the Chinese regularly go through every year when they select flowery essayists to recruit the rank of the Mandarins. If attention is paid to this matter, and the field of the Commission's labour is not restricted, the result of those labours will, we have no doubt, mark an important era in the history of the administration of Western India. [The *Surat Akhbár* (75) of the 19th July suggests that more attention should be paid than hitherto to the knowledge of English, handwriting English and Vernacular, drafting of letters and petitions, practical arithmetic and book-keeping. More marks should be assigned for these subjects and prizes should be given for proficiency in them. These changes should be introduced into the Government standards of education and the test for the Public Service Certificate Examination. The students should not be burdened with history and such other unimportant subjects. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (103) of the 18th July suggests that the Public Service Certificate Examination should be so modified as to serve the place of a middle-class examination, the necessity for which has long been felt.]

Comments on the Government Resolution on the Belgaum Public Service Certificate Examination Committee.

33. In commenting on the Government Resolution on the subject of the mismanagement of the Public Service Certificate Examination at Belgaum, the *Belgaum Sámáchar* (20) of the 19th July observes:—We do not understand why Government desire that the First Assistant Mr. Amberdekar and the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Mr. Divekar should be very severely punished, while Mr. Hoogwerf and Ráv Sáheb Savnur are only reprimanded. Do the former two officers deserve more blame than the latter two? The Government Resolution shows all of them to be equally guilty. Why are then the latter two alone to be severely punished? If Government are just they should give the same treatment to Messrs. Amberdekar and Divekar as to the other two officers. We therefore suggest that the Director of Public Instruction should give the subject due consideration and treat all the parties concerned with equal justice. [The *Chikitsak* (22) of the 21st July is particularly sorry for Mr. Divekar and hopes that looking to his long service and approaching retirement the Director of Public Instruction will consider the punishment already inflicted to be sufficient and recommend Government to pardon Mr. Divekar. The *Jagadádarsh* (33) of the 18th July observes:—Though it be supposed that Mr. Hoogwerf was not much to blame in connection with the examination yet he is seriously guilty in giving the impertinent reply which he gave to the Educational Inspector. The Director may recollect that for a similar offence a Native headmaster suffered a loss of Rs. 50 per month and was made an assistant master. If under such circumstances one who gave to the Director himself a cross reply is let go only on a severe warning, what will the public say? Is not this partiality? Mr. Bháskarráo Limaye, who was only suspected of having caused confusion in the examination, was altogether dismissed. When these things are taken into consideration one is greatly astonished at the Government Resolution. We therefore say that white-skinned people suffer in no way, whatever may be their doings. We plainly assert that Mr. Patwardhan's conduct in this matter is creditable.]

Necessity of a dispensary for the Deccan College, Poona.

34. In referring to the accidental death by poison of a student at the Deccan College, Poona, a correspondent writes to the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 18th July:—Under the present arrangement the health of the students in the Deccan College is not looked after so well as it ought to be. We loudly call for the redress of our very serious grievance, namely, that we have no medical assistance here. If there is a serious case, we are all left helpless. The distance of our College from the Hospital and the polished manners of the medical authorities make medical help, when required, unattainable. A hundred and

fifty rupees paid to Dr. Cook per month is sheer waste of money. The Government will find many natives, who have passed their L. M. & S. Examination, willing to stay within the College premises, and serve as a medical adviser to the college students on Rs. 150. Our condition, as regards medical aid, is simply miserable, and a hospital on a smaller scale within the College precincts is a *desideratum*, and indifference on the part of Government in this matter, notwithstanding our loud cry, would be injustice, pure and simple. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 23rd July supports the complaint made by the *Bombay Gazette* against the way in which the dispensary attached to the Deccan College is managed.]

PART IV.—*Railways.*

The recent fatal accident near the Church Gate Station and want of policemen at turnstiles on the railway line.

35. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 24th July alludes to the fatal railway accident to a Pársi boy near the turnstile situated at a little distance from the Churh Gate Station on the morning of the 22nd instant and says that the accident would not have happened if a policeman had been doing duty at the place, that it is not the first of its kind, that it is the duty of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to station one policeman at each turnstile and that Government should compel it to do so for the safety of the people.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

Necessity of a Commissioner knowing engineering in the Poona Municipality.

36. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 22nd July seconds the suggestion of the *Mahrátta* to fill up the place of Mr. K. S. Kánga in the Poona Municipal Board by nominating some gentleman who is acquainted with engineering work, and says:—It is the duty of Government to see that all elements are properly represented in the municipality. It is likely that great engineering works will sooner or later be undertaken by the municipality and a gentleman well acquainted with engineering work will be of much use. We beg to suggest for the favourable consideration of the Commissioner, C. D., the names of Messrs. Rámbháu Joglekar, Mádhavráv Vidhvansa, Rámbháu G. Oak, B. A. L.C.E., Náráyan B. Joshi, and Váman Mahádev Lele. [The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 18th July expresses similar sentiments.)

The Ahmedabad Municipality and the alleged encroachment of Mr. Ránchhodlál, its president, on Municipal ground.

37. The *Nyáyá Darshak* (109) of the 19th July says that the Ahmedabad Municipality served Mr. Ranchhodlál, its President, with a notice some time ago in the matter of his encroachment on Government ground, and that at the solicitation of Mr. Ranchhodlál, Mr. Reid, the Collector, wrote a letter to the Municipality disapproving of its action, questions the authority of Mr. Reid to interfere in the present case as a large number of such cases of encroachment on public ground have been disposed of by the Municipality without any interference from the Collector and remarks that the failure of local self-government could well be attributed to such interference and that the endeavours made by Mr. Ranchhodlál to solicit the mediation of Mr. Reid on his behalf does no credit to him as President of the Municipality. [The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad of the 22nd July says that Mr. Ranchhodlál's encroachment is a breach of trust and considering Mr. Reid's conduct to be arbitrary and detrimental to the cause of local self-government requests the Bombay Government to appoint a committee of independent gentlemen to enquire into the matter.]

PART VI.—*Native States.*

A scheme for the consolidation of the armies of Native Princes.

38. In continuing its review of the opinions of the correspondent of the London *Times* regarding the Marátha, Mahomedan; and Hindu States of India and their armies, the Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajaink Sabha (3) for April 1886, but received late, says:—The want of good faith and feelings in our dealings with feudatory Native Chiefs has been a sufficiently well marked feature of our policy to make the Native States rightly hesitate a little in undertaking to put their military forces under any sort of

control of the officers of the British Government. This hesitating attitude of the Native Princes to enter into any systematic plan of military co-operation by which their own armies shall be permanently subjected to the interference of the officers of any Government other than their own is not to be construed into want of loyalty or unwillingness to help Government to the best of their humble powers whenever Government may require it. Nothing could perhaps be more loyal and genuine than the offers which the different Native Chiefs have from time to time made to Government to place all the military resources of their states at its disposal on certain crises as they arose. Nor is there the least reason to doubt that the Chiefs would always act in the same spirit of loyalty and helpfulness. The question that should now interest us more than any other is how to utilize effectively these offers in view of the possibly prolonged Russian and other troubles that loom on the Northern and Eastern frontiers of the British Indian Empire without weakening the integrity and true friendship of the Native States and the people of India generally. The Journal then proposes the following scheme:—(I) No state, whose administration of its territories is not tolerable, or whose administration of its public affairs is marred by extortion, extravagance, injustice or oppression, should be honored by an admission into a fraternity of arms with the British Government, whose zeal for the proper administration of the country and the progressive welfare of its subjects are so conspicuous. Petty oppressors and small contemptible despots, we humbly think, would be unnatural companions of such a power. (II) New rifles, after the pattern of those which are supplied to the Native British Regiments, should be given to the infantry portion of what is called in the Native States their "Regular Army." The Native States should return as many of the old Muskets into British arsenals as may have been thus replaced by the new rifles. (III) The Native States themselves should furnish the regular portions of their Cavalry with arms. (IV) Half a battery of modern artillery should be supplied by Government to the Native States to one thousand troops of their "reformed regular army." We mean this should be the proportion of their ordnance to their troops. The Native States should return into the Government Arsenals as many of their first class canon as may be thus replaced. For the draft, cattle or horses may be employed as the Native Chiefs may think proper or convenient. (V) The portions of the "Regular army" thus reformed should pass the drilling season in the nearest British Cantonment where they must be drilled and paraded along with Native Regiments of Government. All prizes and matches, open to the members of the Native British Army, should be thrown open to these "Reformed Native States armies." The Native States themselves should defray all the necessary expenses of their forces in connection with this drilling—except the pay of the officers of Government who may be employed in the work—unless the services of these officers should be required by the Native Chiefs at some distance in their territories beyond the time for the season. (VI) These reformed armies of the Native States should be considered in the light of a kind of "Second Reserve." And whenever called out to serve in the imperial interests of the country, they should get their rations from Government after they have once crossed the frontiers of their own States until the time they return within them. These armies should be allowed to participate, along with the Native British Army, in all the customary loot and prize money of the war or battle in which they might be employed. They may also receive the customary medals. The widows and orphans of those who may fall in battle should receive the same pensions and other allowances from Government that its own troops may receive in accordance with the regulations that may be in force for the time being. Pensions for good service and rewards should be paid to the men and officers of the reformed Native States armies through their respective Darbárs which must account to Government for the same. (VII) While on active service, all expenses incurred beyond the usual pay of the officers and men of these armies should be borne by Government which must also, for special services, reward the Native States with grants of land or money or any other suitable marks of Imperial favour as has been hitherto done. (VIII) Except as herein set forth, in matters connected with the armies of the Native States the provisions of the treaties and engagements entered into by the British

Government with them should remain in force as before. We may generally remark here that the "Reformed Armies" of the States should be regarded by Government very much in the light of Volunteer Corps and should be regulated, as far as possible, by their analogy and the way in which the old Mogal Emperors of Delhi utilized the armies of the Rajput Principalities in subordinate alliance with the Empire.

A husband burning himself on the funeral pyre of his wife in the village of Koreti subject to the Váv State.

39. A correspondent of the *Praja Hitpatrá* (111) of the 21st July, writing from Rádhanpur, says that the husband of a female agriculturist residing in the village of Koreti subject to the Native State of Váv, in the Pálanpur Political Agency, recently burnt himself on the funeral pyre of his wife who had been accidentally drowned in a well and regrets that notwithstanding the strong measures taken by Government such illiterate men should find opportunities to thus sacrifice their lives.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29th July 1886.

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(For the week ending 24th July 1886.)

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH JULY 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1) of the 19th July desires in the interests of the public that a list of the regulations that are applicable to Berár with their amendments should be published in the *Residency Orders* for general information.

Publication of Berár regulations.

2. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3) of the 19th July is informed that a proposal has been made to increase the School fees in all the Government Schools in Berár and thinks that the proposal, wherever it may have originated from, is ill-advised and injudicious under the present circumstances of the Educational Department and hopes that the Resident will not sanction it.

Disapproval of increase in School fees.

3. The *Vaidarbh* (2) of the 17th July objects to the rumoured proposal for the transfer of the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Berár, from Akola to Amráoti, as it involves unnecessary expenditure for providing suitable accommodation.

Disapproval of the proposed change of the head-quarters of the Director of Public Instruction.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29th July 1886.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 31 of 1886.

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28 1886.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 31st July 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do. ...	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
	MARA'THI.			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána...	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára...	Do.	375
*22	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*23	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*26	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*27	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána...	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Rátnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	130
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*39	„ Kataksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia...	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles. [2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Maháráshtrá Mitrá	Sátára	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*48	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
57	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*61	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára	Do.	200
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryodayá	Thána	Do.	240
*65	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
*66	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	475
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
79	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
80	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*81	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
82	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
83	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
85	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
90	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
91	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
92	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
93	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
94	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
95	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
96	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
97	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
98	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*99	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
100	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
101	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
102	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
103	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,425
104	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*105	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*106	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do, ...	100
107	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
108	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
109	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
110	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*111	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200
112	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Do.	400
113	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
114	The Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,750
115	„ Samaher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
116	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
117	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
118	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
119	„ Sauráshtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
120	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
121	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
122	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*123	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Ahmedabad	Do.	100
*124	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
125	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
126	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*129	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
130	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
131	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
132	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
133	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*134	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
135	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
136	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
137	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
138	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
139	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kúlub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Lord Dufferin and the annexation of Burmah.

1. The *Shri Shiváji* (62) of the 23rd July says:—Lord Dufferin has committed a mistake in annexing Burmah and he should rectify it by placing a king on its throne and thus restoring the country to its independence. If he cannot do so he had better leave India for good and thus afford an opportunity for his successor to undo what has been done by him and thus to save India from the enormous expenditure which is being incurred on account of the Burmese war. Such a step can be taken without in any way detracting from the honour of the English nation. Such was the opinion of Lord Ripon also.

Advocacy of the appointment of Native Princes and their relatives in the Indian Army.

2. In an article headed "The Indian Army," the *Sind Times* (5) of the 21st July says:—The jealous exclusion of educated and well born Indians from the army may be wise. It is certainly wise on the theory that education is another name for discontent. But it has not escaped the notice of the critics of British rule that even Russia is more advanced in this respect than England. The example of General Alikhanoff has been pointed to more than once. The only reply that has been yet given is that no Asiatics in Russian Territory are ever employed as High Court Judges or Members of Council. It may be doubted whether this reply is either sufficient or even pertinent. Some time ago it was rumoured that the Government seriously entertained the idea of forming some fresh regiments and placing them under the command of Indian officers to be chosen from noble and war-like Rajput families. Nothing has since been heard of that proposal. Why compel the Sikh Sardárs, who have been as faithful to the British Government as they were to Mahárâj Runjit Singh, to live an inactive and indolent life? They have led armies, and are as ready to serve their new masters as their old one. Has their loyalty been ever questioned, has their aptitude for military command been ever disputed? What has become of the Rajput princes who commanded armies under the Moghuls? Their descendants are as brave and as chivalrous as ever. The nearest relations of reigning Princes would willingly accept commissions in the army if they could get any. But this policy is apparently too daring for the Government to follow. It is impossible to do without an Indian Army but that army is shorn of splendour as far as possible. The Government cannot boast that they have got Indian princes and noblemen in the army. The readiness with which Indian princes placed their armies at the service of the Government during the Central Asian crisis evoked a feeling of genuine surprise. Under other circumstances there would have been nothing surprising in such an offer. The composition of the Indian army itself might be made a guarantee that the whole of India would stand by the British Government in the hour of danger. The country has been unarmed, the martial instincts of the high born races of warriors have been steadily suppressed and there is no open field for high and war-like ambition. The army is about to be increased but the *morale* of the army will remain the same as now. More intelligence, more education, better blood, nobler chivalry, higher ideas of duty and a truer conception of loyalty must be infused into the army to raise its position and to place it upon a higher level. A mass of men who only know how to shoot and to be shot at is not the *beau ideal* of an army, nor an army which may be always trusted to defend a vast Empire. Scions of princely families and men of daring are not difficult to find in India. Why should they be allowed to waste their energies when they could prove invaluable in the army? The Indian army is true to its salt. Let it be true to the country, let it represent the flower of Indian chivalry. So long as the Indian army is not raised to a higher level it can only remain what it is at present—an army of mercenaries, although a large portion of the troops may be warriors by race and instinct.

Countess of Dufferin's Fund and District Collectors.

3. The *Gadárî* (29) of the 24th July hears that as the amount for the Countess of Dufferin's Fund hitherto collected is insufficient, District Collectors are required to collect subscriptions, and thinks this action of Government will

indirectly prove oppressive to the ryots. [The *Jagadádarsh* (33) of the 25th July expresses similar sentiments].

Inexpediency of rewarding proficiency in Indian vernacular languages.

4. The *Dnyán Ságar* (28) of the 26th July considers it inexpedient for Government to reward Civil and Military officers for passing examinations in Indian vernacular languages and says that Indian languages may be included among the subjects in which candidates for the Civil and Military Services are required to pass and that fees should be levied from European candidates for examination in Languages as is done from candidates for other examinations.

Reduction in public expenditure and a scheme of District Administration.

5. In an article headed "Reduction of Expenditure," the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 25th July says:--The average District Government consists of the Collector and Magistrate, with his European assistants, of the Revenue Department; the District Superintendent of Police, corresponding to the Head of the Military Department in the Central Government; the Executive Engineer, being the local representative of the Public Works Branch; the Civil Surgeon, representing the medical branch; the District Forest Officer or Deputy Conservator as he is called; and the District Judge. At present these appear to be the only Departments fully organized. The Collector and Magistrate of the district is the local representative of all other services such as registration, customs, &c. When the Departments were not fully organized the Collector represented them all; but one by one the Departments developed and appointed for themselves their district officers. The creation of district offices has not however completely severed their connection with the Collector, and the responsibility for the successful administration of the district still rests with him. There is not a single Department with the administration of which he need not keep himself acquainted or upon which he is not called upon to report when Government has to consider a measure concerning it. But the pity is that the district officers are not associated with him nor are they responsible to him. The District Collector is looked upon by them more as their equal than as their superior. The sense of equality so entertained makes them forget the fact that the Collector, as the local representative of Government, stands higher than they do. All this, however, can be avoided by a simple reform, a reform that has been rendered necessary by the change of circumstances that has come over the country, by the financial pressure and by the political necessity that has come to be felt. Natives have proved their capacity for occupying the highest post in the Judicial, the Forest, the Public Works, the Police and other Departments. They have been pressing forward their claims, and Government cannot with justice refuse to admit them. The present financial crisis has supplied them with one more powerful argument, and their employment in these posts cannot be put off without creating serious discontent. We, therefore, suggest that Government should declare its readiness to put in Natives in these posts as vacancies occur and employ them on the two-thirds scale. The Collector should then be left completely free to superintend the work of his Native subordinates, the heads of the different departments. He should constantly move through his district, converse with his subordinates and with the people on subjects of administration, explain to them the views of Government and learn their views for the enlightenment of Government. This done, we would leave the initiative of all measures with the Councils of the Commissioners, which should consist of the Collectors under them and as many representatives chosen from amongst the elected members of the District Boards and Municipalities. We would increase the travelling allowances granted to Collectors and Commissioners by about 20 per cent. This reform would give an annually increasing saving amounting, in the course of the next seven years, to Rs. 3,78,000, would increase the number of Natives in the covenanted service by between 15 and 20 per cent., and leave the service still open to competition-wallahs.

6. The *Broach Samáchár* (84) of the 29th July objects to the money given to the bridegroom by the bride's father on the occasion of marriage being made amenable to the income-tax and remarks that if this order be carried out, it will not be surprising to levy the tax on amounts of money received in charity or by inheritance.

The Income-tax and its working.

7. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 25th July says:—The present arrangement for the disposal of petitions to Government is as unsatisfactory as it can well be. A subject, or for that matter a subordinate employé of Government itself, feels aggrieved at some official dealing, and he submits a representation which has been indifferently drawn up by some writer within his reach and is referred for report to the very party complained against. The referee not only has, as he must have, the full confidence and the ear of the Government, but has also command of information and time, and so he makes short work of the petition; and the process ends in a resolution which excites the merriment of the unconcerned public,—"Government see no reason to interfere!" To produce a more satisfactory result, there should be some modification in the procedure, such as to admit of the aggrieved being enabled once at least to explain, verbally or on paper, what may be found fault with in his original representation as to facts, and the rest of the case may be left to take care of itself. In the absence of some such modification of the orders in force, the present one-sided disposal of petitions to Government must continue its prejudicial effect on the public interests. A by no means well arranged petition by Dhanji Bhágchand, a tobacco-dealer, states that an enquiry into the working of the Tobacco Act in Bombay was prayed for last year, but that it has been refused. Dealers in the article complain that they are often at the mercy of the subordinates of the Department, and this one alleges that an Inspector who was declared by the Superintendent of the Preventive Service to have received a bribe is still kept in his old place and that he "causes more hardships especially to the persons who took part in prosecuting him or sending petitions against him and his brother inspector." The details are not clearly stated and the allegations may or may not be all true, but the denial of the enquiry shows the one-sided nature of the arrangement for the disposal of petitions, and it is natural to suppose that an offended official will not act the angel towards the offending party. We cite this as an illustration of the defective arrangement. The tobacco-dealers are too poor and too ignorant to make any noise, but when they allege oppression and pray for an investigation, they ought certainly be given a hearing. [The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 25th July adds:—If the alleged misconduct of the Inspector cannot be brought home to him, he should be transferred as was once proposed. We can well understand how bad feeling must grow between the parties and we can also see that this bad feeling must be injurious to those who are powerless. We hope the matter will receive the attention of Government.]

Necessity of a better mode of disposing of petitions made to Government and the complaint of tobacco-dealers in Bombay.

8. The same newspaper says:—It is more than twenty years since the Government of Sir Bartle Frere first framed rules for the admission of Graduates into the Revenue Service. They were then held at once eligible for the post of Mámlatdárs, and as a matter of fact the few appointments made under those rules proved complete success. But the practice was too radical, and slowly it fell into disuse, though the principle was not disclaimed. Meantime the B. A.'s increased in number, and in 1878 the administration of Sir R. Temple, with the same end in view as that of Sir B. Frere—encouragement of higher education—reframed the rules, placing the graduates in probation for the Revenue Service, beginning with the second Kárkunship in the Mámlatdár's kacheri. At the same time, the superior claims of graduates to public employment over those who had passed only the minor examinations were duly allowed. These rules were again finally revised in 1880. But the tinkering process still went on, and the recent appointment of a Committee to consider the whole subject appears to us to reverse the principle of the past,

Claims of Graduates to preference in the Public Service over all others.

under which higher education was recognised as a condition of State employment even in subordinate posts. Since, owing to the increase of work in all offices, more and more work, which used to be done by the superior officers, is thrown on the subordinates, adherence to the old principle ought to be the more necessary now than ever. But unless this is plainly stated in the instructions which Government may issue for the guidance of the Committee, it would seem as if its abandonment were imminent.

Judicious appointments made by Lord Reay.

9. The *Sind Times* (5) of the 21st July says:—Within the short time that Lord Reay has been at the head of the Bombay Government, suffering under the disadvantage of temporary ill-health, Lord Reay has already won a reputation which veteran administrators might well envy. How wonderfully well he has felt the pulse of the people can be judged from some of his most important appointments. The appointment of Sir William Wedderburn to the Secretariat, of Mr. Wordsworth to the shrievalty, of Messrs. Ránade, Dádábhái Navroji, and Dayárám Jethmal to the Legislative Council—these and other appointments show how well the Governor of Bombay chooses his advisers. We Indians owe an immense debt of gratitude to Mr. Gladstone for two Indian appointments, if for nothing else—for having given us a Lord Ripon and a Lord Reay.

Acting magisterial appointments in Bombay.

10. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 30th July says:—It is somewhat objectionable that the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Webb, should have been appointed to act for Mr. Cooper in supersession of the Second Presidency Magistrate. Perhaps it may be argued that the Chief Presidency Magistrate ought to be a European. Leaving this aside, it is surprising that the claims of Messrs. Jayakar and Shivshankar to the post of Third Presidency Magistrate should have been disregarded in favour of a civilian from Ahmednagar. There is no question regarding Mr. Hamilton's abilities but then why should uncovenanted civil servants be deprived of their rights? Civilians have a large field before them and do not allow others to encroach upon it. They should not therefore be permitted to trample upon the rights of uncovenanted servants and educated natives. The selection of a Native barrister for the post would have given much satisfaction to the public. No injustice can, however, be expected from the Government of Lord Reay and it is hoped that the claims of uncovenanted civil servants and those who have acted before as Third Presidency Magistrates will be taken into consideration in making future appointments.

Lieutenant Heyman of Hyderabad.

11. The *Sind Times* (5) of the 24th July sarcastically notices Lieutenant Heyman, Hyderabad Cantonment Magistrate's ignorance of the Evidence Act and asks Government to send him a copy of the Act.

Power of Police-officers to summon journalists to give evidence in police investigations and its effects on the liberty of the press.

12. The same newspaper of the 21st July says:—The District Superintendent of Police may summon us a hundred times as a private individual; we can have no objection to that. What we most emphatically object to is that he should summon us in our capacity as the conductor of a newspaper. It is a standing menace to the liberty of the Press and it is for the Press to see that its liberty is respected—as it is respected by the highest judicial and other authorities. It is just possible that in summoning us the District Superintendent of Police was acting from ignorance. But we suspect it was something more than ignorance alone. At any rate this is a precedent. Other police officers may be inclined to follow the example. We do not look at this question in the light of a personal question. It has not in any way influenced our criticism of the District Superintendent of Police's conduct in the famous inquiry. But the press should widely discuss and agitate the question, and the *Advocate of India* has set an example. The attention of Government should be drawn to this matter, and it must be clearly settled, once for all, whether police officers should have the power to cause any amount of annoyance to the representatives of the

Press. The Press is notoriously the enemy of the police in India; nowhere are the powers of the police so grossly abused as in this country, and in no instance is the vigilance of the Press more necessary than in watching the conduct of the police. For the security, for the position and for the independence of the Press it is indispensable that the police should have no hold over it, other than what can be obtained in a court of law. It was probably never yet known that section 160 of the Criminal Procedure Code arms the police with considerable authority, which may be used as a source of constant and petty—sometimes serious—vexation to the Press. The District Superintendent of Police, Karáchi, has the credit of having made the discovery and he is certain of reaping a rich harvest of fame. But the Indian Press should realise that the supreme possession of the Press—liberty—is in jeopardy and must discuss the situation fully. We hope the Bombay Government's attention has been drawn to this matter by this time.

A new system of lottery in Bombay and a request to Government.

13. With reference to the circulation of handbills and printing of advertisements in newspapers offering prizes of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,500 to the purchasers of a Gujaráti drama entitled "Beherám ane Shirin" of which 20,000 copies are to be issued by the Bombay Cricket Club, a correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitrá* (73) of the 25th July says that Government ought to put a stop to this new system of lottery, which is similar to that pursued by the Beaver newspaper published in Chandernagar.

The poisoning of stray dogs in Dohad and a suggestion to the local police.

14. The *Satyodayá* (118) of the 29th July complains of stray dogs being poisoned in the day time in Dohad, of their running away with pieces of poisoned bread in their mouth and dropping them on the road, thereby creating a likelihood of children or cattle eating them and meeting with death and of their running into the houses of Hindu inhabitants who are much shocked thereby and suggests that they should be poisoned by night with due care.

A Post office wanted at Bávde.

15. A correspondent of the *Shetakaryáncha Kaivári* (14) of the 30th July draws the attention of the postal authorities to the necessity of opening a village post office at Bávde in the Indápur Táluka.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

State interference in the matter of infant marriages and enforced widowhood.

16. In a paragraph headed "Social Reform among Hindus," the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 26th July says:—The Honourable Mr. Melvill thinks that if it could be done "without causing general discontent" he sees "no strong objection to declaring by law that the marriage of girls below the age of 12 is invalid." That an attempt at legislation of the sort would create discontent no one will gain-say. But on what ground is Government desired not to interfere with but to let alone our laws and customs about marriage? On the ground that it should not interfere, being an alien rule, with our religious and social customs. Well, if there is force in that, why do our Courts interfere with these customs by entertaining suits for restitution of conjugal rights, and for other similar objects? Does the Government exist then for merely upholding the present customs, and if it has a right to uphold them, why should it not also have a right to correct them? In every civilized country the State is held entitled to pass laws about marriage, but in India, we behold the absurd anomaly of the State on the one hand professing a benevolent neutrality in religious and social matters and on the other, interfering with them to the extent of upholding the customs that are bad, and that no enlightened State ought to directly or indirectly countenance. If the argument of those who are opposed to State legislation on the marriage question, has any force, those who use it ought to ask Government to wash its hands clean of all and every interference in social questions. But that they will not do. They will in one breath admit the right of the

State for the purpose of perpetuating barbarity and in another solemnly declare that the State ought to let society alone. If legislation is not to be had, let the Legislature do away with this wretched anomaly.

17. The *Vártáhar* (67) of the 25th July informs Government in behalf of many people in India that a legislative enactment in the matter of infant marriages and perpetual widowhood will hurt the minds of the public and will be considered a piece of great public oppression practised by a Government otherwise neutral in religious matters, and earnestly requests Government to pay its attention to other important concerns instead of supporting the strenuous efforts of Mr. Malabári.

The questions of infant marriages and enforced widowhood and the expression of opinion thereon by the Honourable Mr. Melvill.

18. The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 25th July says:—Mr. Malabári is again to the fore and has published two important letters, one from our Judicial Member of Council, and the other from a judge of our High Court, of great prestige. Both these important documents relate to "Infant Marriage," and both of them are in their own way remarkable. But what is still more remarkable is that both these gentlemen, being of such high-standing in the service and so well known generally for their ability and legal training, have not escaped the contagion of Mr. Malabári's offensive notes. No doubt, the Honourable Mr. Melvill writes in a very guarded manner and cautions Mr. Malabári not to be too sanguine. He further seems to intimate that what he has written is written in his private capacity only and ought not to be taken as any indication of what his opinion would be, if the question came before the Legislative Council. This is all right by itself and probably the Honourable gentleman thought that by so wording his letter he would escape all sorts of responsibilities which always attach to public expressions of opinion by persons who are very high in the administration. But we are afraid the popular mind will not quite grasp the minute and technical *saving clauses* with which Mr. Melvill interlards his letter. The people are too obtuse for such fine thinking. They are not habituated to such distinctions which have become quite ordinary things with personages of refined and artificial manners. We have no hesitation in saying that with all the provisos of Mr. Melvill the public will not fail to understand that what is written by him is not written by a Mr. Melvill but is an expression of the opinion of an administrator and a legislator purposely put forth, in a manner, to intimidate the Hindu public into flying into Mr. Malabári's arms. In any country such an expression of opinion by a member of Government would be impolitic and in this country especially it will be positively mischievous. The general Hindu public is sure to read in the Honourable Mr. Melvill's letter an intention to force a marriage law on it, and although we see that such is not his intention, yet we cannot say that it will be quite wrong. Apart from the merits or demerits of this particular question, we unhesitatingly say that such a procedure is always fraught with mischief. A foreigner discussing with a stranger the manners and customs of the Hindu society and not discussing them philosophically, but dealing with them with a view to introduce violent changes into them is a spectacle which only shows how low the Hindu public has fallen. Strangers and mal-contents may abuse and revile them as much as they like; hideous pictures of the morals of their females may be exultingly drawn and disseminated far and wide; gross charges may be levelled against their old men and priests; and yet we shall find a number of people calling themselves Hindus who will not only look placidly on, but will welcome all the rank productions of an abusive imagination with claps of admiration. We strongly protest against such transactions. Foreigners and strangers have no right whatsoever to dictate to Hindu society what customs and manners they ought to give up and what to adopt. We consider the manners of a nation are their own property and whatever may be the opinion of others regarding their value or nature, no stranger has the right of dictating a change in them.

19. The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 25th July, in an article headed "Hindu Social Reform," says:—If the Honourable M. Melvill is strongly opposed to legislation as appears from his first letter to Mr. Malabári, is it not strange that within

only 10 days of his first letter to Mr. Malabári he should have been induced to change his mind in the absence of satisfactory explanation and should have proposed a sketch of the lines on which legislation might proceed? But even with so little prospects of good the Honorable gentleman has thought it proper to sketch out the law, though internally he has been perfectly convinced of its uselessness. The reason of his so doing evidentally appears to be that Mr. Malabári has in his explanation forcibly expressed as his opinion that "a new law is proposed not so much in order to punish a breach of the law as to minimize the chances of such a breach occurring and by placing a higher ideal of life before the public to secure national health and prosperity." And probably this idea of Mr. Malabári regarding the tendency of modern legislation must have weighed a great deal with the Honorable gentleman and forced him as a Judicial Member to make the above proposals. If this our conjecture be true we have only to say that for a person of Mr. Melvill's rank and position to be thus led away is most improper and extremely unbecoming.

Comments on the Honourable Mr. Peile's speech on the Bill for amending Land Revenue Code.

20. The *Sind Times* (5) of the 24th July, in an article headed "Review of the Honourable Mr. Peile's speech on the Bill for Revenue revision and enhancements," says:—Whatever arguments may be adduced to show that the land assessments were heavier under Native Government, it cannot be denied that one good result of payment in kind was that it was always by results. At present in seasons of drought and over-flooding the ryot has to undergo a great deal of trouble before his assessment can be either remitted or reduced proportionately; and after all he is dependent on the sweet will of the revenue officer. The greatest consolation that the cultivator had under the Native *Ráj* was that the State shared with him his losses and his profits. Mr. Peile assures us that revisions take place after thirty years and denies the recurrence of revision settlements sooner. He says, "nowhere in this Presidency has the land revenue been revised more than once and in many districts it has not been revised at all." May we ask the Honourable Member why the land assessments in Upper Sind were revised in 1870 and later on after a brief period of 10 years only? The land-holders after the settlement of 1870 were scarcely settled peacefully when another revision of the land and assessment was held in 1880. But if that settlement was a tentative measure and was intended to guard either the interests of the land-holders or of the Government, *i.e.*, to ascertain whether the then fixed assessments pressed heavily on the ryot or brought in a smaller revenue to Government in comparison with the profits of the land-holders, may we be allowed to ask why after this interesting experiment the revision settlement begun in 1880 should be once more a tentative measure for 10 years only, in some tálukás? And yet this is a fact that we learn from the latest report of the Settlement Department in Sind. Lastly, Mr. Peile commits a very clever fallacy when he tells us that owing to the system of assessments by the village the improvements of the individual land-holders escape notice and that therefore the cry raised about the village assessment system pressing most heavily on individual land-holders is utterly unfounded. The letters of the Lárkhána Zamindárs published last year in the *Sind Sudhár* might be produced to show the Honourable Member how far their individual improvements escaped the notice of the Settlement Officer. They complained that their assessments after the revision were raised two and three fold and that in one notorious instance the assessment was increased 1,100 per cent. These are only typical cases. And yet we are asked to believe that the village assessment system is the best for the land-holder, for his individual improvements are excluded from the consideration on which the enhancements are based.

The Mahomedan Pilgrims and the Land Revenue and Gujarát Tálukdári Bills contrasted.

21. The *Pársi Punch* (110) of the 25th July contains a cartoon representing the Land Revenue, the Mahomedan Pilgrims and the Gujarát Tálukdári Bills now before the Bombay Legislative Council as dancing hand in hand, the middle figure emblematic of the Pilgrims Bill being painted white in contrast to the other two which are painted black, the letter press below them being "A white between two blacks."

Part III.—*Education.*

Technical Education and Lord Dufferin.

22. With reference to a telegram from Simla that the Viceroy has written a minute on the question of technical education and will circulate it among the Provincial Governments, inviting their opinions thereon, the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 26th July is glad to hear Lord Dufferin sees the necessity of paying attention to questions of internal administration and policy instead of occupying himself with the sending of friendly missions to foreign countries.

Criticism of school books.

23. A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 26th July finds fault with the language of the Maráthi third and fourth books of the Government Departmental Series and gives instances of faulty expressions therein used in support of his assertion.

Appointment of the Honourable Badrudin Tyebji as Government Professor of Law in the Law School at Bombay approved.

24. The *Rást Goftár* (114) of the 25th July expresses satisfaction with the appointment of the Honourable Badrudin Tyebji as Government Professor of Law in the Law School at Bombay and regret at the delay which has taken place in raising this first Native Barrister to a seat on the local High Court Bench. [The *Yajdán Parast* (132) of the same date also approves of the appointment.]

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Third-class railway passengers and the Government of India.

25. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78) of the 29th July approves of the resolution issued by the Government of India on the space to be allotted to passengers in third class carriages on Indian railways, says that as long as railway companies are not punished by special legislation for carrying excess passengers in the same way as owners of steamers and hack conveyances, they will not care much for the comfort of third class passengers, and that Government should see that their new resolution is duly attended to. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the same date thanks the Supreme Government for the resolution and hopes that they will manifest the same anxiety in mitigating the other discomforts suffered by third class passengers.]

Part V.—*Native States.*

A complaint against the Mámlatdár of Terdál and the Joint Administrator of Sángli.

26. In the *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 25th July and its previous two issues a correspondent bitterly complains against the Mámlatdár of Terdál and the Joint Administrator of the Native State of Sángli for having summarily permitted a religious procession of the Pandhar Koshti (weavers) in honour of Gugul and Nilkanth through the town of Rabkavi in opposition to the desires and the prescriptive rights of the Lingáyats of the place, says that this proceeding of the authorities has given much offence and led to a disturbance of the public peace and entreats Lord Reay to cause an enquiry to be made in the matter and to call the offending parties to account for their highhanded procedure.

Torturing to death a female convict in Bhúj in the Cutch State.

27. A correspondent of the *Prajáhitpatrá* (111) of the 28th July, writing from Mándvi in Cutch, says that four murderers under sentence of death were recently hanged in the jail at Bhúj and that it is reported that the fifth murderer, who was a female, was tied to a cart and torn asunder.

Colonel Watson, Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and appointments in the political agency of that province.

28. In a communicated article, the *Gujaráti* (96) of the 25th July complains of partiality shown by Colonel Watson, Political Agent of Káthiáwár, now on leave in England, in making appointments to responsible posts in that province, says that the transfers ordered by him when about to leave for England plainly appear to have

been prompted by the tender for the several posts of Shirastedárs in Káthiáwár published in one of its previous issues (*vide* page 15 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 19th June 1886) and adds:—The people think that dissensions will hereafter prevail among the men employed under the Káthiáwár Political Agency as was the case prior to the appointment of Colonel Keatinge to the post of Political Agent in that province. His Excellency Lord Reay ought to enquire into the matter and do justice to the Government servants, who may have been wronged.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
5th August 1886.

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5th August 1886.

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BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31ST JULY 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Comments on the Berár Police Report for 1885.

1. In reviewing the Berár Police Report for 1885, the *Vaidarbh* (2) of the 24th July takes exception to the opinion expressed by the Inspector-General of Police regarding the efficiency and popularity of his department and says:—We know the Inspector-General of Police might put forward the absence on the files of his department of any complaints made by the public against the conduct of his subordinates. This, however, could give him no assistance. For examples are not wanting of the greatest oppression being suffered by the people without a single word of written complaint. If the Police do not hesitate to rob Government whose salt they eat, what guarantee have we that some of them will not take advantage of their night patrolling to rob the ryots whenever and wherever a favourable opportunity occurs? During the year under report 2,732 persons were hastily sent up for trial. This is owing to an absence of an intelligent enquiry on the part of the Police before placing offenders before the magistrate. So anxious are they to obtain convictions and so quick at jumping at conclusions of guilt on insufficient evidence, that even when they obtain a clue they fail to work it to a satisfactory end. But this absence of intelligence at a critical stage of the investigation, *i.e.*, when a clue is first obtained, cannot be counteracted later on. No improvement can, however, be expected in this direction, when the superior police officers are as much wanting in skill and judgment as those below them. It is an illustration of the blind leading the blind. What is required is a better trained class of officers from top to bottom. But these we shall never get, so long as Government are ignorant of the true causes of Police failure. Every year the Head of the Force is permitted to travel out of his way to fix the cause of failure on District Magistrates. But this year he throws the blame on witnesses (paragraph 48) who, he states, are subject to adverse influences such as *persuasion*, *threats*, bribery and forgetfulness of details so that finally cases are lost owing to contradictions, and winds up this paragraph with a curious doctrine, *viz.*, "bad cases dependent on verbal evidence improve with time while *bonâ fide* cases deteriorate." This remark has not been reviewed by the officers through whom the report was submitted, and we are startled at such an erroneous opinion passing unchallenged. In the first place the figures given in paragraph 47 do not warrant the conclusion, as in one only of the three cases therein given were convictions obtained to any great extent

while in the remaining two where property was taken, the results were small. Again if persuasion, threats, &c., are used in order to influence witnesses, the public will have no difficulty in deciding whether the Policeman armed with power and authority or the poor accused is likely to resort to such strategy. Witnesses, as a rule, remember too many details and show other indications of tuition against the trembling creature at the bar! The accused and his relations are much too jealously watched by the keen-eyed Police who never fail to get all favourable evidence recorded at once by a Magistrate and from which, if the witnesses were to turn subsequently, they would be landed for many years in the jail. Who will therefore give evidence in the accused's favour to awaken the animosity of the Police? Village patels are practically tools in the hands of the police and their influence is directed to hushing up complaints and keeping well with the Police who thus exercise complete sway over them, backed up by their own officers. If a Policeman is attacked they swarm like bees from bee-hive. We are glad to find that the poor accused are to be defended by Pleaders, but we cannot hope that this step will help the poor people in bringing the Police oppression to notice as many pleaders are afraid of incurring the displeasure of European Police officers,

Harsh treatment of convicts in Basim and Akola Jails.

2. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1) of the 26th July in its review of the Jail Report of Berár for the year 1885 says :—The two jails of Basim and Akola are unreasonably harsh and persistent in their punishments, notwithstanding unfavourable comments from the higher authorities. We, therefore, suggest that a commission be appointed to enquire whether these jails are so peculiarly situated as to require the infliction of severer punishments on their inmates than in other jails. It seems from the Report that the Resident desires to request the Inspector-General to institute an inquiry into the relative systems prevailing in the Amráoti and Akola Jails, when the question of fettering the convicts will form one of the subjects of inquiry.

Night Schools for Berár.

3. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3) of the 26th July advocates the establishment of Night Schools in Berár for the benefit of such people as appreciate education but cannot avail themselves of the benefits of day schools, and is of opinion that a system of such schools will be a success.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
5th August 1886.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 32 of 1886.

C. R.
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INDIA OFFICE
6 SEP 1886

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 7th August 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do. ...	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
	MARA'THI.			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*23	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*26	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*27	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
*33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
35	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
36	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
*37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
38	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
*39	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
40	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
41	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*48	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
57	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*61	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára...	Do.	200
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	240
*65	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*66	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	475
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
79	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
80	„ Á'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*81	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
82	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
83	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
85	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
90	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
91	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
92	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
93	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
94	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
95	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
96	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
97	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
98	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*99	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
100	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
101	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
102	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
103	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,425
104	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*105	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*106	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
107	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
108	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
109	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
110	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*111	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200
112	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Do.	400
113	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
114	The Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,750
115	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
116	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
117	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
118	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
119	„ Sauráshtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
120	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
121	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
122	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,709
*123	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Ahmedabad	Do.	100
*124	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
125	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
126	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*129	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
130	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
131	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
132	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
133	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*134	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
135	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
136	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
137	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
138	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
139	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 1st August says:—The result of the recent elections in England is by no means cheering to India. Several of our adversaries are again in the winning ranks, while some of our best friends, including the two solitary representatives of this country, are out. But grievous as this result is to us personally, we are not concerned with it so much as with the moral, or rather the general political aspect of it. Making every allowance for excitement and other causes at work, we have still the fact to get over that the English people, as a whole, have shown themselves quite unequal to grasp the idea of *imperial* rule, though they hold doggedly to the idea of *domination*.

Recent general elections in England.

2. The *Sind Times* (5) of the 31st July hears that it has been definitely settled to give a Legislative Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and says:—If the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces is going to have a Council why should not the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjáb also have one? Before, however, the constitution of the Legislative Council is determined upon, it is to be hoped that the Viceroy will take into consideration the recommendation of the last National Congress and will introduce a fair share of real representation in the Council. To increase the number of Legislative Councils on the present system would be sheer waste of public money. In the public press and elsewhere the existing Legislative Councils have been very strongly condemned. The Legislature, as it exists, merely gives effect to the wishes of the executive authorities. There is very often legislation in the dark and quite as often legislation for the sake of legislation only. Legal members of Council are judged by the number of Acts that they get enacted and there is a growing tendency to make fresh laws, their suitability or otherwise being seldom considered. The voice of the people is never listened to, because there is no adequate representation of their interests. The additional Native members in a Legislative Council have really no power to influence or modify any new measure that may be brought before it. It is not merely in the interest of the people that more representatives of the people should be nominated to these Councils. The Government will profit thereby as directly as the people. Legislation will be no longer so foreign, so ill-advised and so ill-adapted as now. The laws will be better suited to the people among whom they will be in force, and they will have in a considerable measure popular sanction. How important it is to obtain popular sanction to the passing of a measure was apparent when Lord Dufferin so prominently mentioned the presence of two Indian members when the Income-tax Bill was brought forward. Only two Indian members were on the Council at that time and every amendment that they put forward was defeated by the overwhelming official majority. This is not the kind of representation that Lord Dufferin should have so enthusiastically spoken of. The additional Indian members are at present powerless in opposition, but they are valuable supporters. When they oppose any measure it is never said that the country opposes that measure, but if they support it their support is at once proclaimed to be the support of the country. No one really believes that Legislation in India is really in sympathy with the people, although the Government often appears to be anxious that important measures should have the apparent sanction of the people. The right of interpellation is unknown to the Legislative Councils, and they are as unrepresentative as any other government institution in the country. The creation of a new Legislative Council affords an excellent opportunity to Lord Dufferin to set himself right with the country. He may make the new Council really representative and may allow the province to be well represented.

Character of the present Legislative Councils and the necessity of having more representatives of the people in them.

3. The *Yajdán Parast* (132) of the 1st August, in referring to the expected visit of Lord Dufferin to Bombay in October next, doubts whether His Lordship will receive a grand reception from the people like the one he received when he first landed in Bombay about two years ago, as his policy has disappointed them, and adds that he should change it.

Lord Dufferin's coming visit to Bombay and the policy of his government.

4. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 5th August says that the departure of the Honourable C. P. Ilbert for England to take up his new appointment of Assistant Parliamentary Counsel will cause much pain to the Native public, inasmuch as he has been a great well-wisher of the Natives, and suggests that he should be duly honoured by them on the occasion of his leaving India and that Native Political Associations should move in the matter. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 6th August recommend the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice West as successor to Mr. Ilbert in the Viceregal Council as suggested by the *Times of India*. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 7th August approves also of the name of Sir Charles Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras, for the post.

The Honourable C. P. Ilbert and the selection of his successor in the Supreme Council.

5. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 5th August says :—Mr. Grant Duff is now made Sir Grant Duff. If the distinction conferred on him is merely for form's sake, then let Mr. —we beg pardon—Sir G. Duff enjoy it. But if it is intended to be a reward for services rendered, then men will come to think that a person should cut a very sorry figure in the performance of his duty in order to win distinctions in the service. The bestowal of the new title, to which the metamorphosis of Mr. Grant Duff into Sir Grant Duff—which name, by the bye, jarrs in our ears—is due, will encourage the successor of Mr. Grant Duff to walk in the footsteps of his predecessor. We are sorry to see such distinctions thrown away on worthless persons and to see them lowered in the estimation of the people. We are glad to see that the Governor of Madras has made up his mind to bid farewell to these shores earlier than 5th November. [The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 1st August expresses similar sentiments. The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (43) of the 5th August observes :—If Government have conferred this undeserved title on the Governor of Madras for his conduct of indifference towards the rayats they are certainly wrong. If such a course of bestowal of titles be continued by Government, secret oppression will rise in value in the country and seeds of hatred will be sown among the subjects and the safety of the British rule will be jeopardized. Government should therefore minutely distinguish between a faithful and honest servant and a flattering subordinate before making a gift.]

The Governor of Madras and the title bestowed upon him.

6. The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 1st August proposes that the District Magistrates should be completely relieved of their magisterial duties and some of the Assistant Collectors at least should be converted into Joint Magistrates and placed under the District Judges. It says :—In addition to this each district may be supplied with one or more Subordinate Judges, and they should be entrusted with magisterial powers. The work of administering justice, both civil and criminal, is placed into the hands of one individual, the Sessions Judge. The High Court does the same, and we fail to understand why the same principle should not be made applicable to the lower grades. The combination of revenue and judicial functions is unnatural and contrary to all sound principles. Besides, the magisterial duties very materially interfere with the revenue work, and the Collector and the Mámlatdár find little time to devote to the principal part of their duties, *viz.*, that of acquainting themselves with the real condition of the people. The subordinate revenue service has very materially improved in quality during the last few years and the Graduate Mámlatdár will, we have no doubt, be of valuable service as the best interpreter of Government measures and popular wishes. At present his magisterial duties prevent him from freely mixing with the people and leave him ignorant as to what is going on around him. The new magisterial service ought to be a graded service in the Judicial Department and the Joint Magistrates ought to get at District Judgeships according to fitness. This reform will remove the block in the Civil Service promotions, reduce the charges on account of the collection of land revenue and relieve funds a good deal. Our estimate is that after deducting the cost of the additional Sub-Judges that may be necessary, the annual saving under law and justice will be over

A scheme for the separation of the judicial from the executive branch of the public service as a means of retrenchment in expenditure.

Rs. 40,000. By the conversion of half the number of Assistant Collectors into Joint Magistrates the staff of the Judicial Department will be strengthened by about 18, and the cost of land revenue collection would be reduced by at least Rs. 45,000. These two items make up the additional grant of Rs. 85,000 now debited to land revenue and credited to law and justice. Should the staff of the District Judges be strengthened by that of the Joint Magistrates now proposed, the District Judges will find more time to devote to civil duties and their powers may then be safely enlarged to the relief of the High Court.

Reduction in the Survey Department.

7. In alluding to the notice served upon seventeen classers and measurers of the Southern Marátha Revenue Survey that their services will be dispensed with after a certain date, the *Dhárwár Vritt* (25) of the 5th August regrets that Government should think of dispensing with the services of persons employed on the permanent establishments and thus sending them adrift and says :—If it be found indispensable to break up a permanent establishment, it is an invariable rule to provide the employés with places in some other Departments. The same step ought to be taken in regard to the classers and measurers, several of whom have almost completed the period of their pensionable service. The subordinates of the Survey Department perform more laborious work and receive comparatively smaller salaries than employés in other departments and their case ought to receive due consideration.

Contemplated abolition of the Small Cause Courts at Poona, Ahmedabad and Surat, and suggestions in connection therewith.

8. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (73) of the 1st August disapproves of the contemplated abolition of the Small Cause Courts at Poona, Ahmedabad and Surat and the transfer of the powers enjoyed by them to Subordinate Judge's Courts, as such a measure will cause much inconvenience, delay and loss of money to suitors, and hopes that the Judges of the Bombay High Court will take into consideration the convenience of the labourers, artizans and petty traders who resort to the Small Cause Court at Surat before giving their opinion on the matter. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 2nd August suggests that instead of abolishing the Small Cause Courts at Poona and Ahmedabad, which do useful work, the Assistant Judges in cities where there are District and Assistant Judges, should be done away with and their work transferred to the Small Cause Courts, thus effecting a large saving. The *Praja Hitapatrá* (111) of the 4th August says that instead of abolishing these Small Cause Courts, which bring in large profits to Government every year, and throwing several Native gentlemen out of employment at a time when the Home Government is pressing the Supreme and Provincial Governments to increase their number in Government service by employing them at two-thirds of the salary given to Europeans, several useless posts in the Revenue Survey and Customs Preventive Departments and the new class of Police probationers should be done away with. Moreover, Government will save thousands of rupees by reducing by 20 per cent. the pay of all Government officers. The paper does not know whether the Small Cause Court at Karáchi, which has an European Judge, is to share the same fate. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 3rd and 5th August, writing from Surat, suggests that Government can well effect a saving by employing a clerk on Rs. 50 per mensem in place of the Registrar of the Court at Broach, and that the large salaries of from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,200 of the Judges of Small Cause Courts should be reduced and Subordinate Judges of the first class employed in their stead.

A proposal for the appointment of Natives in the Revenue Survey Department.

9. The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 1st August says :—We find that there are more than 40 superior appointments in the Revenue Survey Department, yet none of the officers is a Native. There is nothing in law or fact to prevent Government from appointing a few Natives in that Department. Under the Supreme Government even the Geological Survey contains Native officers, and although the Bombay Revenue Survey is filled with European gentlemen from both the covenanted and the uncovenanted ranks, Government does not find a single Native qualified for the work of the Survey.

Why cannot a few of the best men from the College of Science be occasionally offered appointments in this department?

The practice of providing legal help to persons charged with murder and the Bombay Government.

10. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 7th August says:—We hear that owing to the increase in the expenditure incurred for providing counsel to persons charged with murder, the Bombay Government is thinking of reducing it by giving this help only to those whom the trying Judge may recommend for the same. The large amount of money spent on this head last year was owing to the uncommon case of the Talávia rioters of Broach and it is to be hoped that the Government will duly ponder over the matter before reducing this useful item of expenditure.

The income-tax and its working in the mofussil.

11. The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad of the 5th August complains of the arbitrary conduct of some District Collectors in assessing the amount of the income-tax to be realized from the districts under their charge, of their taking pride in bringing the amount up to or in excess of the estimates framed by them, and says that the instructions issued by them to Mámlatdárs to collect certain amounts from certain villages change the income-tax into contributions from villages. Such a system, says the paper, causes much hardship to poor men and the Government of Lord Reay should put a stop to it. It is said that under this system Rs. 10,000 had to be collected in the Sánand Táluka instead of Rs. 8,200, the town of Sánand itself having to contribute Rs. 2,000 as income-tax when the receipts on account of the license-tax amounted only to Rs. 700. The *Hitechchhu* cannot vouch for the truth of this statement, but it requests the Bombay Government to enquire into the matter, as it throws discredit on the present *regime*. The Sánand, Prántij, Modása and Gogha Tálukás are chiefly inhabited by illiterate and poor men, and this fact ought to be taken into consideration in fixing the amount of the income-tax, as the aggrieved parties cannot appeal to civil courts under the Income-tax Act.

Military pensioners and the income-tax.

12. The *Pandit* (143) of the 6th August hears that the income-tax is charged on pensions of Native military officers, and says that military pensioners should evidently be exempted from the tax like military officers in service.

Acting appointments in Bombay and the Government of Lord Reay.

13. In an article headed "A Jobbery," the *Gujaráti* (96) of the 1st August complains of the Bombay Government having disregarded the resolution issued by the Government of India in 1879 regarding the appointment of Natives to posts carrying with them salaries of Rs. 200 or more, styles the appointment of Mr. Hamilton and Surgeon Milne as Acting Third Presidency Magistrate and Acting Professor of Chemistry respectively as two "jobs," complains of the claims of Mr. Shivshankar Govindrám and of Dr. Moreshvar and Mr. Náegámvála to these posts having been overlooked, and adds that the latter nomination shows that Natives are not to be given high posts, though they may be found worthy of holding them and that the disregard of the claims of Natives and of former Government Resolutions under the wise *regime* of Lord Reay is a matter for regret. The paper thinks that Lord Reay does not know anything in the matter of the appointment of Mr. Hamilton as Acting Presidency Magistrate. [The *Rást Goftár* (114) of the same date says that the public view with regret the violation of the practice hitherto followed of having one European and two Native Presidency Magistrates in Bombay under the *regime* of such a Governor as Lord Reay and that the Natives have lost a valuable right thereby.]

Rape committed by a European planter named Pinches on a *Kuli* girl in Jorehat, Assam, and a request to the Government of India.

14. The *Pársi Punch* (110) of the 1st August contains a cartoon in which Indiana invokes the Deity on her knees to help her daughters from European ravishers, a naked *Kuli* woman in great distress being by her side, while the goddess of justice stands unconcerned with her face turned in the opposite direction, where a European is pourtrayed as defying the goddess. The letter-press runs as follows:—Justitia completely mesmerized—An eleventh incar-

nation prayed for. Hind—Descend, Oh Vishnu! Preserving Deity! and save my daughters from these ravishers. (Read accounts in the Bengal journals of the horrible outrage by planter Pinches on Khenta Damenee, a *Kuli* girl). [The *Yajdán Parast* (132) of the 1st and the *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 4th August, in noticing this Assam Rape Case, request the Bengal and Supreme Governments to enquire into the matter and to root out such scandals. The *Gujarátí* (96) of the 1st August complains strongly against the failure of justice in this case and says that Mr. Arbuthnot, the Commissioner of Jorehat, who tried it, has made himself liable to punishment for tarnishing British justice and that the Calcutta High Court should enquire into it. A few Maráthi papers also bitterly complain against the tyranny of the Assam planters over the Native labourers in their service.]

Annual report for 1885 of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay and suggestions in connection therewith.

15. In commenting on the Annual Report for 1885 of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, the *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 5th August says:—In the year under report 1,100 persons died of snake-bite, and it is necessary that the poor people residing in Thána, Ratnágiri and Hyderabad, where a large number of such deaths occurs every year, should be informed of the simple and handy measures that can be taken to check the fatal effects of snake-bite. Though the Sanitary Commissioner gives a number of statistical tables in his valuable report, it is surprising that he should have omitted to classify certain important matters according to communities. Such particulars regarding the number of deaths from suicide and accidents, would show what classes of people suffered most from suicide, snake-bite and accidents. Information as regards fatal accidents in spinning and weaving mills and factories would also prove useful. 748 persons committed suicide in the year under report. This is a large number and it is necessary that some remarks be made in the annual report on the general causes of these deaths. But the largest number of deaths in the Bombay Presidency is caused by fever, about three-fourths of the total number of deaths in 1885 having resulted from it. During the last twelve years 32¼ lákhs of people died of fever in the Bombay Presidency. This fact does no credit to the costly Health Departments of this Presidency. Though dispensaries exist in almost all villages, why cannot fever mixture be kept in stock in police stations in the same way as cholera mixture is kept in times of epidemic? It is true that the number of deaths from fever will not thereby be completely checked but some good will surely result therefrom.

Want of salt in the Ratnágiri District and a proposal for opening salt depôts by Government.

16. The *Jagan Mitrá* (35) of the 2nd August complains that on account of the discontinuance of the preparation of salt in Ratnágiri for the interests of Government, the people find it difficult to get that article at a reasonable price, as the traders at that place being poor have very small quantities of salt in their possession and therefore sell it at a high price. It is therefore necessary, says the paper, that Government should open salt depôts in some places in this district in order that the supply of this necessary article of consumption to the rayats may become plentiful.

Encouragement to private industry and the Government Photozincographic Press.

17. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 2nd August says that it is against the intention of Government to encourage private industry that school maps should be printed in the Government Photozincographic Press, and requests the Bombay Government to order an enquiry as to why the Map of Gujarát was printed at that press when the amount of its original tender for the work of printing was greater than that of a private agency, and how it was that the fact that the tenders of private presses were lower was brought to the notice of the Photozincographic Office, which acting upon that information reduced the amount of its tender and thus deprived the other bidders of the job. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 1st August expresses similar sentiments.]

18. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 7th August, writing from Surat, says that though a deputation of the citizens of that place waited sometime ago on Mr. Lely, the then Collector of Surat, and represented their grievances in the matter of the bad Mhowra liquor sold by Mr. Dubásh, the ábkári farmer, and the necessity of distilling it twice, and Mr. Lely agreed with the members of the deputation in the matter of their complaint, yet nothing has been done in compliance with the wishes of the people, as Mr. Dubásh has been given the ábkári *ijára* for a fresh period of three years without any additional conditions being imposed on him.

The ábkári *ijára* at Surat and the liquor sold by Mr. Dubásh.

19. The *Sind Sudhár* (148) of the 24th July says:—How often have the inhabitants of Hyderabad complained that the Baluch sepoys are a source of annoyance to the people of the town, but Government have not as yet redressed the grievance complained of. Let the Baluch sepoys commit murders, let them plunder the town, let them take undue liberties with the helpless women, let them raise disturbances and tumults, still our benign British Government will not punish them. Why have Government officers turned a deaf ear to the complaints of the people and failed to make any satisfactory arrangements, although they have on several occasions themselves seen the Baluch sepoys committing outrages? To bring these unruly sepoys to their proper senses is the duty of regimental officers; but these officers seem to dread the lawless Baluchis. They think that slight severity towards these rebellious Baluchis, who fight gallantly in the field, may result in mutiny or desertion from the regiment. Whenever a complaint has hitherto been made to the commanding officers of the regiment of violence committed by the Baluch sepoys in the town, the reply of these officers has been "Bring these lawless men here to us and we will punish them," although they must be well aware that the helpless and cowardly inhabitants of the town could not possibly do this. The townspeople have no such enmity to the Baluch sepoys that they would prefer *false* complaints against them, nor have they any spite against sepoys in general. Several regiments containing men of different races and nationalities, such as Deccanies, Madrasis and Punjábis, have been stationed here from time to time, but not a word has been said against any of them. It is because the Baluchis are the cause of constant vexation that people complain so often of them. If the sepoys bore good characters, their presence would only be a source of happiness to the people, for they are the protectors of the country. If these Baluchis were to give the Europeans the very smallest part of the annoyance they give the townspeople the regiment would soon be disbanded. In Hyderabad there are many sorcerers and sooth-sayers. Let one of these set any of the demons under his control to influence a sepoy to go for the European and then you will see the result. In a twinkling the whole regiment will be banished. But it is a matter of no great consequence if Natives suffer. They should offer their thanks for receiving no further injury. Don't you remember that day when a well-known European official while reminding the civilized inhabitants of Sind of the rule of the Amirs advised them not to be discontented, as at present peace and security prevail in the country, while under the rule of the Amirs many murders and oppressions were committed. This means in other words that, if the Town Inspector of Karáchi were to treat a real murder as a natural death, people like Seth Hamanmal should not disclose the true state of things, but let the police do what they like, for in the Mir's time many oppressive acts were committed by the Dafedárs of Chaukis; or if the Police Superintendent were in a fit of passion to direct his assistant to prosecute a certain Seth and get him imprisoned, Mr. Gibbons should not, after rummaging through the pages of the Criminal Procedure Code, pronounce such an order an illegal one, because during the days of the Amirs a Kotvál could with impunity order any innocent man to be put to death. If a complaint were brought before Dr. Pollen that a certain Mukhtyárkar or the Deputy Collector of his district had for some unknown reasons vexatiously sent a certain person to the Nára Jail, instead of a jail hard by, then what Dr. Pollen should do in such a case is to send back the complainants, saying that they ought not to be ungrateful, because this kind of oppression is nothing

Annoyance from Baluch sepoys in Hyderabad.

compared to that practised in former times, when their ancestors were impressed like sheep and subjected to brutal and merciless treatment. This is a valid ground and the regimental officers act up to it. During the Amir's rule Baluchis used to torment the people, but now they vex the people only once a week or fortnight, and we should not mind their having an occasional spree. But if Government and its officials do not object to this, the sufferers at least do, and they can only consider it a faulty Government that entertains ferocious dogs, who instead of guarding the people, worry them. The Baluchis have made themselves infamous every where. They should now be turned out of Sind and employed on some frontier duty.

Illegitimate children and infant marriages.

20. In adverting to the returns of illegitimate children in Scotland, the *Nyáyá Sindhu* (47) of the 2nd August deprecates the practice of deferring marriages till the parties should come of age to make their own choice as obtaining in the West, and admires the custom of early marriage prevailing in India as greatly diminishing the number of illegitimate children.

Caution to Government regarding a theatre in Poona.

21. In referring to the loss of human life caused by fire in a theatre at Tinnevelly, the *Poona Vaibhav* (50) in its issue of the 1st August draws the attention of the Government and the Municipality to the weakness of the A'nandodbhava Theatre at Poona.

Complaint against judicial officers.

22. The *Karnátak Mitrá* (38) of the 29th July speaks of a lower judicial officer as being very corrupt and of another as passing unjust decisions at the instigation of others, but does not give the names of the officers complained against.

Complaint against a Second Class Magistrate.

23. The *Pratod* (53) of the 2nd August publishes a letter from a correspondent exposing the eccentric conduct of a Second Class Magistrate by stating that he ordered a police pátil to produce before him a number of village children with their parents for being vaccinated at a time when it was raining hard, but that the vaccinator having then no lymph in his possession the villagers were sent back and the police pátil, who under the orders of the Magistrate had brought them before him, was called names and a weak peon was given a slap in his face by the Magistrate, who could not vent his anger on the pátil on account of the latter being stout and of a fiery disposition. The correspondent threatens to expose the name of the Magistrate if he did not mend his ways soon.

Complaint against the Mahálkari of Bhatkal and Mr. Wiltshire.

24. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (135) of the 30th July says that Mr. Bhimáji Vyankatesh, now Acting Mahálkari of Bhatkal, determined the sentence to be passed in a criminal case before him by lottery while he was Head Kárkun at Kumta, that though this fact was brought to the notice of Mr. Wiltshire by the accused in the above case, he only referred the complaint back to the Magistrate complained against, but made no enquiry into the matter himself, and requests Government to institute an enquiry on the subject, in order that the confidence of the public in the sound administration of justice under the British Government may not be shaken.

Adulteration in *ghee* in Bombay and a suggestion to the police.

25. A correspondent of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (103) of the 1st August complains of the sale of adulterated *ghee* in Bombay and its baneful effects, and says that the *ghee* imported from Arabia is generally mixed with fat and oil and turns poisonous as it becomes old, and that the police would be able to detect the offenders in this respect, if they were to inspect the stock held by the Bombay and Calcutta agents of Arabian Jewish merchants. The editor, in a note, supports this complaint.

Thefts in Dhulia, Khándesh.

26. Referring to a recent theft at Dhulia, the *Khándesh Vaibhav* (41) of the 30th July attributes the large number of thefts reported of late to the poverty of the rayats, their vice of drinking and also to the insufficient strength of the Police Department, and asks whether Government are not to blame in the matter.

27. A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (148) of the 24th July writes :—

A suggestion to the postal authorities in Sind.

In 1882 the Mail Train left Karáchi at 1-30 P.M. and arrived at Kotri at 7 P.M. It left Kotri at 6 A.M. and arrived at Karáchi at 11 A.M. Then for the convenience of passengers to and from Karáchi it was resolved that the steamer should anchor at Gidu instead of at Kotri for the night. Since that time the steamer has been anchoring at Gidu. But now that the times of the arrival and departure of trains have changed, there appears no reason for the steamer anchoring at Gidu. The following advantages would accrue, if the steamer were to anchor at Kotri, *viz.*, the post would arrive at Hyderabad half an hour earlier than at present, and passengers and post from Hyderabad could leave half an hour later than they do now. We hope arrangements will be made in the matter.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

28. In writing on Bill No. IV. of 1885, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 1st August says :—

A proposal for referring the Revenue Assessment Bill to a Select Committee and to Urban and Rural Boards.

In all revision operations a mischievous tendency appears to have grown up and it is this tendency of recouping loss of revenue by any means that has brought the greatest discredit on the department. We do not know whom to hold responsible for it, the Survey Department or Government. For aught we can say, evidence leans on the side of the Department and against Government. All the voluminous survey files bear testimony to the fact that the inordinate desire to look upon the land of the country as belonging to the State has influenced settlement and revision operations throughout, and it is to this feeling of proprietary right, silently urged but publicly denounced, that the much vexed question of the taxation of sub-soil water owes its origin. The second reading of the Bill has been deferred, and we take the liberty of suggesting that before the Bill is read for the second time, it be referred to a Select Committee. It appears to us to be very necessary to go into the subject of enhancements more fully, a work which can be best done by a Select Committee and not by the whole Council. We also think it necessary that the Bill should be referred to the Urban and Rural Boards for their opinion, so that the Select Committee may have the benefit of outside advice and information. The Bill is very important and ought not to be pushed through in haste.

29. In an article headed "Random Assertions and Ugly Facts, or the Honourable Mr. Peile's Apology for over Assessments," the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 1st August says :—

Comments on the Honourable Mr. Peile with regard to the Revenue Assessment Bill.

The administrative operations of Government are carried on in such secrecy that the people are totally in the dark in matters which concern their nearest interests. The officials hold all the facts and what are held to be facts in their possession and guard the information with dragon-like care, and the consequence is that for subjects to seek redress against any official wrong is a Herculean and almost impossible task, and all their efforts to speak out their grievances meet with the reward that they are random assertions. The forest grievance is an instance in point. It touches the everyday life of the masses, yet they are helpless before the all powerful department. The subject which immediately calls forth these remarks however is the theory and practice of our Revenue Survey and Assessment. These have met with a masterly vindication in the Council Hall at Poona at the hands of the Honourable Mr. Peile. We believe that in this case Mr. Peile himself is a victim of his own cleverness and want of practical acquaintance with the work of administration. He has been Under Secretary and Secretary to Government, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, Director of Public Instruction, Tálukdári Settlement Officer, and Political Agent, but never a District Collector or Judge. His information regarding revenue work is thus derived from official papers and it must be admitted that in dealing with papers even of a most complicated sort he has few equals and no superiors in the service. It is thus that in this case Mr. Peile has only presented the side of the Survey Officers in an able manner. But that he has not been able to see and much less therefore to represent the

other side is evident from the admission of the one-sided practice made by the Government of Bombay itself a few years back in a despatch to the Secretary of State.

The Revenue Assessment Bill and suggestions in connection therewith.

30. The *Praja Matá* (112) of the 31st July, in referring to the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill now before the Bombay Legislative Council, dwells at length on the pains taken by the rayat to plant and rear trees and the difficulty at present experienced by him in reaping the fruits of his labour owing to the want of a general rule on the subject, and says that the following articles be embodied in the Bill:—(1) That trees of any kind may be planted and reared in any place, but that they shall not be felled when green, save with the sanction of the proper authorities. (2) That the bábul tree may be cut down even when green, if required for fuel and agricultural purposes, but that a fee shall be charged thereon if sold. (3) That three-fourths of the wood of withered trees bearing fruit and all fruits may be claimed by the rayat. (4) That it shall be the duty of the Mámlatdár to give permission for felling trees and that no stamp duty shall be levied on petitions for it. (5) That the rayat shall inform the Mámlatdár of his planting and rearing a tree, so that he may keep a note of it.

Authority of Hindu castes and a necessity for permissive rather than prohibitive law on the subject of early marriages.

31. In an article on "The Early Marriage Question," the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 2nd August says:—The autonomy of caste as a religious institution, prescribing rules of conduct in social matters and punishing their breach with fine or excommunication, at one time existed in its integrity; now it exists only in name. The man that drinks and dines at hotels on the sly is as much a member of his caste as the man who does not. Castes have been partially reduced to a chaotic state and things which fifteen or twenty years ago would have been regarded as degrading are now silently tolerated. And one result of this chaotic condition—which, by the way, we are not sorry for altogether, since, though it shows that we are fast becoming a nation of hypocrites, it also indicates that caste is losing its hold—is that what is called *representation* in the case of castes is almost gone out of fashion. There is no leadership—each man is, practically, a law unto himself. Therefore it is useless to rely on "leaders" of castes taking the lead. And if on the other hand, Government is to wait till the people themselves in one voice ask for its interference, it may indeed have to wait for ever. It is hopeless therefore to expect any good coming out of either "representatives of each caste taking the lead" or of Government putting the performance of its duty in the matter in abeyance, until the people in a body are able to rise and say—now legislate for us. Government, as we have all along insisted in these columns, has a certain duty to perform in the matter; and we look at its share in the matter, as indeed it ought to be looked at, without any reference to the question of social reform. There is no doubt the ruling power in India is asked to take and does every day take cognisance of questions relating to the marital rights of its subjects. A husband claiming restitution of conjugal rights from his wife or a wife claiming maintenance from her husband now resorts to our courts of justice and gets relief. It is therefore sheer nonsense to plead for non-interference. Now, the power that has the right to interfere has and ought to have as well the power of imposing the conditions, subject to which it will, when called upon, take cognisance of these matters. It may be said in reply that the conditions may be contrary to the laws of those on whom they may be imposed as the Government has promised to apply to these people their own laws. We admit the force of this argument; and therefore we say that the conditions which the Government should seek to impose, should take the form of relieving or permissive rather than prohibitive laws. The Hindu Shástras say that a marriage tie contracted during the minority of either of the parties to it is valid. We do not ask Government to declare such marriages invalid. But when one of the two parties to such a marriage on attaining the age of majority feels that he or she, as the case may be, ought not to be bound by it, since he or she had no choice given in the matter, why in the name of fairness should the ruling power raise its hand against him or her and say *you shall remain bound by such marriages as you are a Hindu?* Those who wish to submit to the laws,

let them be compelled to submit to them. But why not relieve people who may desire to be relieved? It is said against this that those that want relief of this kind may get it, but they have no right to call themselves Hindus and remain in Hindu society, while refusing to be bound by its laws. That is a matter with which, we say, the ruling power ought to have no concern. It is a matter for Hindu society to deal with in the exercise of its autonomy. If a man or woman on attaining the legal age of majority repudiates his or her marriage and thereby violates the Hindu Shástras, let his or her caste punish him or her for it; the community has no right to expect help in this respect from the State. The State is bound to relieve people from laws the unreasonableness of which is patent and acknowledged. It is in the exercise of that duty that in spite of formidable opposition, the Government passed the Widow Marriage Act. We are not asking Government to establish a new precedent or lay down a novel principle; we are calling upon it to act upon its own policy of continuity. It is only in this way that Government can do something in the matter, and this moderate measure of reform ought not to meet with the opposition of even the Tapers and Tadpoles of our social politics.

Legislation on early marriages disapproved.

32. In writing upon the question of early marriages and the necessity of legislation thereon, the *Vártáhar* (67) of the 1st August considers that those people who are calling upon Government to interfere in the matter and pass an enactment in connection therewith, are likely to cause a great confusion in Hindu Society, the major portion of which is against legislation, and advises the people to hold public meetings, pass resolutions therein against the advisability of legislative measures being taken, and communicate the resolutions to Government instead of keeping quiet at this juncture.

Suggestions for the improvement of the Indian Companies' Act.

33. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 1st August publishes a correspondent's letter on the working of some of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay and says:—The facts stated in the letter reveal little more than is generally known to those who have watched the course of the industry with any care. But for the body of ignorant shareholders who are victimized to a system of elaborate intrigue, and for the Government which encourages by its inaction this scandalous state of affairs, the revelations are not without value. It is now more than three years since we discussed the subject in a series of articles. Things have grown worse since then. A number of the so-called prosperous mill concerns seem to have been working at a loss. They are kept up merely in order to enable the agents to earn their commission, and when the crash comes it will ruin thousands of investors and discredit an industry which is capable of almost indefinite expansion if only honestly managed. We do not wish to say anything in this place about particular agents or directors and their ways of business. Investing the bulk of their capital by way of speculation they probably think themselves justified in squeezing every pie out of the wretched shareholders, many of whom have thrown in their all under temptation. But what are we to think of the shareholders and their legal advisers? We have been urging some of them to take up this important public question. But they explain that the contest between capitalists in possession and small investors without a voice is so unequal that the Legislature alone can restore stability to the Cotton Spinning business of Bombay. A few improvements in the Indian Companies' Act would set things right directly. For instance it may be enacted:—(1) That after reaching a certain stage of financial depletion a Company should wind up its business, instead of prolonging its existence to the bitter end and to the complete ruin of the shareholders, only for the sake of the agent's commission. (2) That the rule which gives one vote for one share should be done away with, and the practice followed by the Bombay Bank and some other public concerns should be enforced, so that a Director may not swamp the shareholders by the number of shares he possesses. (3) That a Director be called upon to make an affidavit as to what number of shares he possesses, so that he may not have his creatures for other Directors on the Board, and by assigning shares to his servants and dependents he may not outvote *bonâ fide* shareholders, and thus ruin the concern. (4) That dividends should be declared by a majority of real and *bonâ fide* shareholders.

(5) That an Examiner of Accounts be appointed to look into cash balances and thus remove temptations from the way of Secretaries and others to misappropriate large sums. (6) That agents be appointed by a majority of shareholders. (7) That one of the two auditors should be appointed by Government and the other by the shareholders. (8) That the borrowing power of the Company should be limited to a reasonable extent. At present, starting with five lákhs, an agent may run up to fifty lákhs without any prospect of success, his own commission being his be-all and end-all. (9) That a Company is not to commence business before the whole or most of the capital is subscribed. Otherwise, for his own commission the agent begins at any time, borrows what he can get for his shares, mortgages the mill before it is built, and thus begins and ends in ruin. (10) That the amount of money for the current expenses of a Company (a very large sum generally) should be deposited with a bank and not remain with the Secretary, who can be allowed to retain a fair amount of petty cash for daily expenditure. These are some of the suggestions which may be adopted with great advantage. We trust the Government of India may see its way to supplying at least a few of the omissions we have pointed out in the Companies' Act, especially if it take up similar questions at Mr. Justice Scott's instance.

PART III.—*Education.*

Comments on the Viceroy's Memorandum on technical education.

34. In reviewing the Viceroy's Note on Technical Education, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 1st August says:—The memorandum has devoted 18 of its paragraphs to recommendations. Most of these are perfectly vague and also one-sided. We call them "one-sided" because they are mostly suggestive of mere improvements in the already existing departments of technical instruction, such as those of Law, Medicine, Engineering, &c. It is not for this purpose that a universal cry for technical education is raised by the people. The object of the cry is not certainly to block up the courses already open, but to open up new ones in addition to those that exist. Consistently with this object then it is doubtful whether the opening up of a number of law classes would be of any great service to the country. We must have special professional schools established, where instruction, theoretical as well as practical, in regard to different trades is given. Otherwise, if the course suggested in the memorandum be put into actual practice, the result would inevitably be the conversion of the existing schools into workshops, which is indeed not a desirable thing at all. There is also another recommendation equally useless with the above, *viz.*, that instruction in drawing be made compulsory in all schools and that competency to teach drawing be made an essential qualification of teachers. Of what avail would instruction in drawing be, we ask, if there be no higher aim sought for than merely preparing students *for learning trades* and thus simply giving another turn to the present current of liberal education? Liberal education, in our opinion, has not yet been plentiful enough, taking into consideration the total extent and population of our country, to need any check to be put upon it. To try to do so at so early a stage of progress bespeaks extreme short-sightedness and selfishness of purpose on the part of those who advocate technical education for the sake of mere diversion of the present current. What matters it if, as years roll on, political questions come to be discussed, as in the civilized countries like England, in every nook and corner of the town? If our country is to rise at all, it must train up its people to discuss politics even in streets and stables. Not only Jágirdárs and Sardárs but even Chobdárs and common coolies ought to be able to join their voice with their learned brethren of higher ranks. Liberal education then cannot and ought not to be checked at all. We would, on the contrary, heartily support any scheme for advancing that sort of education still further. It would therefore clearly appear from what we have said above that the present is an ill-conceived attempt at introducing technical education, inasmuch as it looks forward by way of hastily drawn up recommendations to strike the axe at the root of that education which alone has made us what we now are. We hope our popular Governor, reputed as he is as an eminent educationist, will look into the question in general and into the Viceroy's momorandum in parti-

cular, with a more searching insight, and not be carried away by the general run of opinion which in respect of the present question has, we believe, been erroneously formed.

Government law school in Bombay and its inefficiency.

35. In an article on Lord Dufferin's Note on Technical Education, the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 2nd August observes :—In Bombay there is the mockery of a law school, but it is well known that the school performs no other function than that of registering the attendance of students qualifying for the LL. B. Examination. It seems to be a well-understood tradition between the professors and their pupils that the former are not to teach and the latter are not to learn any law there. If any professor is vain enough, which is very rare, to attempt any instruction, his attempts are resented by the students. If any students on the other hand, are desirous of learning, the professors are so habituated to take things easily that they do not trouble themselves much about the students' desires. Such at least was the state of the Bombay Law School some ten years ago when the present writer attended it, and he has no reason to think that it has improved since. Such a state of things, it need hardly be said, is a disgrace to the department which tolerates it. About a thousand rupees or so are spent in salaries on this school every month without a tittle of advantage to any one but the happy recipients of those salaries. And unless the school is to be put in more efficient working order we warmly recommend it as the fittest subject for the consideration of the Finance Committee.

Increase in the school-fees in Surat and the policy of making English education dear disapproved.

36. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 6th August disapproves of the policy of making English education dear at a time when the people chiefly depend upon it for their maintenance and honour and when the taste for it is increasing among them, and says that such an objectionable policy is being now pursued in Gujarát by raising the school-fees in Ahmedabad and Surat, that the people of Ahmedabad have already publicly protested against the increase, that though the increase in the fees at Surat may be apparently trifling, it will tell upon the poor and middle classes in these hard times and will retard the progress of education, that education is a necessity for the Natives and not a luxury as stated by Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, N. D., in his letter to the Surat Municipal Board, and that it is a matter for regret that either the Educational Department or the Government should make education dear when the public expect it to be cheapened, and adds :—It is true that Government wish to lessen their responsibility in such matters and to see the people gradually undertaking it. We are glad that such should be the case but the time for it is still distant. The people have not yet acquired such power, for the attainment of which Government ought to encourage the progress of education. The raising of school-fees now would obstruct the flowing stream. Not only will education be thereby retarded but the prestige of the Natives as a nation and their means of livelihood will suffer. Government ought to abstain from such a policy for the sake of their honour and benefit to the people.

37. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 6th August, writing from Surat, refers to the letter written by Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, N. D., to the Surat Municipal Board, styling education a luxury and suggesting an increase in the school-fees and says :—It is reported that a private schoolmaster in one of the tálukás of the Surat District has been informed by the Educational Department that the grant-in-aid to his school would be discontinued if he did not raise the fees at present charged by him. If this statement be true, it is most to be regretted. The Surat Municipality spends about Rs. 1,250 per annum for primary education and if it were to establish a branch school and to admit students into it at a reduced fee, poor people would be much benefited.

Disapproval of the transfer of the city school of Ahmednagar to the control of the Missionaries.

38. Referring to the announcement made by the *Jagadádarsh* that the city school of Ahmednagar is to be transferred to the control of Mr. Smith, the Head Master of the local Mission High School, the *Mahárashtrá Mitrá* (43) of the 5th August observes that since the Hindu population of Ahmednagar consider it risky to live with children

at a place where Missionaries are so much at home and are always on their guard to keep their children from falling into their hands, to place school boys under the charge of the Missionaries would be like handing over rows of cows to butchers and would not therefore be right. Government are therefore requested not to carry out this obstinate proposal which is likely to create a havoc. [The *Jagadádarsh* (33) of the 1st August also disapproves of the proposed transfer of the school to the control of the Missionaries on the ground that their ultimate object is other than imparting secular education.]

Part IV.—*Railways.*

A proposal for the appointment of travelling inspectors on railway lines to notice infractions of standing orders regarding passengers.

39. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 1st August says:—The rule made by the Government of India regarding railway third-class accommodation is very satisfactory so far as it goes; but the question of even greater moment is how the arrangement is to be carried out in practice. Even ideal rules disregarded in execution will give far less relief than imperfect ones duly carried out, and it is the feeling of Native passengers that the rules are generally trampled under foot. Cannot the Government of India appoint a few travelling inspectors, independent of the working officials, who would bring home to them all infractions of standing orders and to whom the Native passengers might appeal on the spot? The cost of such an arrangement would be trifling, but the relief to the sufferers would be immense. The Government of India is undoubtedly anxious to remove the grievances of the passengers and has done much to lessen them; but this one of over-crowding flourishes as ever, and we think the plan we suggest is worth trying.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Appointments in the Káthiáwár Political Agency.

40. A correspondent writing from Káthiáwár to the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 1st August says:—Colonel Wodehouse took charge on the 16th ultimo. Another change is the appointment of Mr. Younghusband, a Civilian from the Gujarát side. It is one more good appointment during Lord Reay's administration in Káthiáwár, where it is especially necessary to have experienced and well-intentioned officers. Until very recently it almost appeared that every raw cadet that was fit for nothing else was considered good enough for Káthiáwár political sérvice.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12th August 1886.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERAR, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH AUGUST 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2) of the 31st July, writing on the case of Raghupatráo *v.* Millett says:—It can hardly be gainsaid that Sergeant Millett was guilty of a most unjustifiable act. It is true that he had lost his child. But that could not certainly justify his taking up his gun and walking forth to shoot the Hospital Assistant. The only thing that might be urged in his favour is that he was in an excited state of mind. But this could be no excuse in law and might at best go in mitigation of punishment. It is a lucky thing for the Sergeant that by the merest piece of accident he does not stand in the prisoner's dock to-day. Society however is interested in this matter. No medical man's life could be considered safe if it came to be known that freaks like those of Millett could be committed with impunity. There ought to be no hesitation in saying that this man is not fit for the responsible position which he holds. A man who has so little control over himself is not a safe man to be Sergeant Instructor at a place like Amráoti. The Judicial Commissioner, Colonel Mackenzie, views, we are told, the conduct of the Sergeant in this light, and is strongly of opinion that the matter ought to be reported to the Military authorities. We have no doubt that the Commissioner and the Major commanding the Volunteers will take the same view. It would be scandalous if such an outrage were to go wholly unpunished.

Necessity for taking sovere notice of the conduct of Sergeant Millett.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12th August 1886.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 33 of 1886.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 14th August 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do. ...	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
	MARA'THI.			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*23	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*26	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*27	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*39	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*61	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára...	Do.	200
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	240
*65	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*66	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	475
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
79	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
80	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*81	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
82	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
83	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
85	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
90	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
91	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
92	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
93	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
94	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
95	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
96	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
97	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
98	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*99	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
100	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
101	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
102	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
103	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,425
104	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*105	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*106	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
107	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
108	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
109	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
110	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*111	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200
112	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	400
113	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
114	The Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,750
115	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
116	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
117	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
118	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
119	„ Sauráshtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
120	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
121	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
122	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*123	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Ahmedabad	Do.	100
*124	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
125	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
126	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*129	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
130	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
131	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
132	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
133	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*134	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do:	100
135	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
136	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
137	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
138	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
139	„ Vrittánta Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The new Secretary of State and the Under-Secretary for India.

1. The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 9th August says:—It is not Colonel Stanley but Sir Richard Cross, who has been appointed Secretary of State for India. He is said to be a matter-of-fact sort of gentleman without much of humour or sentiment in him. This is far from being a disqualification for the responsible office to which he has been nominated. Sir Richard Cross will not change characters or principles like other Secretaries of State for India, but will remain Sir Richard Cross always—whether he does well or ill in the office, we shall be able to know what it is that he will do. And it is a great advantage in itself that he is not a lazy politician. But the greatest of advantages we derive from his nomination is that he and Lord Randolph Churchill do not love each other much. Lord Randolph Churchill is likely to have it that his proposal for a Parliamentary enquiry into Indian affairs should be carried out, none being enabled to sit on the Committee to be appointed who have not had official connection with India. Sir Richard Cross is likely not to let his Lordship meddle much with what he will regard as his business. Sir Richard Cross may not be a progressive and liberal Secretary, but it is something that he is not a friend of Lord Randolph Churchill. Sir E. J. Gorst of Hyderabad fame or notoriety becomes Under Secretary of State for India—by no means a happy appointment. But we must make the best of the men we have got.

Lord Dufferin in Canada and in India.

2. The *Dnyánodayá* (8) of the 12th August observes:—From Lord Dufferin's biography it appears that when His Lordship was in Canada he used to see the poor and take so much interest in their welfare that in his lectures he discussed the subject of the chimneys of their houses and suggested improvements therein, in order that smoke might not cause the flow of tears from the eyes of the poor. It is much to be regretted that on account of press of work he does not find leisure to do such deeds as would wipe off the tears of the people of this country. In India Viceroys are so circumstanced that on account of political business they can hardly attend to matters of social and domestic importance. But in England the case is different. There, if an officer does not promote the social and domestic prosperity of the public, he does not become popular but is obliged soon to vacate his office for another incumbent.

Lord Dufferin represented as trampling upon public opinion and mercy.

3. The *Deshi Mitrá* (90), a comic paper, of the 12th August contains a cartoon in which Lord Dufferin is represented as standing upon the backs of two female figures emblematic of public opinion and mercy which are bent down under his weight, while he is fondling a figure styled oppression. Lord Dufferin asks Oppression whether he likes him, and in answer to this question Oppression says that he likes him most. The two female figures with tears in their eyes implore His Lordship not to stand upon them, when he says "Be quiet, you damned fools. Don't speak, otherwise I will press you down with greater force." Oppression recommends Lord Dufferin not to let them go and the latter says that he will not allow them to escape from his clutches. Oppression thereupon says that he will be very much pleased by such conduct.

Request to Lord Dufferin with reference to the question of Native Volunteers.

4. The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 8th August says:—The withholding of the privilege of being enrolled as volunteers from the Natives is causing very great mischief and that too without any benefit to any body. It is quite natural that the public should explain this withholding by the theory of distrust, and such an explanation has, to say the least of it, a very mischievous effect. When one sees that notwithstanding his cordiality he is still distrusted, he not only loses his fervour but grows sullen. Distrust must breed discontent and we feel it our duty to warn the Government that by withholding this privilege they are doing their best to drive people to be suspicious in their turn. We hope Lord Dufferin will see this and signalise his administration by removing this cause of irritation and recognising by act what has been so repeatedly recognised in words, *viz.*, the

undoubted and fervent loyalty of the people. We hope that he will see that an armed and loyal people will be of greater help in the hour of need to Government than a helpless and sullen mass of human beings as incapable of assisting Government as of protecting themselves.

The Burmese War and the duty of Lord Dufferin to India.

5. The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 8th August says :—Anarchy and bloodshed in Burmah have lasted long enough in all conscience and now that the good will of China has been secured, a strong effort is to be made by the Government by the despatch of fresh troops and police to restore order. The newly annexed country has been placed in such confusion since the deposition of Theebaw that an amnesty ought once more to precede final measures. Further we submit, Lord Dufferin's Government is bound to secure the exemption of India from the cost of this measure by all that is just and honourable in policy. If England at the representation of Lord Ripon contributed a fourth share of the cost of the last Afghan War, she ought certainly to pay the entire charge of this Burmese business, so entirely and so professedly was it undertaken at the bidding and in the interests of the British people and Lord Dufferin in carrying out their behests is bound to see that poor India is not sacrificed.

Contrast between the Nizám's Government and the Government of India.

6. The *Arunodayá* (16) of the 8th August remarks that the Government of India is satisfied to see from a return lately published by the Nizám's Government that the latter has in its service more people from Hyderabad than from the outside, and that the administration of Hyderabad is for its own subjects, and asks why the Government of India does not on the same principle conduct the administration of the country for the sake of the Natives instead of for that of the Europeans.

Lord Dufferin and European representatives of India in the Congress of Orientalists at Vienna.

7. In an article headed "Dr. Bhandárkar's Visit to Europe," the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 9th August says :—We wish to call public attention to the course which the Government of India has thought it advisable to pursue in regard to the Vienna Congress. From what we have heard we have reason to believe that the Government of India deny that the Government of Bombay has any right to send any representative on its own account to the Congress. The former government has selected three gentlemen to represent India—Dr. Fleet, Mr. Grierson and Mr. Hoernle. Let the reader be pleased to note that all these *three* are *European* gentlemen, and the idea seems never to have occurred to Lord Dufferin's Government of deputing at least one of the several Native Orientalists in the country! Dr. Bhandárkar goes at the expense of the Káthiáwár Chiefs, and the Bombay Government has given him what support it could. It is even said that the Government of India has *churlishly* consented to Dr. Bhandárkar's selection. He is to have no special concessions. So says the amiable, justice-loving Government of Simla, so fond it is of centralised authority. Could not the Government of India make at least one selection from among the Native scholars? Why has it selected Europeans only for the purpose? Why did it not at least consult the local governments before making the selections? It is unnecessary to comment on this proceeding. Lord Dufferin is said to desire that Natives should have fair play. Is this an instance and evidence of it?

The levy of income-tax on scholarship funds disapproved.

8. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 9th August supports the *Pioneer* in its complaint against the funds invested in Government Promissory Loans for awarding scholarships to students in colleges being made liable to the income-tax, and says that Government have committed a great mistake in making the interest on Government Promissory Loans amenable to the income-tax, that the tax on scholarship funds will not only surprise the people but will produce hatred in them against Government, that it may hereafter in the same way be extended to all charitable funds for which money has been invested in Government paper, that the tax on scholarship funds will indirectly mar the

progress of education, that it will reduce the importance and greatness of the Government in public estimation and that Government should for the sake of its honour, if not for that of public convenience, abstain from so doing.

The income-tax and its incidence.

9. The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (13) of the 9 August says:—The income-tax is really inquisitorial. It will not leave the *prostitutes* even from its operation. They will be taxed, though the license and the certificate-tax did not touch them in the good old times. And what is more wonderful is that amounts of "dowry" (Hunda) given on marriage occasions will, we hear, be taxed as well. Let marriagevállás beware of this!! Why not have a dinner-tax, a fancy-ball-tax of Sir S. Fitzgerald's and such others, which will bring plenty of money into the exhausted treasury of Sir Auckland Colvin?

The Honourable Mr. Ilbert and his valuable services to India.

10. The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 9th August says:—We are sure there will be unqualified regret among the natives of India that the country will shortly lose in the Honourable Mr. Ilbert a most valuable, sincere and tried friend. Faithfully has he done his work and manfully has he discharged his trust. He has loved the people and sympathised with their legitimate aspirations. His dignified attitude during the Ilbert Bill controversy, when, in spite of the fierce passions that raged round him and his noble master of the time, he like the latter stood calm and resolved, alone entitles him to the grateful thanks and no less to the admiration of all sincere well-wishers of this country. He has never made a foolish speech or uttered an offensive word; and above all, he has not meddled with our laws with the ceaseless but mischievous activity which distinguished his predecessor. India will part with so trusted a friend with the deepest regret. There is already a talk among our leaders that his departure should be marked by a public acknowledgment of his valuable services.

The Finance Committee and the High Courts.

11. The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 9th August says:—The reply of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court to the letter of the Finance Committee can scarcely be considered either judicial or judicious. The Honourable Judges have set an example of insubordination which in their cooler moments they will themselves regret. It is no answer to the enquiry whether any retrenchment can be made in the existing establishment to say that the establishments want more money. The reply of the Calcutta Judges shows all the more strongly what little assistance the Committee can get by asking heads of departments to make their own suggestions for economy in their respective departments. Every head of a department is sure to cry for more money rather than agree to any curtailment, and the Committee has a good prospect of rebuffs unless the Government of India by timely interference set the Judges of the Calcutta High Court right. For our part, we admit, the judicial administration, which is the best part of British Indian administration, requires considerable improvement, and that such improvement may eventually add to the present cost, but we do think that the present salaries and establishments in the High Courts, notably on the Original Side, will admit of some revision. We do not think the subordinate judicial service is over-paid, and there is no likelihood of any economy in the judicial administration in the districts except by amalgamation of the civil and criminal administration, and thus reducing the number of Magistrates. The number of Civil Courts can scarcely be reduced without inconvenience to the people, but it is notorious that many of them have not work enough for the whole day. If the Subordinate Judges are, like the District and Assistant Judges, given criminal as well as civil work, they will then only have to work full time. The number of Assistant Judges may be reduced. The appellate work is not usually more than one Judge can efficiently perform. Many Judges are known to take their work very easily. They attend late and leave early and thus allow a lot of arrears to accumulate, which makes it necessary to appoint additional Judges. The vacations may be shortened. If the Magistrates do without any vacations, there is no reason why the Civil Courts should not be able to do without them, or at least get shorter vacations than they have at present. The Durga Puja holidays in Bengal

give a vacation of nearly four months. Thus what with additional work and reduction of vacations more work may be got from the Judges, and a saving may be effected in the number of the joint, assistant and additional Judges, and in the number of Subordinate Magistrates. The Small Cause Courts in the mofussil may well be abolished. The Subordinate Judges are generally invested with Small Cause Court powers, and they may be trusted to cope with the work which the present highly-paid Small Cause Court Judges perform. The proposal to abolish the Original Side of the High Courts altogether is one which we cannot view with satisfaction. The Original Side of the High Court has many faults. The monopoly of barristers and solicitors, the heavy costs of suit, the delays and costs in the Commissioner's Office, and the entanglements of the Insolvency Office are among the many things which call for thorough scrutiny and reform in the system at present prevailing on the Original Side. But the Original Side as the successor of the late Supreme Court has many traditions of independence of the executive government, which it would be a great loss to obliterate. It is enshrined in the hearts of the people as a great bulwark of their liberties. The Bench and the Bar on the Original Side bred up in English traditions, are, we venture to think, without meaning any disparagement of the worthies of the Appellate Side, superior as a class. Civilian Judges are generally thought to be unequal to the intricate commercial litigation of a city like Bombay. There is nothing in their training in the districts which fits them for the work. Men of the calibre of Mr. Justice West or the Honourable Mr. Melvill are rare exceptions that would adorn any walk of life, but the ordinary Civilian Judge must be inferior to a Judge who rises to the Bench after years of distinguished practice. The latter class of Judges may also be trusted to be more independent when an occasion comes for a clash with the executive. The Bar on the Original Side frequently furnishes the best models of forensic ability and serves to place a high ideal before the Bar at the Appellate Side and in the districts. The preservation of the Bench and the Bar at the Original Side seems to us to be necessary to keep up a high tone of work in other Courts. By this we do not mean that the establishments and modes of work need be preserved in all their integrity. They admit of considerable improvement and economy. The increase of jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts may render a High Court Judgeship unnecessary. Such economies as may be effected without harm to public interests should of course be effected, but the Original Side of the High Court as such should be preserved.

Suggestions regarding retrenchment in expenditure.

12. The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 8th August does not expect much good from the deliberations of the Finance Committee as it is composed of officials and as it has to propose its scheme of retrenchment in consultation with heads of local governments and of the departments under them, but in view of the various ways in which expenditure is likely to be incurred in India in future, such as the expected invasion of India by the Russians and the pacification of Burmah recommends that the Home Government should at once appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the financial condition of India, should abolish all temporary and unnecessary departments, should take steps to reduce all salaries over Rs. 400 by 25 per cent. as a summary settlement of the matter and should appoint popular representatives in Legislative Councils, in order that proper check may be exercised on future expenditure. (The *Bakul* (19) of the 8th August says that there is much room for reduction in the Public Works Department including the Irrigation Branch, as the present number of Secretaries and Engineers in that department is too large for the amount of work to be executed, but has misgivings as regards its suggestion being carried out, as the places proposed to be reduced are filled up by Europeans.)

13. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 9th August says :—We propose that a great reduction should be made in the Revenue Department. In the first place the importation of foreign officers should be curtailed as much as possible by utilizing the native agency. The present Civil Service rules should be modified. The limit of age should be raised and the examination should be held here. This is the first thing. In our opinion the pay of the Second

Assistant Collector should be between Rs. 256 and Rs. 500; that of the First Assistant Collector should be between Rs. 500 and Rs. 700; that of the Junior Collectors should be between Rs. 700 and Rs. 1,200; and that of the Senior Collectors should be between Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 2,000. The salary of the Commissioners should not exceed Rs. 2,500.

The Finance Committee and the Military Accounts Department in the Bombay Presidency.

14. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78) of the 13th August supports the *Times of India* in the matter of the necessity of curtailing expenditure in the Military Accounts Department in the Bombay Presidency, and says that if the Finance Committee were to suggest retrenchment in this department, a large saving would easily be effected.

An appeal to Lord Reay to cheapen toddy.

15. In noticing the remark made by Lord Reay about the revival of the trade in toddy in his reply to the address from the Bándra Municipality, the *Rást Goftár* (114) of the 8th August says:—When the Salsette, Máhim and Bassein Tálukás are to be benefited by the new arrangements regarding toddy, why should not other parts of this presidency have a similar boon granted to them? Though the fee on unfermented toddy has been recently reduced in Bombay, thousands of the "beautiful toddy trees" still remain untapped. This is a matter for regret and shows that there is still some defect left in the ábkári arrangements. But the complaint of the people of the Surat District in this respect is more serious. The savage system of farming toddy has been introduced there in another form since last year and the hated system of selling shop-licenses by auction, which gave rise to complaint in the Thána District and for removing which Lord Reay has earned thanks, has given rise to a similar complaint in this district. We think that His Excellency the Governor does not know of the introduction of this oppressive system into the Surat District. Mr. Mulock is a great advocate of the farming system. What the people of Surat want of Lord Reay is that the sale by auction of the licenses of toddy-shops should be stopped, that the licenses already so sold should be cancelled and that the system of licenses prevailing in the Thána District, which has been found by experience to be beneficial both to the Government and the people and which has been praised by Lord Reay himself, should be adopted instead.

Extensive cutting of teak and other trees in Government forests in Sháhápur, Thána, without the permission of Government.

16. The *Arunodayá* (16) of the 8th August states that Háji Ahmed *valad* Háji A'ba and Company of Bombay have cut teak and other trees in the Inám Village of Tembhe in Sháhápur and 4,000 trees in four Government villages in the same táluka without the permission of Government, that the work of cutting has been going on since October 1885, that half of the trees cut in the Government forests have passed away on the authority of the permit regarding the Inám Village, that the Inámdár has given notice of this fact to the Government Forest Officers of different places from time to time since the 20th of December 1885, and that the District Forest Officer, the Conservator of Forests, the Mámlatdár and other head officers were not informed of this extensive felling operation by any Government servant till the above-mentioned date.

Comments on the letter of Shiváji published in the *Times of India*.

17. With regard to the letter of Shiváji published in the *Times of India*, requesting Lord Reay to give preference to the Maráthás over the Bráhmans in the public service, the *Jagad-hitechchhu* (34) of the 7th August considers that the letter, without being in any way beneficial, will only serve to support the efforts which have been for many years past made by low-minded people to create hatred among the various classes of Hindus, asks the reader whether it is desirable to foment domestic quarrels on childish and untenable grounds when it is the duty of all to consider the strange state to which they have been reduced by the wheel of fortune and to make joint efforts for its amelioration, and says that it is owing to domestic contentions of this kind that the native government has been destroyed and all the people under it have been subjugated by the Europeans. (The *Kesari* (40) of the 10th August expresses similar sentiments.)

18. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (20) of the 9th August learns that it is under contemplation to remove the office of the Commissioner of the Central Division from Poona to Sátára, and says that if this be true, the office of the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., should also be removed for public convenience to Belgaum where, before the appointment of Mr. Crawford five or six years ago, it had been in accordance with the Government resolution made on the subject when the third Revenue Commissionership was created.

Removal of the office of the Commissioner, S. D., from Poona to Belgaum proposed.

19. In noticing the orders for this year's annual reliefs of the Bombay army, the *Pandit* (143) of the 13th August observes that the 5th, 7th, 10th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 28th Regiments of Native Infantry have had to perform field service twice within a short time, while the 22nd Regiment which was raised 68 years ago has never been on field service, and proposes that it ought to be at once sent either to Burmah or Quetta.

Recommendation for sending 22nd Native Infantry Regiment for service in Burmah or Quetta.

20. The *Vengurla Vritt* (68) of the 5th August says that the Sessions Judge of Ratnágiri has ruled that appeals against the decisions of Subordinate Magistrates to the District and Divisional Magistrates should be presented personally by the parties concerned instead of sending them by post, and requests the Judge to cancel this ruling as it is likely to cause much hardship to the public, on account of the District and Divisional Magistrates being travelling officers, and of the difficulty of getting Vakils at the place where they are encamped.

Mode of presenting appeals against the Subordinate Magistrates in Ratnágiri disapproved.

21. A correspondent of the *Satyá Shodhak* (58) of the 8th August draws the attention of the Collector of Ratnágiri to the difficulties of travelling that candidates for the Departmental Examination are put to on account of the examination being held in the rainy month of September, and requests that this examination may be held in October like the Public Service Certificate Examination.

Inconveniences of the Departmental Examination in Ratnágiri being held in September.

22. The *Praja Matá* (112) of the 7th August complains of the frequent transfers on equal pay of subordinates in the Revenue Department of the Ahmedabad District from one táluka to another and of favouritism in giving them promotion, and says that such transfers were most frequent during the last six months, that they cause much loss to poor clerks and unnecessary travelling expense and *bátta* to Government, that Mr. Reid, the Collector, is a real gentleman, but is too frank and confiding, and that Mr. Stewart, Acting Commissioner, N. D., ought to attend to the matter.

Transfers and promotions in the Revenue Department, Ahmedabad District.

23. A correspondent of the *Sind Times* (5) of the 7th August regrets that Government should think of removing Mr. Mullen from the Tatta Hospital, says that by his transfer the people of Tatta will be deprived of the gratuitous services of Mrs. Mullen who possesses some knowledge of medicines and their use, and applies her knowledge to the relief of her poor suffering sisters, and prays that Government may be pleased to retain Mr. Mullen at Tatta.

Request to Government for the retention of Mr. Mullen in the hospital at Tatta.

24. With reference to the complaint of a correspondent regarding the abolition of the Post Office at Manora, the *Sind Times* (5) of the 7th August says that there can be no question that the abolition of the Manora Post Office will be a hardship to the majority of the residents.

Inconvenience caused by the abolition of a Post Office in Sind.

25. A correspondent writing from Katta Pendur in Ratnágiri to the *Satyá Shodhak* (58) of the 8th August says that much inconvenience is experienced by the mercantile community of the place on account of the post office being situated in an out-of-the-way locality at a distance of more than a mile from the market, and prays that it may be removed to a place within easy reach of the traders.

Removal of a post office in Katta Pendur in Ratnágiri to a convenient locality prayed for.

26. A correspondent, writing from Bágalkot in Bijápur, to the *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 8th August, draws the attention of the police to the sale of obscene pictures and the use of fraudulent measures by some dealers in the local market.

A suggestion to the police of Bágalkot in Bijápur.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

27. In an article headed "Social Reform," the *Sind Times* (5) of the 4th August says:—Let us discuss the proposal to declare, by a legislative enactment, marriages below a certain age to be void or voidable. Would such legislation be effectual in putting down or suppressing infant marriages, or would it simply tend to the injury of the girls in whose behalf legislation is advocated? Such a measure, if it has any effect, would only operate harshly on the poor girls. While the poor girls marrying below a certain age would as now be considered by the caste for all practical purposes as wives and widows, if they unfortunately lose their husbands, the law would treat them as no wives, no widows, and therefore not entitled to inherit the estate of their husbands. Such a legislative measure in the present state of Hindu society and with caste and priesthood still exercising a potent influence, would, instead of being beneficial to the girls in whose behalf it is advocated, be simply injurious to them. They would at one and the same time suffer the hardships of widowhood and lose the benefits arising from that position. Caste will not permit them to marry but will doom them to perpetual widowhood with all the severities attending it, and the law will take away the right of residence, maintenance and inheritance which they possess in the absence of such legislation. Such an enactment is futile—futile alike whether the caste is in favour of or against such legislation. If the caste comes to take the same view of the status of the girl marrying under a certain age as the law would fain take, then there is no need of any legislation. The girl losing her husband can marry as a widow and there is no legal prohibition to such marriages.

Disapproval of legislation in the matter of infant marriages.

28. The *Yajdán Parast* (132) of the 8th August says:—The outcry raised in Calcutta about the adulteration in *ghee* calls for a speedy change in the section on the subject in the Indian Penal Code. The section in question is defective and injurious to the people, as adulteration in *ghee* and milk cannot be punished thereby.

The Indian Penal Code and adulteration in *ghee* and milk.

29. The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 8th August congratulates Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar Yájnik on the excellent contribution he has made to the revenue literature, and requests the Government to postpone the passing of the Bill to amend the Revenue Code into a law, on the ground that it has not been before the public sufficiently long to enable a full expression of views to be made.

Request to Government for the postponement of the passing of the Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code.

Part III.—*Education.*

30. The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 8th August says:—If institutions for the training of youths to industrial employment do not exist in the country, is not the Government to blame for it as much as, we would say, even more than the people? On more than one occasion both here and in England Lord Reay has pointed out the great results achieved by the European Powers which have recognised their duty of imparting technical instruction to their subjects and has held up their example for imitation. But what does the Indian Government do in that respect? Simply nothing. And yet this is not all the blame which rests on Government in the matter. If in India the State has as yet done nothing in the way of imparting technical instruction, it has on the contrary helped, as best it could, to ruin the indigenous arts of the country by its commercial and even its fiscal policy which has inundated the country with

Government and technical education.

cheap, machine-made Manchester goods and even Cheshire salt in preference to products of local manufacture. The State is thus guilty of sins both of omission and of commission. The result has been that a number of youths who should otherwise have been plying the trades of their ancestors or crafts for which they may have natural aptitudes have by sheer necessity been forced to fall back on some other employment and turning round for some place of instruction they have found none available for them except the English school. What else can they do, what other course does open out to them a career in life? We are free to admit that what our countrymen want at this moment is "the application of Indian capital to Indian manufactures and arts." But the arts have either become obsolete or are fast decaying and the capital that is or ought to resuscitate them is not at the command of the Indian graduate. Is not the State then which through the working of its fiscal and commercial policy is mainly responsible for this paralysis of Indian arts, morally bound in some way to bring the present divorce of capital and Indian arts and manufactures to an end? And if it either cannot or will not exert itself in the matter, will simple jeremiads serve the turn? But further, is it reasonable or just, we ask, to speak of a coming plethora of Indian graduates in Government service when you find so many appointments under Government shut out to them and reserved for Europeans and Eurasians? We can hardly believe any successor of Lord Reay will be such a patron of learning as to take a fancy for a Chobdár or an A. D. C. anxious to chop Sanskrit or be stuffed with a knowledge of history to the brim. But whilst you find the services and professions crammed to the full with Europeans, it is, we think, hardly correct to speak of a plethora of graduates in the service. If the interests of the country require that Indian capital should be applied to Indian manufactures, they demand no less that Indian money should be spent in India and remain there to be available for encouraging local trade and manufactures. And the multiplication of people qualified to take up the places now filled by a foreign agency and their appointment thereto is surely one means of bringing about the economic results so much desired. (The *Arunodayá* (16) of the 8th August expresses similar sentiments.)

A suggestion to the Public Service Certificate Examination Commission.

31. The *Dnyánáravind* (26) of the 31st July recommends that members of the Public Service Certificate Examination Committees appointed by Educational Inspectors should be examined as witnesses by the Public Service Examination Commission sitting in Poona.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

The Bombay Government and the appointment of a non-official president for the Broach Municipality.

32. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 13th August expresses satisfaction with the appointment of Mr. Wilson, a non-official, as president of the Broach Municipality, and remarks that the Government of Lord Reay has thereby preserved an important principle of local self-government, given satisfaction to the people of Broach and other towns, and added to its honour and reputation. (The *Broach Samáchár* (84) of the 12th August says that the Government of Lord Reay has greatly obliged the people of Broach by this nomination, and prays for the welfare and prosperity of British rulers of India.)

Part V.—*Native States.*

A remarkable notification by the people of Kantáli in the Native State of Aundh.

33. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (21) of the 4th August publishes a notice extending over 19 columns of the paper and given by seventeen Mirásdár Pátils of the surname of Kadam to the Chief of the Native State of Aundh and his officers, the Inámdár of Kantáli Mr. A'nand Krishna Deshpánde, to the British Government and its officers and to all other people. It is to the following effect:—Kantáli is an Inám Village in the Native State of Aundh under the Sátara Political Agency. The Inámdár Mr. A'nand Krishna Deshpánde is the son-in-law of the brother of the Chief of Aundh, who is now

administering the State as Kárbhári. The Inámdár is only entitled to a fixed grant of land revenue. This was originally fixed at Rs. 550, but has gradually risen, when at the present moment it amounts to Rs. 1,800. The people of the village have thus been oppressed and are on the point of leaving their homes out of sheer necessity. For arrears of land revenue lands are now being sold by auction and the people have made petitions in order that this state of things be put a stop to. But nothing has been done. The people therefore hereby declare that they will not be responsible for whatever deeds may be done till a proper decision is arrived at in the matter of their complaint. The injustice and oppression to which the people are subjected have been left unremedied, because of the relationship of the Inámdár with the Kárbhári of the State, Mr. Bábásáheb. The people have made petitions on the subject to the Political Agent, the Bombay Government and the Government of India. In their petition to the last-mentioned authority they have prayed for their case to be sent up to the Queen in Parliament, in order that Her Imperial Majesty may be informed of the way in which Native States treat their subjects and the British Government dispose of the complaints against the former by the latter. The notice then enumerates the various grievances that the people have against the Inámdár, says that until they are redressed after an open investigation therein, the people do not hold themselves responsible to Government in any way, accuses the Government of spoliation of the rayats under pretence of justice, proposes a scheme of local self-government for India and concludes with a request that all the newspapers in India may give publicity to this notice without expecting any remuneration in return.

The Gáikwád of Baroda and the publication of newspapers in his territories.

34. In an article headed "The Gáikwádi Government are not desirous of Newspapers," the *Gujarát Mitrá* (73) of the 8th August strongly disapproves of the conditions which the Baroda Government wish to impose upon the publishers of a new newspaper in Navsári, and remarks that His Highness Siyáji Ráo is in no way willing to have an independent newspaper in his territories. Though he has allowed the publication of the *Baroda Vatsal* at Baroda, the paper hears that it enjoys no independence. Such conduct is tantamount to encouragement of administrative mismanagement. But as it is doubtful whether such a course is being taken by the State officials with the sanction of His Highness, the *Mitrá* expresses a hope that His Highness will do the needful in the matter. (The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78) of the 10th August also strongly animadverts on the conduct of the Gáikwád in this matter.)

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
19th August 1886.

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(For the week ending 14th August 1886.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERAR, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14TH AUGUST 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Complaint against the conduct of some Europeans in Berár.

1. The *Varhád* (*Berár*) *Samáchár* (3) of the 9th August says:—The complaint of Mr. Raghupat Ráo of the Civil Hospital, Amráoti, was dismissed by the District Magistrate of Amráoti. We are ourselves inclined to take the same view as the District Magistrate did; but certainly, under the circumstances, security for keeping the peace ought to have been required from Sargeant Millet. Before it is a week since the Raghupat-Millet affair ended, another exciting scene has taken place in the Small Cause Court at Amráoti. Mr. Hantz, Agent to Harvey and Company, Amráoti, was summoned to attend the Court as defendant in a certain civil suit against the Company. The summons as usual required him to come at 10½ A.M. He came to the Court accompanied by Mr. Stranick, Agent, Bombay Bank, and another European gentleman at about 12. He was very wild at finding that the Judge was not in Court, and getting over a writing desk near the dais where the clerk of the Court sits, he asked the latter to sign a paper which stated that he was present in Court as required at 10 A.M. and remained there untill 12-30 P.M., although as a matter of fact he reached the Court at 12. The clerk of the Court of course refused to sign the paper; when Mr. Hantz got extremely incensed and stamping his feet on the desk and his fists on the table, and keeping his hat on the same, in the most provoking manner insisted (that was the expression he used) upon the clerk of the Court's signing it. The clerk being insulted and apprehending personal violence from the actions of Mr. Hantz signed the paper. The Judge, who came soon after, took no notice of the fact, although he was informed thereof. This is very unsatisfactory. The aggrieved clerk of the Court means to resort to law, but we are afraid with as good a result as in the Raghupat-Millet case.

Proposal for the abolition of Small Cause Courts of Berár.

2. The *Shuddha Varhádi* (5) of the 12th August considers the three Small Cause Courts of Berár to be unnecessary, and says that the British Government is not solicitous about their being closed, because the money likely to be saved thereby will go to the coffers of the Nizám's Government without being in any way beneficial to itself.

3. The *Pramod Sindhu* (2) of the 9th August is glad to see that the posts of high emoluments in almost all the departments of the State are left open in Berár to Natives, desires that higher places in the Police Department should be reserved for Natives, and names some inspectors in the police force of Berár who are highly spoken of and who are competent enough to hold the posts of Police Superintendents.

Proposed appointment of Natives as Police Superintendents in Berár.

4. The *Shuddha Varhádi* (5) of the 12th August learns from reliable sources that some people under the Tahsildár and some belonging to the Police Department at Akot buy things in the local market at the prices they may be pleased to offer and that if the traders hesitate to sell at the prices offered they are sometimes beaten. Akot is noted for its *ghee* market, but on account of the disorderly conduct of the Tahsil and Police people *ghee* dealers do not openly sell their article in the market but do it stealthily.

Disorderly conduct of the Revenue and Police people at Akot.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
19th August 1886.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 34 of 1886.

C. R.
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INDIA OFFICE
25 SEP 1886

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 21st August 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do. ...	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgá Dipika	Bombay	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
	MARA'THI.			
16	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ A'ryaputrá	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*23	„ Dakshin Mitrá	Do.	Do.	200
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*26	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*27	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
35	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitrá[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*39	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitaváli	Poona	Monthly	265

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*48	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	100
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechе Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
57	„ Satyâ Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*61	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára...	Do.	200
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	240
*65	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*66	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Weekly	475
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
79	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
80	„ A'ryâ Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*81	„ A'ryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
82	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
83	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	200
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
85	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
90	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	1,025
91	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
92	„ Dharmâ Sadbodh Ratnâ	Surat	Do.	300
93	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Do.	475
94	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
95	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
96	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
97	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
98	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*99	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnâ	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
100	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
101	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
102	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
103	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,425
104	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*105	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*106	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
107	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
108	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
109	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
110	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*111	„ Praja Hitapatrâ	Nadiád	Do.	200
112	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Do.	400
113	„ Praja Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	950

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
114	The Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,750
115	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
116	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
117	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
118	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
119	„ Saurashtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
120	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
121	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
122	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*123	„ Svadesh Bandhav	Ahmedabad	Do.	100
*124	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
125	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
126	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*129	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj	Bombay	Monthly	200
130	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
131	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
132	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
133	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*134	„ Havyak Subodhá	Bombay	Do.	100
135	„ Kannadá Suvarte	Do.	Do.	915
136	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
137	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
138	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag	Do.	115
139	„ Vrittánta Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ* (43) of the 19th August says:—Was there any necessity for the appointment of a Finance Committee? Does Lord Dufferin suppose that the public does not understand the meaning of this show? It knows full well that all this is jugglery. The mother suckles her child privately and without making a show of it. The same ought to be the manner in which a ruler should treat his subjects and it is very bad that the present ruler of India conducts himself differently. The present fuss about the Committee is all showy; and how can honesty have room in the matter? A Committee comprising subordinate officers is not likely to be independent, but there is no reason to complain of this when the object of the appointment of the Committee is well-known. The evil results of a foreign government were known when the Musulmáns were in power and they are inevitable so long as the English rule lasts. It is however a mistake to believe that the British subjects in India submit to the high-handed rule of the British, because they have lost their strength. The riots in Belfast have been made by the people and the government has not yet been able to restore peace to the country. We therefore say that Lord Dufferin should behave himself in a straight-forward and guileless manner. It won't do to trust to despotic principles. It is child-like to act upon the supposition that all have determined to wear bracelets like women. But it must be remembered that the riots in Belfast are not disloyal. They are intended only to enforce legitimate rights. We do not expect that the people of India will, out of patriotism, rebel against Government, but we are not sure of this, because latterly public opinion regarding English rule has changed utterly and people have become quite reckless. As soon as the question of retrenchment in public expenditure was started, even school-boys began to say "What is the necessity of a Governor? Why are the Collector and the Judge required? Entrust us with all. Dismiss the Police Superintendent. Dispense with the High Court and the Commander-in-Chief." We say upon personal conviction that if the subjects had not been trained up under British Government, they would never have uttered such sentiments. Every one during the rule of Lord Dufferin has become suspicious and sceptical. Remember therefore your early state and do what may appear proper. It is more becoming to keep people under control by love than by coercion, and it is to be deplored that the British Government seems to act against this principle. There is no association or newspaper in which actions of the Government are not criticised, and as the latter does not show the least sign of being afraid it appears that its councillors are heartless people. Lord Dufferin has not yet learnt the Hindu people in their true light. Though they will endure a good deal they are not willing to sit exposed to the "wind of a wicked man," or to sit in the "shade of injustice" or "under the shadow of a tyrant ruler." They have gone as far as it is possible for them to go in the "study of self-restraint" and we think it would be well if our dear Lord Dufferin would notice this point and loosen his reins of tyranny.

Lord Dufferin and the administration of India.

2. The *Dâtardun* (89), a comic paper, of the 9th August says:—Mr. Maclean states in his last letter to the *Bombay Gazette* that the climate of India does not agree with Lord Dufferin and that His Lordship is willing to return to England. It is just possible that Lord Dufferin may wish to resign the viceroyalty not owing to the disagreeableness of the climate but to the outcry raised against him by the people. If this be true, the people of India will bid him good-bye with joy. It is better that he should return home than remain here unpopular.

Lord Dufferin's willingness to resign the viceroyalty of India.

3. The *Sind Times* (5) of the 11th August considers it highly humiliating that the British Government should have acknowledged the suzerainty of the Celestial Empire and agreed to pay a tribute to it with reference to Burmah. It considers it still more derogatory to the British prestige that the Thibet Mission of Mr. Macaulay which was insisted upon in the face of adverse criticism by the public press should have been abandoned at the bidding of the Chinese empire.

Acknowledgment of the suzerainty of China by England.

4. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (47) of the 16th August asks why the amount of a lákh of rupees spent in making preparations in connection with the Thibet Mission should not be paid by English merchants in whose behalf the Mission was undertaken. [The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 16th August thinks that Lord Dufferin should not have ordered expenditure to be incurred in connection with the Mission before ascertaining the wishes of the Chinese Government on the subject.]

Cost of the intended Thibet Mission.

5. The *Kalpataru* (36) of the 15th August disapproves of the invasion of Burmah by the Government of India, considers that the epithet of "dacoits," which has been applied to the Burmese, is more applicable to the invaders than to the invaded who are simply fighting in the cause of liberty and foresees that ultimately the Government of India will have to recall its forces from the field and to place a Burmese Prince on the throne as was the case with Afghanistan.

The Burmese difficulty.

6. In alluding to the approaching departure of the Honourable Mr. Ilbert to England, the *Sind Times* (5) of the 14th August says:—The Honourable Mr. Ilbert has throughout his term of office in the Viceregal Council shown a great regard for public opinion, tried to acquaint himself with the needs and requirements of the people, and adapt his measures to their wants and peculiarities. He has never been in a hurry to get his measures passed through the Council, and has always allowed a sufficiently long time to enable the press and the public to ventilate their opinions upon the merits and demerits of his measures. By his impartiality, firmness and unflinching adherence to his principles, he has made himself respected throughout India, and it is not too much to say that his name will always be remembered in connection with the beloved name of that noble and benevolent Viceroy, the Marquis of Ripon.

Praises of the Honourable Mr. Ilbert.

7. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 18th August disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Andrew Scoble, Q.C., as legal member of the Viceregal Council in place of Mr. Ilbert, and says that the selection of either Sir Charles Turner or of the Honourable Mr. Justice West for the post would have given satisfaction to the people of India and made up for the loss caused to the country by Mr. Ilbert's retirement. Though Mr. Scoble, remarks the paper, is an able lawyer, it cannot be hoped that he will do much good to this country owing to his Conservative principles and to his opposition to the Ilbert Bill during the controversy on that Bill. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 18th August and a few other Gujaráti papers take the same view.]

Appointment of Mr. Scoble as legal member of the Viceregal Council disapproved.

8. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 16th August suggests the names of Mr. Justice Mitter, Mr. Justice Mudu Swámi Iyer, the Honourable Mr. Ránade and Mr. Bánnerji, and says that one of them may be appointed to succeed Mr. Ilbert.

Proposal for the appointment of a Native successor to the Honourable Mr. Ilbert.

9. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 15th August says:—Mr. Dayárám Jethmal has shown that he means work as a member of Council, and that it was not the "honour" of the thing which tempted him, but the opportunity of serving his country. The present Council of the Governor of Bombay is probably the strongest in public interests that was ever formed in any part of India. And the Karáchi member will make perhaps the best debater in it. We hear that the Sindhis residing in Bombay intend to present an address of welcome to Messrs. Dayárám and Ooderám.

Praises of the Honourable Dayárám Jethmal and the Legislative Council.

10. The *Sind Times* (5) of the 11th August considers the manner in which petitions addressed by the people to government officials are disposed of to be very faulty and discreditable and as such calling for prompt measures from the higher authorities for its improvement. An

Faulty procedure followed in disposing of petitions to Government.

aggrieved poor ryot, it adds, submits an appeal to the superior officer and the latter sends the appeal to the subordinate complained against for perusal and report. A "report" is then made which is so worded as to exculpate the party making the report and render the representations of the poor ryots altogether nugatory. There is no further enquiry or investigation except in very rare cases. The farce is completed by a reply from the official castle which runs as follows:—"So and so is hereby informed that the undersigned sees no reason to interfere," an epigram which is the glory and pride of red-tape officialism. If it means anything, it means that what is done is done and cannot be undone. The poor ryot, besides suffering the wrong and undergoing all the trouble and expense of making a representation to the higher authorities, has to incur the odium of the offender who spares no pains to worry and annoy him and to set an ever-lasting example to others who may have the effrontery to raise their voice against his oppression. The ryot thus abandons his cherished confidence in the unfailing justice of the British Government, and takes to silence and endurance.

The Forest Association of Kánara and the help which Mr. Atkins can render to it.

11. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 15th August says:—The other day, when being examined before the Forest Commission at Poona, Mr. Atkins in his capacity of a Forest Settlement Officer, took the Thána Association to task for not helping the ryots of that district in clearly placing before him and his brother officers their forest grievances. We noticed his remarks at the time and pointed out wherein he was wrong. Now here is an association of ryots in Kánara trying precisely to do what the Thána body should, according to Mr. Atkins, have done; and Mr. Atkins is fortunately at present acting as Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Forest Department. He therefore knows, or at least ought very well to know, their difficulties and also how the struggling ryots have been dealt with not only by the Forest but even the Revenue Officials, and particularly Mr. Wiltshire. We trust he will utilise his experience of Thána and help to settle affairs in Kánara in a more satisfactory manner. Certainly the punishment of a petty village school-master, because some of his collateral relations sympathised with the Forest Association of the district, cannot help to solve the sylvan difficulty; it only leads to the suspicion that the grievance is so gross that its exposure or acknowledgment is sure to discredit the officials. Let us hope the right course will be followed in dealing with it at once.

The Kánara Forest Association and its prayer for inspection of public records.

12. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (135) of the 13th August says:—The troubles of the Sirsi Forest Association are not yet over. It seems that the North Kánara Officials are determined to render abortive the efforts of the ryots to represent their forest grievances to Government. The Association wants to have a look at the files of the forest circulars. This gives an opportunity to the officials to indulge in the spite they bear to the Sabha, and they take full advantage of it. We were not quite prepared to hear that even the Revenue Commissioner supported the action of the District Officers in refusing to grant the request of the Association. We thought that the narrow-mindedness of the peculiar sort displayed by the officials in Kánara was characteristic only of itself, but we find ourselves mistaken. The question is now in the hands of Government, and unless the dictates of common sense and good policy are seriously disregarded even here, we think the Sirsi Association must have its difficulties put an end to at no distant date.

The Kánara Forest Association and the local officials.

13. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 20th August refers to the fresh memorial addressed by the Sirsi Vanadukha Nivárani Sabha to the Bombay Government on the subject of the conduct of a Mámlatdár, who is said to go about from village to village making secret inquiries as to the connection of individual ryots with the Sabha, and hopes that measures will be taken without delay for the chastisement of such officials in the Kánara District. Such conduct on the part of Government officials, observes the paper, is an obstacle in the way of the liberty enjoyed by a public body and is likely to create a low opinion among the people as regards the policy of Government.

14. The *Khándesh Vaibhav* (41) of the 13th August writes of a general complaint about the unjust assessment of the income-tax, and says that all traders are openly saying that Government is tyrannizing over them by levying large sums of income-tax, when on account of the bad harvests of the last two years they have gained profit in no trade.

Complaint against high assessment of income-tax.

15. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 15th August says:—It is clear that public opinion in Gujarát is strong against the abolition of the Small Cause Courts. The conditions of the province evidently differ from those of Upper India and elsewhere. Under the retrenchment scheme we think it may be found easier to reduce salaries than to abolish posts, except those that are mere sinecures.

Small Cause Courts in Gujarát and retrenchment in public expenditure.

16. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 18th August suggests the advisability of the Bombay Government speedily issuing a resolution intimating that the Small Cause Courts in Poona, Ahmedabad and Surat are not to be abolished and thereby removing the anxiety felt by the people regarding their contemplated abolition.

The Small Cause Courts in Poona, Ahmedabad and Surat and a suggestion to the Bombay Government.

17. A correspondent of the *Satyá Shodhak* (58) of the 15th August dislikes the proposal which, he learns, has been made by the District Judge of Ratnágiri for the dismissal of twenty-three Bailiffs and for the reduction of the salaries of the rest in Ratnágiri, and says that looking to the hardships to which they are put in the performance of their duty, their pay is too small to admit of its being made still smaller.

Reduction in the salaries of the Bailiffs in Ratnágiri disapproved.

18. The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 15th August says:—The Anglo-Indians and Eurasians of this presidency have recently forwarded a memorial to the local Government, urging upon them the feasibility of employing them in the lower branches of the subordinate service. As inhabitants of this country under the Indian act of domicile, their claims must appear cogent and may have the ear of the Government also; but in dealing with them Government are bound to keep in mind the fact of their ignorance of the vernaculars, customs, habits and manners of the people. This is a great drawback in their case. Moreover all transactions in a Mámlatdár's Kacheri are conducted in the vernaculars and a thorough knowledge of them is all the more necessary to be able to do full justice to the new responsibilities they wish to undertake. We do not approve of any new rules being made for the recruitment of Mámlats with Eurasians or others; let the rules be as they exist, and a test under them will be the proper measure of the capabilities of those who may aspire to these posts. The peculiar feature of the whole is that while Asiatic or pure Natives are being told that they should not look to Government for employment, but strike out new lines for themselves, every thing is being done to put Eurasians in all manner of departments. Look at the Uncovenanted Services, the Forest, Salt, A'bkári, Police and other departments, and you will find that at the top of the ladder are Anglo-Indians and Eurasians; and these departments being now over-crowded, Mámlats are being sought after. We think Government cannot afford to deal with this subject of Eurasian claims in a haphazard way.

Anglo-Indians and Eurasians and their fitness for Mámlats.

19. The same newspaper refers to the resolution of the Bombay Government on the deputation of Dr. Bhandárkar to Vienna and says:—The resolution confirms the rumour that Government applied to Káthiáwár Chiefs to defray the travelling expenses of Dr. Bhandárkar to Vienna and that the Chiefs agreed to pay them. This is loyalty *par excellence*, but forsooth, does it behove a government that can spend like fun extravagant sums of money on hill-picnics, hollow Darbárs and bootless military *tamáshás*, to send its hat to comparatively petty Chiefs for the paltry sum of Rs. 2,500 when the deputy is not to represent them but the British Indian Government

Deputation of Dr. Bhandárkar to Vienna.

at the Congress. In reply to a letter from the local Government, the Supreme Government says that there is no necessity for a separate representation; true, but we may in return be permitted to ask where is the necessity for deputing three European gentlemen to represent the one and the same Government? Thus the Congress is to be an Oriental Congress without a genuine Oriental to represent the Government of India; of course the Káthiáwár Chiefs having undertaken to defray Dr. Bhandárkar's expenses, he, though a Government servant, can only be said to represent the Chiefs and not his masters. But the liberality of the Supreme Government does not rest here; it enjoins the local government not to make any special concession in his case as regards his leave and leave-allowances. We cannot understand how it did not occur to those who made the present arrangement that Oriental learning can better be represented by Orientals and not by Europeans, unless the popular explanation, that these deputations are often made a convenience of as furlough to England in the case of Englishmen, bears any truth. That the Supreme Government should thus put itself into a false position is extremely painful; and we fear people will not hesitate to look upon the present arrangement as a race-question. If therefore Government at all cares to save its credit with the Indian tax-payer for fairness, it must send a genuine Oriental and not a counterfeit substitute.

Dilatoriness of the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind in passing judgments.

20. A correspondent, writing to the *Sind Sudhár* (148) of the 7th August, says :—Why is it that the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind does not pronounce judgment until eight or ten months after the hearing of the case? I don't think he can have so much work to do, as would justify his postponing the declaration of his decisions for such a length of time. You can imagine the anxiety and inconvenience entailed upon the parties. Besides, the Judge cannot have a very fresh recollection of the facts of a case which has been dealt with ten or twelve months ago. This is not a Sadar Court of justice but a Sadar Court of injustice.

Complaint against the Mahálkari of Guhágar in Ratnágiri.

21. The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 15th August publishes the following piece of information on hearsay and on personal moral conviction of its truth but without taking any responsibility about its correctness on the ground of the difficulty of producing proper evidence in support of it in a court of law, and suggests that Government should enquire into the matter and put a stop to the exercise of oppression on the part of its subordinates, if the information be true :—There is a village called Anjanvel in the Guhágar Peta of táluka Chiplun in Ratnágiri. The police officer of this village frequently receives orders from the Mahálkari about the supply of various things. Police lines were under construction at the Sadar station of the Peta and bundles of hay were ordered from the police officer at Anjanvel for the thatching of that building. These were sent by him with a letter stating the price to be paid for each bundle, but the men who brought the hay were paid only half an anna each. Guhágar is six miles from Anjanvel and bundles of hay fetch at the latter place about an anna and a half. Instead of getting this price the haymen were put to the trouble of travelling six miles. This is complained of in that part as being very oppressive. It is also said that the whole of the hay ordered was not required for Government purposes.

A complaint in connection with the newly-opened Cáma Hospital for women and children in Bombay.

22. In his letter to the *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 21st August a correspondent under the assumed name of "Káka Káhán" says that Dr. Peechey is said to openly ask well-dressed Pársi females who resort to the newly-opened Cáma Hospital for medical help to call her to their residence and pay her a fee and that the Hospital is meant for poor people only, and adds that education and civilisation have even made the Pársi poor see the value of cleanliness and that Dr. Peechey should be compelled to attend to all who go to the Hospital, irrespective of their being rich or poor.

23. The *Pársi Punch* (110) of the 15th August contains a cartoon representing a Native female with dishevelled hair, bound by a rope all over the body and her mouth muzzled, while four hideous-looking Anglo-Indians are calmly viewing her with their hands folded on their breasts. The letter-press runs as follows:—An Anglo-Indian idea of a free Native Press. (Designed after reading some of the articles in the Anglo-Indian Press.)

The Anglo-Indian and the Native Press of India.

24. The *Broach Samáchár* (84) of the 19th August, in an article headed "Native Press Reporter, a connecting link between the rulers and the ruled," dilates upon the importance of the Office of the Reporter on the Native Press, and says that it is an useful department and that the British administration of India and the liberty enjoyed by the Indian press have resulted in much good.

Usefulness of the Office of the Reporter on the Native Press.

25. While writing with reference to the petition made to Government by the Talátis in the Alibág Táluka of the Kolába District for the extension of the Pension Code to them, the *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 15th August pities the Talátis and recommends that Government should take steps to prevent these poor employés from being reduced to the necessity of maintaining themselves by begging in their old age.

Advocacy of pensions to Talátis.

26. A correspondent of the *Khambát Gazette* (105) of the 8th August, but received on the 21st instant, writing from Surat, expresses surprise at the order issued by the Bombay Government for the re-employment in Government service of the dismissed police constable Amarsing, who was concerned in the Surat Málesing Case, and questions the justice of the order.

Re-employment in Government service of a dismissed police constable of Surat disapproved.

27. In an article headed "Save the innocent from the attacks of the wolves," the *Broach Samáchár* (84) of the 19th August complains of wolves now and then killing the children of poor villagers and sometimes attacking grown-up men in some of the villages of the Broach District, and of the trouble given by them in the Broach and Vágra Tálukás, refers to the recent killing of a Bhil girl, aged 8, in the village of Samni by a wolf, and suggests that rewards should be offered for their destruction in the same way as is done as regards other wild animals. The paper hopes that the Collector and the Police Superintendent of Broach will attend to the matter.

Wolves in the Broach District and a suggestion for their destruction.

28. Thefts by house-breaking are said to be frequent in Ashta in Sátára, Dhárwár, Dhulia and in Salsette of the Thána District, and the attention of the local police has been directed to them by the *Vidushak* (69) of the 16th, the *Dhárwár Vritt* (25) of the 12th, the *Khándesh Vaibhav* (41) of the 13th, and the *Arunodayá* (16) of the 15th August respectively.

Frequency of thefts and caution to the police.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

29. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (21) of the 11th August says:—We want on the present occasion to show to the public that such seekers for notoriety as Mr. Malabári are not to be taken as speaking with authority regarding our society. The attempt of a Pársi gentleman to remove the evils of Hindu society is like an attempt of an Indian to bring home the evils resulting from love-marriages and divorce cases tried every day in the English Courts of Justice. We do not only desire that Mr. Malabári should give up the attempt and mind the evils of his own society, but also that Government should exercise the utmost caution and circumspection before hazarding any legislative measure on the subject. Government will not, we hope, be guided by the advice of a Pársi gentleman in legislating on a question affecting the Hindus.

Disapproval of legislation on the question of infant marriages.

30. The *Jagaddárah* (33) of the 15th August disapproves of Mr. Malabári's exertions for the purpose of securing State interference in the matter of infant marriages and fears that a legislative measure of this kind may lead to an out-break of popular discontent, as was the case in 1857, the catastrophe of which year was mainly brought on by meddling with the religious notions of the people.

Comments on the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill.

31. In reviewing the Honourable Mr. Peile's speech on the occasion of the introduction of the Bill No. 4 of 1885, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 15th August says that improvements in lands are taxed, but that the clever way in which this is done often precludes the public from seeing what the fact is, and remarks that there has been unnecessary haste in passing the Bill.

32. In noticing the passing of the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill by the Bombay Legislative Council at its last sitting, the *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 18th August says that the people have not that guarantee for the carrying out of the good wishes of Government by the passing of this Bill which they would have had if the amendment brought forward by the Honourable Mr. Telang had been accepted, that the good wishes of Government are very often not carried out by their officials, and that it would have been better if the Bill had been referred to a Select Committee for the consideration of Mr. Telang's amendment, as suggested by the Honourable Mr. Dayáram Jethmal. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 17th August says that Mr. Telang's amendment ought to have been adopted by the Council, and that without this improvement the new act will not put an end to the complaints regarding land revenue, and regrets that the amendment in question should have been withdrawn.]

Rain speculation in Bombay and a suggestion for passing a short Legislative enactment for its suppression.

33. A contributor to the *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 21st August refers to two speculators in rain having committed thefts, to two having committed suicide, and to a Bhátia boy speculator, aged 10, having recently disappeared from Bombay, and to the necessity of the Government empowering the police to take stringent measures for the suppression of this notorious trade by the passing of a short Legislative enactment for the purpose, if necessary, and adds that its suppression will certainly do good to the public at large.

Part III.—*Education.*

A scheme of technical education.

34. *The Mahrátta* (2) of the 15th August says:—The establishment of a workshop "to improve the style of work" turned out by carpenters and smiths, or the attachment of a science or a technical class to existing institutions, or instituting new examinations in technology, or a similar other half-hearted measure would not satisfy the public. They want thorough technical education, one that would make them "thoroughly conversant with the theory and the use of the modern machinery and mechanical appliances." And they also want Government to come to their help without caring to see, as Lord Reay observed the other day with reference to the flour trade and as Mr. Smith has more explicitly stated, what effect the development of native trades would produce on English manufactures and trades. In short, they want technical schools with good factories attached, where trades and secrets of trades may be freely learnt. Our want being thus defined it is not difficult to see how it can be supplied. The question was solved by the countries on the continent of Europe half a century ago and has been solved again lately by Japan. And what did they do? They established, observe the Royal Commissioners on Technical Education, "Schools like the Ecole Centrale of Paris and the Polytechnic Schools of Germany and sent engineers and men of science to England to prepare themselves for becoming teachers of Technology in those Schools." Japan has done the same thing of late and if we wish to progress and prosper, we must do the same. The idea of procuring teachers here must be given up, for "it is the employment of persons themselves untrained to train others" that brings discredit on schools. The first thing that Government ought therefore to do is to establish a number of scholarships to enable persons to

proceed to England or the Continental countries to learn practically the trades that can be suitably introduced into this country. This will give us, within a few years, a supply of good teachers. This done, the next thing is to establish throughout the country Technical Schools and Colleges where we may have every facility to learn various trades and the use of machinery. Simply scientific training will not suffice. We must have completely fitted workshops and factories with museums and libraries attached. For it is only thus that the people can learn the trades. Anything short of it would be a waste.

Primary education and municipalities.

35. In writing upon Primary Education and Local Self-government, the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 15th August refers to the various difficulties which the municipalities experience in the maintenance of their schools, says that the embarrassment felt by them in the matter of funds is due to the scoundrelly behaviour of Government in as much as it has thrown the burden of school expenditure upon municipalities without making any provision in connection therewith, and as it does not render that assistance to this department as it used to do before, and exhorts the Municipal Boards to do their best to keep the schools under their control in proper and efficient order and to thereby show Government their fitness for administering their own affairs.

Urgent need of an Arts College for Sind.

36. A correspondent of the *Sind Times* (5) of the 11th August is disappointed to see that the establishment of an Arts College in Sind has so long been delayed, and says that such a college is more necessary for Sind in its present state than a technical institute as the arts and sciences of the West cannot be learnt without acquiring a knowledge of the English language in which they are well treated of, and exhorts the public to start an aided college as Government are prepared to assist such an institution.

The Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and a suggestion to Government in connection therewith.

37. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (103) of the 15th August terms the Bombay School of Art the "School of Sorrow," as it has hitherto yielded nothing but disappointment, asks how long Government wish to keep the school in its present useless condition, and says that an independent enquiry ought to be held as regards its working and management and that it should be re-organised and placed on a sound footing.

A complaint against some of the assistant teachers in the Broach High School.

38. The *Broach Mitrá* (83) of the 18th August complains of some of the assistant teachers in the local high school stipulating with the parents of the students for the payment of a certain amount of money on the latter passing the Educational Inspector's Examination, of their flattering the Head-master and of gaining their object by encouraging students to copy answers from their neighbours during examinations, and says that when they are unwilling to be transferred from Broach on promotion, it can be guessed that they make money from the students and from their connection with the *Broach Samáchár* press.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Proposal about the site of the Poona station of the Southern Marátha Railway.

39. The *Shri Shiváji* (62) of the 13th and the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 16th August learn that the Poona station of the Southern Marátha Railway is to be located in the suburb of Ghorpadi, and propose that it should be somewhere near the G. I. P. Railway station for the convenience of passengers and the easy conveyance of goods.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

Disapproval of the new site for municipal buildings in Bombay.

40. The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 15th August says:—We regret the local Municipal Corporation has decided in favour of the new site for the municipal buildings by a majority of seven votes. Well may we wish them joy for their triumph; but they need not forget that in bending the knee of loyalty to Government they have shown an amount of

reckless apathy to public convenience which they may have cause to regret ere long. Latterly the Corporation has come to consist of a number of *Johukam-wállás* who are ever ready to sacrifice municipal interests at the beck of officials. Is this municipal representation? Is this wakeful vigilance in the interests of self-government? The rate-payers' interests are not properly guarded, nor are they anxiously looked after, and whose is the fault? It is that of the rate-payers themselves, and they must meekly suffer for their indiscretion in making improper selections to represent them on the Corporation. If there be a grain of independence among the rate-payers, let them publicly disown those of the members of the Corporation who have managed so slovenly the new site business. Such public disapproval is necessary to check individual waywardness and to show that dereliction of real duty will not be passed over in silence, but that it will cost them their seats at the new general elections. (Several Gujaráti papers of this week also disapprove of the selection of the new site.)

Approval of the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner in Poona knowing engineering.

41. The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 15th August notices with satisfaction the appointmentof Ráo Sáheb Náráyan Bábáji Joshi, L.C.E., to a vacancy in the Poona Municipality and praises Mr. Crawford for it.

Approval of the Government resolution in connection with the appointment of the President to the Broach Municipality.

42. The same newspaper says:—The resolution of the Bombay Government on the appointment of the President to the Municipality of Broach will be, we are sure, received with great satisfaction by the public. Apart from the local value it is an additional assurance, if one were required, of the liberal spirit in which Lord Reay wishes to conduct the administration of this presidency. The application was from the Commissioners themselves and there was thus a plausible excuse for Government to revert to the old order of things and interfere. Lord Reay and his colleagues, therefore, deserve high praise for the courage they have shown on the occasion in withstanding the temptation to regard the application as a demonstration of the utter incapacity of Natives for Local Self-government. Failures like these were anticipated, but it was urged that if these were dealt with in a liberal spirit, matters would soon improve. Lord Reay has however the honour of putting the principle into practice and, we are sure, that if this precedent be carefully followed, Local Self-government will soon get a firm footing in the country. The Commissioners of Broach will, we hope, take a lesson from this attitude of Government and try to prove the soundness of the principle followed by Government in their case. (Several Gujaráti papers of this week express satisfaction with the appointment of a non-official President to the Broach Municipality.)

Part VI.—*Native States.*

Lord Dufferin and the Mahárája of Káshmir.

43. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 16th August says:—The Mahárája of Káshmir is to be forced to allow Europeans to buy lands in his territory and to settle there. We do not know how to speak of the person who does not hesitate to coerce a weak man into submission. If Lord Dufferin passes his full term in this country, we are sure to see many such despotic acts. The Mahárája of Káshmir adheres scrupulously to the provisions of the existing treaty between the two Powers; but as it does not suit the convenience of the British, it is to be set aside. The weaker is sure to be driven to the wall. It is however very strange that a feudatory prince should be unjustly compelled to do a thing by the just and impartial British Government.

44. The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 15th August says:—The *Patrika* tells us that Government has forced the authorities of the State of Káshmir to give permission to Englishmen to hold land in that State. Káshmir has long been a sore in the eyes of the foreign office, and His Lordship by forcing irresponsible and arrogant English planters on the State has probably dealt the last blow to its independence. For, sooner or later these planters are sure to appeal for protection against fanciful wrongs to the Paramount Power which is always so much disposed to believe in their honesty and innocence. On the whole there appears to be a gloomy prospect in store for Káshmir and that too not distant,

if Lord Dufferin's foreign policy continues to be what it has been. We do not know if there is some hidden intention to do good to the Natives even in such interferences; but if there be it is beyond the power of ordinary men to perceive and they may be fairly excused if they consider Lord Dufferin's Government as unfriendly to them.

Disapproval of the administration of Gwálior being entrusted to European hands.

45. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 16th August learns that it has been resolved to entrust the administration of the State of Gwálior to the wife of the late Mahárája with a European assistant instead of to a Council of Regency, says that the British Government has apparently no reason to distrust Diván Ganpatráo in whom the late Mahárája had full confidence and that it has misgivings about the proper conduct of administration by a European assistant, and, after referring to the appointment of a European officer at Bhopál in opposition to the wishes of the Begam, recommends that Lord Dufferin should make a good arrangement. (Referring to the same rumour, the *Mahárashtrá Mitrá* (43) of the 19th August says that this is a scheme designed by the British Government to appropriate without much difficulty a piece of territory with a revenue of two krors and a half.)

Contradiction of the allegations made by the people of Kautáli against the Chief of Aundh.

46. The *Mahárástrá Mitrá* (43) of the 19th August considers the allegations made against the Chief of Aundh by some people of Kautáli and published in the *Bodh Sudhákar* (21) of the 4th August in a public notice to be utterly false, and says that the notice was simply intended to bring the Chief into disrepute and thus to make him act according to their own desires.

A request to the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

47. The *Praja Matá* (112) of the 14th August disapproves of the order directing all petitions to judicial tribunals in Mahi Kántha to be drawn up by Mukhtyárs, on the ground of its causing much inconvenience and expense to the people, and requests the Political Agent to cancel it.

Petition for the removal of Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád from the Divánship of Cambay supported.

48. The *Khambát Gazette* (105) of the 15th August refers to the petition presented by several inhabitants of Cambay to Mr. Wilson, the Political Agent, against the present Diván, Mr. Shámráo, says that it is necessary that the Diván and his subordinates be removed from office, as a strong outcry is raised against them, that the Nawáb has broken the promise given by him to the people in 1883 at the time of the exodus of a large number of his subjects from Cambay, of not re-employing men dismissed from service, and requests Mr. Wilson to personally enquire into the complaint and to give satisfaction to the people. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 21st August says that it would be better if Government were to comply with the prayer of the memorialists for the removal of Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád from the Divánship, as the people do not like to have him and that his continuance in office will give rise to disputes and prove harmful in the end, and advises Mr. Shámráo to resign office.]

Affairs at Cambay.

49. The same newspaper of the 8th August, but received on the 21st instant, complains of the mal-administration of justice in the Cambay State, of the vakils practising in that State having passed no examination, of some of the State officials being ill-educated and corrupt, and of the Nawáb taking no interest in the affairs of the State, and requests the Political Agent to pay a visit to Cambay and to enquire into the matter.

A woman kept in police custody for seven days in Cambay.

50. The same newspaper of the 8th August, but received on the 21st instant, complains of the Police Superintendent of Cambay having kept in police custody for seven days a female agriculturist, the kept mistress of a servant of one Párekh Ranchhod Pitámbar, who had stolen some articles belonging to his master Ranchhod, of the wife of Ranchhod having been called to be present at the house of the Police Superintendent and of the Diván paying no heed to the complaint made to him in the matter, and remarks that this is high-handed conduct.

The Rájpipla State and its Joint-administrator.

51. A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitrá* (73) of the 15th August, writing from Nándod, complains of Major Stace, the Joint-administrator of Rájpipla, having executed an attachment against the Darbár on the 2nd instant and seized the letters found in the Rájá's palace without any authority from Government, and says that the people have been much displeased with this seizure and that the Rája and the Joint-administrator are not on friendly terms and requests the attention of Government to the matter.

G. M. SA'THE,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
27th August 1886.

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(For the week ending 21st August 1886.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21ST AUGUST 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Síndhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Suggestions for securing efficiency in the subordinate Magistracy of Berár.

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2) of the 14th August says:—There is a very effective way of supervising the work of the subordinate Magistracy. Calling for the records and pointing out errors in them is something, it is true. But experience must have satisfied the District Magistrates that this is very inefficient control indeed. The errors that can be found out by an examination of the records are in the majority of cases mere errors of form—of procedure—and not mistakes of importance. In some provinces of British India the District Magistrates at times go and see how the Magistrates, subordinate to them, try cases. The importance of this can hardly be exaggerated. In our province where there are so many officers who are new to judicial work, such supervision is extremely necessary. Our young Magistrates would then receive that legal instruction and practical training which they stand so much in want of. With regard to special Magistrates this supervision is even more essential. It is an open secret that there are many of these dispensers of justice whose qualifications and work are not regarded with much respect or favour. It appears to us that another highly advantageous mode of increasing the usefulness of the material the administration has got, is to put the young officers who have been appointed on the Commission under a course of regular practical instruction. It would be beneficial to the officers themselves and of use to the public, if they were for a short time, say six months, required to attend the Court of some of our best Judges like Mr. Hare or Mr. Nizámuddin and to see how these Judges do their work. There is a third way to make the judicial service more efficient. To make the Subordinate Judges learn their work they should be appointed, in Sessions cases, to conduct the *prosecution*, or when the accused is unable through poverty to engage a pleader, the *defence*. In our province almost every judicial officer is invested with penal powers, *i.e.*, with authority to imprison and disgrace such of their fellow-beings as they may think guilty of crime. And how is this authority exercised, especially in those cases where the accused or the complainant or both are unassisted by competent pleaders? In such cases the Judge has to work as a pleader, sometimes for both the complainant and the accused. In what manner is this double and inconsistent function performed? Need it be said that it is done inefficiently at least in the earlier years of the

Judge's service? There is a fourth way to keep both the Bar and the Bench in a condition of continued efficiency. This is furnished by the institution of short-handwriters.

The compulsory act of vaccination not necessary for Berár.

2. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1) of the 16th August says:—With the publication of the annual report on the Vaccination Department the question of compulsory vaccination comes to the front. The Sanitary Commissioner of Berár has in the report of 1885-86 urged the extension of the Compulsory Vaccination Act to the Municipalities in Berár. But as Berár is not behind other provinces in point of vaccination, we can not see any necessity for extending the provisions of the Act to this province and thus giving an instrument for low-paid Government servants for harassing poor Kunbis. A comparison made by Dr. Little between Berár and several other Indian provinces goes to prove that Berár is much more advanced in respect of vaccination than many other provinces that are ahead of it in civilization; and this fact alone is quite sufficient to disprove the necessity of applying the Compulsory Vaccination Act to Berár. Besides this, the number of operations is increasing every year and will still more increase if the district officers put their heart and soul into this matter.

The appointment of Mr. Shámráo as an an attaché in Berár approved.

3. The same newspaper has much pleasure to announce that Mr. Shámráo, brother of the late lamented Mr. C. Bhimráo, A.C., has been appointed an attaché in Berár.

Necessity of a Sub-Post Office at Akola.

4. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3) of the 16th August says that the town of Akola (proper) very badly wants a Sub-Post Office.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
27th August 1886.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 35 of 1886.

C. R.
41036
INDIA OFFICE
1 OCT 1886

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 28th August 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do. ...	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*23	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*26	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*27	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*39	„ Kátáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*48	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
57	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*61	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára...	Do.	200
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	240
*65	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*66	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	475
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
79	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
80	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*81	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
82	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
83	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
85	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
90	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
91	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
92	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
93	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
94	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
95	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
96	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
97	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
98	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*99	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
100	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
101	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
102	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
103	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,425
104	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*105	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*106	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
107	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
108	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
109	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
110	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*111	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200
112	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Do.	400
113	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
114	The Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,750
115	„ Samaher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
116	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
117	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
118	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
119	„ Sauráshtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
120	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
121	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
122	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*123	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Ahmedabad	Do.	100
*124	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
125	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
126	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*129	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
130	„ Vidnyán Viláś	Rájkot	Do.	778
131	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
132	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
133	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*134	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
135	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
136	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
137	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
138	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
139	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The present crisis and the British Government.

1. The *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 22nd August considers the conduct of the British Government towards Burmah and her people to be tyrannical and coercive, warns Government against its continuance and observes:—Government must remember that this kind of injustice will not long be put up with. Our Government is in difficulties in all directions. On one hand Burmah is in a state of disorder and the misunderstanding between the British and the Russian Governments on the subject of the Boundary Commission is not yet over. There is on the other hand some dispute between England and Turkey and the Irish question is a matter of serious danger. It is however some consolation that in this country there are now no people like the Tipu, Hyder, Báji Ráv I., Mádhav Ráv, Nána Fadnavis, &c., of the eighteenth century or like the Nána Sáheb, Tátya Topi, Ranjit Sing and others of the current century, because such troublesome men would have given much annoyance to the Government. The present generation of the natives of India being loyal and given up to learning, it is a general conviction that they will be never foolish enough to meddle with such things and we are thankful to God for having created such a patriotic and loyal people in this country. If we continue to look upon Government in this way it is certain that Government will not be in a state of trepidation even if difficulties greater than the present ones should hover over them like clouds.

Costly and over-wrought system of administering India disapproved.

2. The *Sind Times* (5) of the 18th August says:—Englishmen are as a rule seldom logical and seldom thorough-going. They find bribery prevalent and demand an inquiry. What they should demand is the cause of the bribery and the removal of the cause. Their tendency is to grapple with effects and leave the agencies which have produced such effects in full swing. They find India poor and her finances low and they at once appoint a Finance Committee, not to find out why India is poor or why her finances are low, but to prune some of the over-grown salaries and to trim some of the cumbrous departments. They find the agricultural population in various districts on the verge of ruin and they at once give to some a Relief Act and to others an Incumbered Estates Act in order to wipe off their debts. It does not matter if the causes which led to the ryots' indebtedness are still as much in operation as before. Government cares little for them. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Why look behind the surface or beyond the present? Things will some how mend themselves. Something is sure to turn up at the proper time. Meantime let us have no scares and cares. Let us paint everything in roseate colours and see everything through roseate-coloured spectacles, let us talk like Sir James Fergusson of the wealth of India, and like Sir Richard Temple of the improvement in the Indian standard of comfort. And above all things let us speak with "bated breath" of the numerous departments that are sitting upon India like a heavy incubus. They are all immaculate, all infallible, all honourable. We all have read Lord Macaulay's Essay on Clive—and many of us have read the record of the earlier days of British rule. We know to what extent bribery prevailed among the servants of the East India Company, from the Governor of the factory to the lowest cadet. The cause of all that was low pay, great responsibility and strong temptations. The pay was increased, the responsibility was divided, and some of the temptations were removed. The service was thus to a great degree purged. But year by year new duties were created, new laws were passed, and new appointments were the result. To such an extent has this ruinous process been carried that the paid servants of the Crown in India are probably equal in number to those of all the kingdoms of Europe put together. We are truly a much-governed people and like all much-governed people we have to undergo heavy taxation. If Englishmen would only open their eyes, they would at once see that the drain of the finances is due to this much-governing propensity of theirs. But to open their eyes is evidently an unpleasant operation. The administrative machinery is complex, costly, and

unsuited to India. The departments are not wanted. The delay and circumlocation they involve are detested. But say our rulers, "we don't believe you, how do you know all this? What do you know of administrative work? Leave that to us and mind your own business." But we are minding our own business, which is, in all sincerity, in all loyalty, to point out, so far as we can, the plague spots of the administration, to insulate them and to remove them. We can point to the evidence of several well-known civilians and administrators who have condemned our present over-wrought system of Government, and we are pretty sure that if ever a Royal Commission is appointed to enquire into the condition of this country, the fact which will be laid the greatest stress upon and singled out for exposure and attack will be that of governing India by over-grown, numerous and costly departments, only a few of which are necessary, while others are either oppressively meddlesome or notoriously corrupt.

Regeneration of India as regards commerce and the Government.

3. A correspondent from Benares, writing to the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 22nd August on the industrial prospects of that town, observes:—It is nothing new for me to say that the Indians cannot become a nation, although they might succeed in establishing a Parliament at Calcutta by political agitation, till they can, at least, meet with their own demands. The Government, of course, cannot provide food for all men, and foreign trade in India is so all-absorbing as to leave no room for the natives of the soil in their struggle for existence. Even ten income-taxes like the present one will not impoverish India to such a degree as this European trade is actually doing. It is not only depriving Natives of honourable modes of subsistence but making them mere burdens to a poor and extensive country. In such a case the greatest patriotism, in my humble opinion, consists in showing the ways of earning money to our countrymen, and thus bringing them up to a position of self-support. Respectable families are being converted into labourers and even beggars, and all this under the benevolent rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Government, indeed, as the true representative of the most commercial of European nations, will never do anything to make Indians tradesmen of the world. It is enough that as yet there is no law prohibiting such enterprise on the part of Natives; rather sometimes, when occasion requires a little patting on the backs of poor Natives, Government resolves to encourage indigenous industries. But this is all humbug. More than a dozen times resolutions to that effect have been passed by Government, and no effect has as yet been produced. Consequently the only hope for the commercial regeneration of India, on modern scientific principles, lies with the Natives themselves. And among Natives I do not see any community or caste so enterprising in true commercial matters, as in all others, as the Pársi community of Bombay. Naturally therefore I cannot but appeal to my Pársi brethren on the subject, and I am confident they will consider that appeal favourably and thus set an example before the Government showing how to satisfy national demands.

The approaching visit of Lord Dufferin to Bombay and the Punjáb and a suggestion in connection therewith.

4. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 26th August refers to the approaching cold season tour of Lord Dufferin, objects to the present plan of the viceregal and gubernatorial tours, as not serving the object for which they are to be undertaken, and hopes that Lord Dufferin will manifest anxiety to know the wants and wishes of the people of the places he will visit two months hence. It adds that rulers should publicly enter large cities but should go about "*incognito*" in small towns and villages with a view to learn the true state of things.

Disestablishment of the Christian Church in India and the Finance Committee.

5. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 26th August says:—We find that the respectable sum of nearly Rs. 20,000 represents the monthly expenses of the maintenance of the Ecclesiastical Department in this country. This is certainly not an insignificant sum. If so, we can ill-afford to spend it on the department from which we do not derive any benefit whatever. Lord Ripon's name was mentioned in connection with the disestablishment of

the Christian Church in India but the consideration of the question appears to have been shelved for the present. In these days of financial embarrassment Government will do well to turn its attention to this question. We know that the vested interests are so strong that the proposal to disestablish the Christian Church in this country is sure to meet with a strong opposition. The advocacy of an unjust claim ought to find no countenance at the hands of just rulers Because an unjust thing has a prescriptive right, it is not proper to perpetuate it. Injustice is after all injustice and it is not at all entitled to any consideration, simply because it has a prescriptive right to stand upon. Now if the Finance Committee devotes its attention to this disestablishment question and succeeds in satisfactorily solving it, it will certainly be entitled to our gratitude.

The Assam rape case.

6. The *Sind Times* (5) of the 21st August says:—We have been reading of the Assam *coolie* rape case with pain and shame. A coolie woman was violated by an Assam tea-planter and the law was prostituted to afford him protection. It is very deplorable that such brutal cases should turn up now and then, the more so when the offender is allowed to escape with impunity, simply because he happens to be a white man. This is not the first or second time that a *coolie* woman's modesty has been outraged by a *sáhib* in Assam. Several of our contemporaries fell foul of Bábu Amrita Lál Roy, when he declaimed that a European in India could commit rape without being made responsible for it. It is very sad to see the little protection afforded to the poor *coolies* of Assam by law taken away by those who are appointed to mete out justice to the aggrieved party. And as the fates would have it, the violated woman has been sent to prison for bringing false charges upon her ravisher. We cannot lend ourselves to the belief that the whole affair was concocted to ruin an innocent European gentleman. In fact it is preposterous to think so. Such an incident more than lowers the *prestige* of the British Government, and gives a lie to those who boast that under the British *ráj* no distinction can be observed between a white and a black man. In Assam it is the story of the wolf and sheep over again, when a *coolie* and a European tea-planter are concerned in the same affair. History records many instances of little incidents in which women were concerned having developed into serious riots. The Government of Lord Dufferin ought to take steps to check such outrages, and particularly to see that the offender does not escape unscathed. The sooner this blot is removed from the British administration, the better for us and our rulers. The Government cannot for a long time turn a deaf ear to the groans of a poor Assam *coolie* woman.

The inexpediency of the suggestions made by the *Pioneer* and caution to Government.

7. The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (43) of the 26th August considers the *Pioneer* to be short-sighted and inexpert in politics and with a view to save the British Government from the bad results likely to be brought about in India by the false or absurd rumours given currency to by the *Pioneer* advises Government not to listen to the suggestions made in journals conducted by traders like the editor of the *Pioneer*, and thereby to reduce the Hindus to the necessity of taking measures like those of the Irish, but to be guided by public opinion as expressed in the native newspapers in order to ensure the stability of the British rule in this country.

The inequality of the income-tax as applied to the different races.

8. In an article headed "the Income-tax," the *Sind Times* (5) of the 21st August says:—Under the Income-tax Act every person is liable to pay the tax unless his income is less than Rs. 500. The term "person" is defined in the Act. It includes a firm and an undivided Hindu family. So whilst in the case of Mahomedans, Pársis, or Christians the individual is the unit for the purpose of the income-tax, in the case of Hindus the unit is not an individual but a group of individuals constituting a family. So whilst a Mahomedan, Pársi, or Christian will not be liable to pay the tax, if his income is less than Rs. 500, a Hindu will be liable to pay the tax, if his income, though less than Rs. 500, when added up to the incomes of the other members of his family amounts to Rs. 500. If the total income of the family is Rs. 500, it will be assessed to the income-tax whatever

the number of working or earning members, and whatever the average income of each. Thus undivided families are put at a disadvantage, in comparison to persons belonging to other creeds. The legislature has exempted incomes of less than Rs. 500 from liability to the tax, in order that the poor who are already over-burdened with taxation may escape, but it is clear that whilst this object is secured in the case of Mahomedans it cannot be secured in the case of Hindu members of undivided families. And now surely there is no reason why Hindus should be treated differently from Mahomedans and others. If it is right to add up the incomes of two or more members then it should be also remembered that there are so many mouths to feed from the joint-fund. We see no reason why Hindus should be treated unfairly in matters of taxation. There is another mode in which the inequality of the incidence of the tax, with respect to the Hindus, may be illustrated. For example let us take the case of a father and two sons, the father earning an income of Rs. 150 a month and the sons each Rs. 40 a month. If the father and sons constitute an undivided Hindu family, they will pay the tax on Rs. 230 a month or 2,760 a year, at the rate of 5 pies in the rupee, as their income exceeds Rs. 2,000. But if they are Mahomedans, Pársis, or Christians, the tax will have only to be paid on Rs. 1,800 and at the rate of 4 pies in the rupee. Thus not only the sum liable to the tax would be in such a case considerably lower but also the rate. Thus in every way the Income-tax Act bears oppressively on the Hindus belonging to undivided families. This state of things cannot lead to good results. It will either hasten the disintegration of Hindu families and the break-up of the honoured institution of the joint family system, or will tempt the Hindus to tell lies regarding their legal status. We only hope that to avoid such unpleasant consequences, the Government will take an early opportunity to remove the crying inequality pointed out above, and put Hindus on the same footing with Mahomedans and others.

Appointment of new members on the Bombay Legislative Council and suggestions in connection therewith.

9. The *Gujaráti* (96) of the 22nd August, in referring to the approaching expiry of the period of office of Messrs. Badrudin Tyabji and Ráste as members of the Bombay Legislative Council, says that the people would be glad if Mr. Badrudin were re-elected, and suggests the appointment of Mr. Sayáni to the Council in case Mr. Badrudin be not re-elected. The paper then suggests the appointment of a Gujaráti gentleman to the Council in place of Mr. Ráste, and adds that no better man can be found for the purpose than Mr. Javerilál Umyáshankar Yájnik. (The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad of the 26th August expresses similar sentiments and adds the names of Messrs. Bháishankar Nánábhái, Solicitor, Jagjivandás Khusháldás, Ambálál Sákarlál and Diván Manibhái Jasbhái to that of Mr. Javerilál Umyáshankar Yájnik as fit persons to represent Gujarát in the Legislative Council. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (73) of the 22nd August requests Lord Reay to do justice to Gujarát by nominating a Gujaráti gentleman to the Council in place of Mr. Ráste instead of a member of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha as rumoured.)

The Statutory Civil Service and the appointment of a Gujaráti to it for this year suggested.

10. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (73) of the 22nd August requests Lord Reay to do justice to the province of Gujarát by selecting a Gujaráti gentleman as a Statutory Civilian for this year. It says that out of the eight gentlemen nominated to the Statutory Civil Service of this presidency two are Maráthás, two Pársis, two Mahomedans, one Gujaráti, and one Sindhi, and if a Marátha or a Pársi be appointed this year as rumoured, the proportion of the community to which the selected candidate may belong will be greater than that of the other communities. [The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad of the 26th August makes the same request.]

Claims of Deputy Collectors to the posts of Presidency Magistrates.

11. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (7) of the 25th August approves of the appointment of Mr. Hamilton as a Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, says that in making it the Government of Bombay have shown mature consideration, and suggests that Government should always consider the claims of experienced and active Deputy Collectors in filling up the posts of Presidency Magistrates.

12. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (25) of the 26th August finds fault with the Government resolution regarding the grant of medical certificates by medical officers to Government servants retiring on pensions, says that it is likely to cause a serious hardship to such employés as being away from the Sadar station on sick leave cannot by reason of their illness go to their office to obtain a letter to the medical officer, and hopes that Government will reconsider the subject and cancel the present resolution.

Comments on Government resolution regarding the grant of medical certificates to retiring Government servants.

13. The same newspaper is disagreeably surprised to see that Ráv Sáheb Náráyan Ganesh Nádgir, Acting Mámlatdár of Sirsi, is ordered by the Commissioner, S. D., to revert to his appointment as Aval Kárkun, and says:—Mr. Nádgir has passed the lower and the higher standard examinations and had risen to the acting appointment as Mámlatdár. We think that the Forest Association of Sirsi must be at the bottom of his degradation. If this be true, we think the Commissioner has done injustice in the matter. What could Mr. Nádgir do when people getting tired of the forest oppression formed themselves into an Association? Perhaps his fault was that he did not threaten them with criminal prosecution. It is to be hoped that the Commissioner will consider the matter again and do Mr. Nádgir no injury.

Comments on the order of the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., ordering the reversion of an Acting Mámlatdár to his substantive post.

14. The *Sind Times* (5) of the 21st August writes at great length on the vexation and the loss of time and money to which witnesses are subjected in courts of justice on account of frequent postponements of cases to suit either the Judge or the pleaders, says that this evil is very seriously felt in Sind as there is only one Judge for the three districts of Shikárpur, Hyderabad and Karáchi, and hopes that Government will soon take measures to remedy this state of things.

Frequent postponements of judicial proceedings and the consequent inconvenience to witnesses.

15. The same newspaper thanks Lord Reay for the appointment of Mr. Candy as Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court, Sind, and hopes that Mr. Candy will remain long in Sind.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. E. T. Candy as Judicial Commissioner, Sind.

16. The same newspaper of the 18th August publishes a translation of a letter from a Hála Zemindár, addressed to the *Sind Sudhár*, containing some facts regarding Land Assessment, and says:—The writer very properly inveighs against the introduction of rules regarding fallow lands which are now admitted to be unsuited to this province. His second grievance is that most of the land in Hála Division is assessed under first class rates, and he quotes figures to prove that the rate of assessment leaves hardly a margin for the ryot's subsistence. He then proceeds to show how the authorities assess lands that have to be cultivated at a considerable cost, at the same rates as those that cost the ryot nothing. No allowance is made, he adds, for the Zemindárs that hold lands on a high level and have to dig and clear subsidiary canals of their own for irrigation; and no distinction is made between those who irrigate their lands by a subsidiary canal and those who irrigate by a main feeder. We hope the Bombay Legislative Council will take note of this letter.

Land Revenue Assessment in Sind.

17. The *Sind Times* (5) of the 21st August says:—A correspondent complains that the Karáchi Civil Hospital was unusually closed on Sunday last against the out-door patients, on the plea that the hospitals in London are invariably closed on the Sabbath. He calls upon the Municipality to move in the matter and restore the usual practice of opening the Hospital on all the days of the week.

Closing of the Karáchi Civil Hospital on Sundays disapproved.

18. The same newspaper of the 18th August says:—The Sukkur correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* has more than once complained of the inconvenience, sometimes culminating into serious accidents, caused to the public by the mooring of native boats near the bathing places on the Sukkur Bandar. In this season when the river is unusually high, a crowd of boats lying at anchor on the very borders of the bathing stages, makes it extremely unsafe for people to indulge in a river bath. In the last issue of the *Sind Sudhár*, a correspondent reports the drowning of a Pardesi boy in the usual fashion. The struggles of a drowning person to get out are completely frustrated by the numerous boats lying there, and any attempt at succouring the drowning person is rendered futile by his being generally lost under the boats and seldom appearing on the surface. We respectfully invite the attention of our energetic Collector Major Alfred Mayhew to this grievance of the people. The merchants owning these boats are mostly Punjábis, and it is reported that they care not what hardship they entail on the people, so long as they make money by lodging them at these extremely convenient stages. We believe the Municipality of Sukkur has laid out a large sum of money on improving the Bandar, and has every right to forbid the native boats mooring by the stages. We little thought these accidents resulting in loss of human life would be of such frequent occurrence. It is high time for the Municipality or the Collector to order the merchants to moor their boats at a safe distance.

Mooring of boats near the bathing places on the Sukkur Bandar and loss of life by drowning.

19. The same newspaper of the 21st August draws the attention of the Assistant Collector, Mr. Steele, to the inefficiency of the Police of Tatta in connection with the two cases of robbery lately committed at that place.

Complaint against the inefficiency of the Police of Tatta in Sind.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

20. The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 23rd August disapproves of the intended extension of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to other than the four districts to which it is now applicable and says:—It is notorious that the operation of the Act in the districts at present subject to it is not by any means an unmixed good. The very persons for whose benefit the Act is intended probably regard it in the inmost recesses of their hearts with no affection. The specious provisions of relief contained in the Act may decoy the unwary and the short-sighted for some time, but those who have their heads on their shoulders do not fail to see that the Act is more injurious than beneficial. It is a socialistic measure of the worst type, the effect of which is to demoralize the ryots and destroy their credit, and eventually to do just what it is intended to prevent. The advocates of the Act confine their view only to its immediate effect and lose sight of what Herbert Spencer calls its "political momentum." The official reports on the operation of the Act as appearing in the General Administration Reports cannot be expected to give any but the most roseate view of things, and are not therefore precisely the places wherein to find any expression of adverse opinion on the Act. But the various reports from 1880-81 to 1884-85 are not wanting in observations which slightly indicate the real state of things. There has been as yet, by the grace of God, no crucial test of a famine, but even without it the indications are not less patent. The report for 1883-84 notes a decrease both in sales and mortgages, and in fact in all transactions of agriculturists. The reports speak of increasing thrift and self-reliance, but they also say that credit is so entirely ruined that in the event of a famine nothing but Government help will save the ryots. As regards the demoralizing effect of the Act it may be noted that in the report for 1884-85 it is observed:—"It is however the opinion of the Special Judge and the officers working under him that there is a tendency on the part of agriculturists not only to make claims of this nature (redemption suits) in a premature and reckless manner, but to prefer them in many cases fraudulently, owing to the facilities afforded in the matter of their institution." The fact that there is a large number of sales was admitted in a manner by His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Mr. Peile during the debate in the Legislative Council on

Disapproval of the intended extension of the Agriculturists' Relief Act.

the Land Revenue Bill. The Honourable Mr. Beile said that an Occupancy Act may soon have to be introduced to prevent this immense transfer of holdings. Altogether in spite of the optimistic assurances of officials it does not seem that the Agriculturists' Relief Act has proved the panacea it was intended, and we would warn Government against not only extending it to other districts but continuing it in the districts at present affected by it. The Relief Act gives direct encouragement to fraud. Instead of the arbitrary and spoliatory provisions of the Act, Government would give far greater and surer and far more real relief if they reduced their own demand of revenue, regulated the time of its payment, helped in the establishment of Agricultural Banks, made the provisions about *Takávi* advances more easy and elastic, and treated the ryots less rigorously in cases of non-payment of revenue. It is the treatment which the ryot receives from Government in the matter of the payment of land-revenue which is the chief cause of all his trouble. Government officials conveniently ignore this primary cause and are eloquent in suggesting remedies to cure the evils on the surface. The village Sáukár has been curbed and checked by the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, but what Act is to check the still more powerful, rigorous and usurious Sáukár, the State? Unless the State puts a curb upon its own demands and reforms the manner of realizing them, the Deccan agriculturists must remain the poor, impecunious and helpless ryots that they are. [The *Kalpataru* (36) of the 22nd August expresses similar sentiments.]

Suggestions in connection with the Karáchi Port Trust Bill.

21. The *Sind Times* (5) of the 18th August, writing on the Karáchi Port Trust Bill, says:—There is no reason why there should not be a statutory provision as in the Bombay Act, to the effect that a certain proportion of the members should be Natives. Nor is there any reason why the Karáchi Municipality should have no right to be represented on the Trust. We trust the Select Committee will see their way to make these two amendments in the Bill. We are thankful to the Government of Lord Reay for securing to the future Port Trust a further loan of 15½ lákhs of rupees at 4½ per cent., in order to enable it "to provide extended wharfage and more moorings, warehouses, and dredging gears." We are also thankful for the expenditure of 5½ lákhs sanctioned for railway extension between the Bandar station and the ship wharfs, and for the expenditure of 3½ lákhs sanctioned for the removal of deep water point and the elongation of the East Groyne, two improvements which have been so long desiderated by our harbour. Notwithstanding all these concessions we are not prepared to admit that Karáchi is the "spoilt child of fortune," as Lord Reay puts it. It has taken us years to secure any recognition of our claims, and it is only lately that the importance of Karáchi is being recognised, thanks mainly to our Commissioner and the military authorities. Karáchi is more like an orphan lately taken in hand by a benevolent Governor than a spoilt child of fortune.

The Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill.

22. The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 23rd August says:—The Bill to amend Sections 106 and 107 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code has at last passed into law. The Bill has been before the public for nearly a year, and the Government can scarcely be accused of undue haste in getting it passed. The new Act is a distinct gain to the people of this presidency. It will be a standing monument of what discussion in the press and the force of public opinion can achieve. It is well known, as we have so often stated, that the present Act owes its origin to the exertions of the much abused Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar Yájnik. It was his pamphlets and writings exposing the insecurity under the law and protesting against the actual taxation of improvements that drew forth from Government the famous resolutions declaring that no improvements by the cultivators themselves were intended to be taxed and promising to give legislative effect to their intentions, which promise has been now fulfilled in the Act passed last Saturday. This success, however qualified, must be ample consolation to Mr. Javerilál, who has worked much and suffered much in the controversy. We should have indeed been very glad if all of Mr. Telang's amendments had been accepted, but we must not forget that whatever we get, we get, as we were somewhat too ostentatiously reminded during the debate, only as a matter of

grace and must receive with thanks. Besides we have got nearly all we asked for. The fight shown by Mr. Telang seems to have exercised the Government a great deal. A meeting of the Executive Council was, it seems, specially convened to consider the amendments, and the official members had all apparently come to the Legislative Council with one mind on the subject. If the amendments had been pressed in their integrity, there was the certainty of their being lost, with also the certainty of losing the concessions which Government themselves were willing to make. Under the circumstances the Honourable Mr. Telang thought discretion the better part of valour, and modified his proposals to the extent Government were prepared to concede. No one can doubt that the course he took was the proper one under the circumstances. By his timely yielding and his tact, while we have got fairly all we wanted, we have also secured the good will of the Government, which may eventually secure to the ryots a better treatment than they might have otherwise received.

23. The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 22nd August finds fault with the Honourable Mr. Telang for displaying a want of self-respect in withdrawing his amendments and with the Honourable Mr. Peile for hurrying the progress of the Bill, considers the remark of the Honourable the President, reminding his colleagues that they were a Legislative Council and not a Council of revisers to be a very strong remark and his Excellency's speech to be less relevant and appropriate than His Excellency's previous speeches, and says:—We know, and the Honourable Mr. Telang has drawn the attention of the public to the fact, that the extraordinary weight that is generally attached to the recommendations of the Executive Government in the discussion and disposal of Legislative measures, often defeats the benevolent intentions of Government, involves injury to the interests of those whom the law wishes to protect, and above all necessitates an unnecessary loss of time and energy in doing and undoing things, which, but for the Executive Government, could have been very usefully left alone. In speaking of the historic aspect of the Bill, the Honourable Mr. Telang showed that the prophecy of Mr. Mandlik, made at the time of the Land Revenue Code Bill, had been fulfilled and that the Council would have been spared the present trouble if Mr. Mandlik's advice had been accepted. The Honourable Mr. Telang's observation was very pregnant of meaning. It was, we believe, sound advice to the official members of Council to pause and think before they made up their minds to out-vote the recommendations of non-official members. It was, we presume, an appeal to the sense of his colleagues to look upon his amendments with sober mind and deliberate judgment, an appeal to the official members to lay aside their paternal feelings about the Bill before them and to consider his amendments in the light of the necessities of the case. [The *Kesari* (40) of the 24th August expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Part III.—*Education.*

A scheme of technical education for the Bombay Presidency.

24. The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 22nd August says that the scheme of technical education already proposed by it is the best and that it should be carried out by Government even though it be necessary to issue a new loan for the purpose. The paper publishes under the heading "selections" a detailed scheme for the Bombay Presidency contributed by one of its friends.

The Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and the transfers of Messrs. A'mberdekar and A'ppáji Bábaráv.

25. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (25) of the 26th August disapproves of the transfers of Messrs. A'mberdekar and A'ppáji Bábaráv, two of the four gentlemen implicated in the mismanagement of the last Public Service Certificate Examination of Belgaum and says:—Mr. Chatfield ought to have inflicted severe punishment on them with a view to effectively check the recurrence of such mismanagement hereafter. To transfer a man from a bad to a good climate is not to punish him. Sátára is a better place than Belgaum and Mr. A'mberdekar has been benefited by his transfer from the latter to the former place. If Mr. Chatfield did not mean to punish him, he should not have brought the matter of the examination to the notice of the Government and the public. But now that he has done so, it is proper that he should take severe notice of the persons concerned therein as directed by Government. It is to be regretted that the school-master, Mr.

Bhidé, has undeservedly come to grief on account of the examination affair. [The *Belgaum Samáchár* (20) of the 23rd and the *Ohikitsak* (22) of the 18th August are however satisfied with the decision of the Director of Public Instruction, who, in their opinion, has disposed of the matter so as to meet the ends of justice.]

Heavy mental strain on school-going children.

26. The *Dakshin Vritt* (24) of the 22nd August deplores the state of school-boys who are obliged to write home-exercises in various subjects in addition to the mental strain to which they are subjected in the school from 6 to 7 hours with a short recess of half an hour only.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Want of fencing on State Railways.

27. The *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 22nd August says:—Government does not make strict rules in connection with State Railways as it does in connection with Railways belonging to Companies. On account of the want of fencing along State Railways, cattle stray on them and are killed but Government does nothing to prevent such loss of life. Nay, on the contrary, the owners of the cattle so straying are punished for cattle trespass. This is tyranny and the public will feel highly obliged if Government will put a stop to such tyrannical proceeding.

Pension to railway employés.

28. Writing about the grievances of Native railway employés, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 23rd August asks why Government should not call upon Railway Companies to have a "Pension Fund" out of the profits earned by them.

Ill-treatment of female passengers by European employés of the G. I. P. Railway.

29. The *Rást Goftár* (114) of the 22nd August mentions three recent cases of assault with criminal intent and ill-treatment of female passengers by three different European employés of the G. I. P. Railway while the train was in motion, and says that though enquiries are being made in the matter, it has taken the first opportunity to publish them, as fears are entertained of their being hushed up.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Petition against the present Diván of Cambay.

30. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 25th August is glad to hear that the Bombay Government does not intend to take any steps in connection with the petition made by 350 inhabitants of Cambay for the removal of Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád from the Divánship of Cambay, and says that the fact of a mere handful of men coming forward to complain against the Diván is in itself suspicious, that much benefit has accrued to the State during his management of its affairs, that the petitioners have not proved their case and that Government should give a slap to such men when an opportunity occurs. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78) of the 25th and the *Khambát Samáchár* (106) of the 27th August take the same view].

31. The *Surya Prakásh* (76) of the 28th August, in writing on the same subject, says that the people complain against authorities only when they are much tyrannized over, that however competent Mr. Shámráo may be, he has not been a successful Diván of Pálitána, which post he had to give up before the expiry of the stipulated period of five years, that he has failed as Diván of Cambay, that by appointing a contractor named Nathurám Shankar, Revenue Commissioner of Cambay, and other persons to posts for which they are not competent Mr. Shámráo has displayed his own unfitness to continue in his present post and that Government should order an independent enquiry into the petition presented to them against the Diván.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd September 1886.

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(For the week ending 28th August 1886.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28TH AUGUST 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Invasion of a private house by the Police during the absence of its owner.

The *Vaidarbh* (2) of the 21st August says :—On Saturday, the 14th instant, a strong body of police led by a European officer and accompanied by a Native Magistrate marched to the house of one of our wealthiest and quietest Sáukárs and then took up their quarters in the house! This action is of such an extraordinary nature that we have failed to find on what law it rests. We learn that Bansilál Mukundlál, the Sáukár to whom the house belongs, was absent from Akola and all his cupboards and inner doors, where treasure was lodged, were locked up. So that the police, who wished to search for *stolen property*, could not get at his valuables. They therefore lodged a guard of men *in the house*. This guard was thus located up to the 19th instant. The sad condition of the female inmates of this police-occupied-house can be better imagined than described. The miserable females were greatly alarmed at the loss of privacy and domestic freedom. To those born and bred up under English rule such a proceeding appears to be very curious and new. People are wondering how it is that the police are armed with such great power which no Magistrate is given under the Criminal Code and whether in letting it in motion the police are merely acting on the information of an obscure and irresponsible informer, or on sworn, reliable, and independent testimony. Unless on the latter, it appears to us that no respectable man is safe from the invasion of his house and the privacy of his family. We suppose that the responsible officers of Government will see to this and allay the general alarm that is now prevailing at Akola. We admit that real criminals should be allowed no loop-holes for escape, but to obtain this result is it necessary or expedient to set aside all constitutional procedure? If this be done once, what guarantee has the public that it will not be repeated; and where and by whom is the line to be drawn? It would be just as well to suspend the civil law at once. People would then know what to expect and be surprised at nothing that may be done under colour of the law. At any rate

we cannot resist the conclusion that the British administration will be sorely discredited and brought into disrepute, if proceedings of the nature of those under notice are upheld by high officers entrusted with the interests and comfort of the poor defenceless people, who look to Government for protection from all acts of its servants, whether resulting from over-zeal or disregard of law and procedure amounting in effect to tyranny and despotism.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd September 1886.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 4th September 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*23	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*26	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*27	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	166
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*39	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	180
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*48	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
57	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*61	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára	Do.	200
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	240
*65	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*66	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	475
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
79	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
80	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*81	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
82	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
83	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
85	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
90	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
91	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
92	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
93	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
94	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
95	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
96	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
97	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
98	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*99	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
100	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
101	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
102	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
103	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,425
104	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*105	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*106	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
107	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
108	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
109	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
110	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*111	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200
112	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Do.	400
113	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
114	The Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,750
115	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
116	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
117	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
118	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
119	„ Saurashtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
120	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
121	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
122	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*123	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Ahmedabad	Do.	100
*124	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
125	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
126	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*129	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
130	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
131	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
132	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
133	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*134	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
135	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
136	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
137	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
138	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
139	„ Vrittánta Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

A permanent Viceroy from the Royal Family needed for India.

1. The *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 31st August, considers foreign Government to be unfavourable to the political, social and religious reformation of a country and says:—There is much reformation needed in all these departments in India, but as our English rulers are not very particular about it no real reform takes place. Ireland is governed by the same foreign rulers as India and hence its present state. If India had Native rule, there would not have been such difficulties in the way of reformation. We have no means of removing these difficulties, though their removal is indispensable for effecting real reforms. If therefore one were to think as to what should be done under these difficulties, he would see that the Government must first be requested to discontinue its present system of ruling India from a distance. We do not think the Government will hesitate to do so because it has spontaneously made frequent professions of its desire of retiring as soon as India should become capable of governing itself. The change to be effected in the system of Government is that the administration should be conducted by a disinterested, clever and courageous male member of the Royal Family permanently appointed Viceroy of India instead of by Viceroys changed every five years. The permanent Royal Viceroy must become domiciled in India. He should be subject to no State Secretary or other superior officer, but should be perfectly independent. If such a change could be effected, we subject people would look upon it as Native rule and the reformation of the country would proceed with greater force. It is not impracticable for the British Government to make such an arrangement. The only thing necessary is that its necessity must be perfectly impressed upon its mind and that no serious loss should be occasioned to it thereby. We think if the Government of India sent annually a considerably large subsidy to the British Government, the latter would not object to the change proposed, and the present difficulties being thereby removed the reformation of the country would become an easy matter.

American Nationalists and the natives of India compared.

2. The *Pratod* (53), in its issue of the 30th August, hails with admiration the persevering efforts of the Nationalists in America for making Ireland an independent country, and expresses contempt for the people of India for their being given to empty talk, indulgence in vice and a quiet and submissive behaviour even when deprived of their loin cloth and kicked by foreigners.

Necessity of reimposing the import duties on cotton goods.

3. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82), in its issue of the 3rd September, supports the memorial presented by the Madras Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India for the reimposition of the import duties on cotton goods, and recommends the other Chambers of Commerce in this country and the people in general to prefer similar memorials and to continue agitating the matter until their prayer be granted. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 2nd September says that a strong and timely agitation in the matter will at least prevent Government from imposing a new tax or increasing the rate of the present income-tax from the next official year.]

Submission of provincial budgets before the local Legislative Councils for debate and the constitution of the latter.

4. The same newspaper supports the suggestion made by the *Times of India* for laying the provincial budgets before the local Legislative Councils for debate, and says that the demand for this reform would not prove of much avail so long as the constitution of these Councils is not improved by allowing the people to return their representatives to them and by making the number of non-official members equal to, if not greater than, that of the official ones. It adds that Native Political Associations should continue their agitation for reform in the constitution of Legislative Councils until their prayer is granted. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) takes a similar view in its issue of the 1st September.]

5. The *Rást Goftár* (114), in its issue of the 29th August, draws the attention of Government to the slave trade boldly and extensively carried on by liberated slaves in Lindi, Africa, as stated by a correspondent who writes to it from that place under date the 27th July 1886.

Attention of Government drawn to the slave trade in Africa.

6. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 30th August, considers the censure passed by the Government of India on Colonel Hooper to be inadequate punishment for his discreditable and cruel conduct in Burmah and says:—It is not good that many instances of disregard of justice by Englishmen should have occurred of late. Is this the love of justice that Lord Dufferin is said to have by a correspondent of the *Indian Spectator?* Better that such love should not exist than that it should. As long as the administration of our country is conducted in this arbitrary fashion, such instances of injustice are likely to occur. The opinion obtaining amongst the Natives that justice cannot be expected in the cases where Englishmen and Natives are concerned is becoming confirmed day by day and there is no wonder if it remains firm under this kind of exemplary decisions. It is meet that the Secretary of State for India should devote full consideration to this case and issue proper orders.

Government of India and Colonel Hooper.

7. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78), in its issue of the 31st August, says:—The split amongst the Commissariat contractors in Bombay and the filing of a suit by them in the High Court have brought to light how they monopolize Government contracts by forming themselves into separate parties and how they easily earn large profits. The particulars given out by a correspondent of the *Pioneer* in connection with Commissariat contractors in one of its recent issues ought, for the safety of the public money, be minutely studied by Government. We approve of the correspondent's suggestion for the transfer of head-clerks of large departments every four or five years and the sale by public auction of Government contracts instead of asking for tenders for them as at present. We cannot, however, support his suggestion for the employment of Europeans as far as practicable. The correspondent promises to make further exposures in the matter which, it is hoped, will lead to the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry.

Frauds perpetrated on Government by Commissariat contractors and suggestions made by a correspondent of the *Pioneer* in connection therewith.

8. The *Pratod* (53), in its issue of the 30th August, says that applications for assistance in the recovery of land revenue by superior land-holders were formerly made to the divisional revenue officers but that now the work of disposing of such applications being transferred to Mámlatdárs, it is not done by them in a manner satisfactory to the applicants on account of the Mámlatdárs having to discharge diverse functions. The paper therefore proposes that some competent Inámdár should be appointed in each táluka as a Special Commissioner for the disposal of such applications and that his decision should be enforceable by village officers, as such an arrangement will give relief to revenue officers and suit the conveniences of the ryot without entailing additional expenditure on the public treasury.

A proposal for the honorary appointment of an Inámdár in each táluka for the disposal of applications for assistance in the recovery of land revenue.

9. The *Poona Vaibhav* (50), in its issue of the 29th August, observes:—Under the rule of the Moguls when a man was appointed a Subha he rode to the place of his appointment on horse-back with his face turned towards the tail of the animal and the object in so doing was to see if anybody else was coming after him for the same place. In short, under the Moguls, offices were obtained according to the *Nazarána* paid. When a man had obtained an order appointing him a Subha after tendering the necessary *Nazarána*, another would pay a higher *Nazarána* and obtain an order for the same post and arrive at the place of appointment just after the first man had reached it. That was the practice under the Moguls and who would censure it? But even under the present British rule, practices in vogue among the Moguls seem to be followed. Appointments of Mámlatdárs are made and after eight days they

Suggestion to Mr. Crawford and the Government about the appointments of Mámlatdárs.

are changed. Nor does there appear to be a rule that places will either be conferred in order or that only those who are known to be competent will get them. As soon as a place becomes vacant some body from some place comes and seizes it smartly. This state of things has become specially noticeable in this division of late. If therefore our clever and much-praised Commissioner, Mr. Crawford, will take this into his consideration, this imputation of disorder of the Mogul type against the Government will easily be got rid of. We also wish that Government would put a stop to this state of things.

Unseasonable appointment of a Special Magistrate in Sirsi in connection with the Forest Association.

10. The *Havyak Subodhá* (134); in its issue of the 31st August, observes :—We hear that a Special Magistrate has been appointed in Sirsi Táluka to make enquiries regarding the *Vana Dukha Nivárani Sabha.* The Magistrate is trying his best to explain the Forest Act to the inhabitants thereof and is visiting all the villages of the Táluka at the harvest time when the people are busily engaged in their fields. They are obliged to see the Magistrate and answer the questions put to them by him, no matter what loss they incur by absenting themselves from their fields. We are at a loss to know what kind of prejudice has taken its root in the minds of Government officers of Kárwár about the *Vana Dukha Nivárani Sabha.*

Retrenchment in expenditure and the creation of two Assistant Superintendentships of Police in Sind.

11. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 28th August, says :—The other day we published the letter of the Sind Sabha to the Finance Committee in which several retrenchments were recommended. Amongst other suggestions it was proposed that the Office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Karáchi should be abolished. We now hear that instead of abolishing this Office, the Government have created two new Assistant Superintendentships at Hyderabad and Shikárpur, and this is moreover done in the face of the stringent orders for economy recently issued by the Supreme Government. Verily the ways of our rulers are mysterious. One can understand the increase of the police force even in these days of financial pressure, but the increase of ornamental Assistants is unintelligible.

Selection of Government records of the time of the Peshvás at Poona.

12. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 29th August, says :—The old Maratha records in the possession of Government, which have been a sealed book to the public, contain many a valuable paper, and these alone would give ample work for more than one Native officer, and when we add to this the collections of records with private persons and Native Chiefs and Sirdárs in the Deccan and in India generally, the full worth of the materials now available becomes manifest. Every year that we lose causes us a loss of many of these valuable documents, and if we delay the work for a quarter of a century more, future historians will place this Government in the same category with Arab invaders of Africa. The subject has been brought to the notice of Government again and again through the Native Press, and we take this one more opportunity to bring it to the front. We hope Lord Reay will do justice to these records and earn for himself the honour of systematically collecting and preserving them. It is a question of only a few thousands a year, and is equally, if not more, important than the preservation of old Sanskrit manuscripts. We have already a machinery for purchasing, cataloguing and preserving old Sanskrit manuscripts, and we have also an establishment for the superintendence of old records at Poona. If grants to both these Departments be increased and their organization a little improved, the collection of old historical papers can be made at only a slight additional cost to Government. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 30th August, writes upon the same subject and suggests that the Secretary of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha should petition Government on the subject at an early date.]

Approval of the new rules for the appointment of Subordinate Judges.

13. In a paragraph headed "Subordinate Judgeships," the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 30th August, says :—We understand the High Court has proposed a new set of rules for the appointment of Subordinate Judges by which practice for some years or service as Clerk of the

Court is made a necessary qualification for a Subordinate Judgeship in addition to the test of a knowledge of the theory of law. The rules, we are told, are under the consideration of Government, and will, if approved, come into force in 1890. If our information is correct, we think it is a move in the right direction. The administration of law cannot be so well learned from books as from actual practice, and if the choice of Judges is made from actual practitioners, it will surely conduce to raise the tone of our Judicial administration. The rule will cause no hardship to the aspirants to office, as under the present circumstances the block is so great that qualified persons have to wait for years before they get an appointment. The rule will compel candidates for office to spend these years in practice or in some occupation connected with law, and not in the Educational Department or merchants' offices as now, and will on the whole give a better-qualified class of Subordinate Judges who may be trusted to do their duties to Government the public and the bar with greater satisfaction. If the rule is salutary in the case of Subordinate Judges it is equally so in the case of Magistrates and Assistant and District Judges. The present practice of pitch-forking young Civilians fresh from England or of young Natives untrained to judicial work into responsible posts, with large powers over the liberty and property of the people, is highly injurious. It is notorious that considerable miscarriage of justice takes place in consequence of the inexperience of Judges and Magistrates. Large powers of summary and final jurisdiction are exercised by many of them. They are in many cases absolute judges of facts, and the High Courts are powerless to afford any relief even where the Judges perceive that a different conclusion was properly deducible. It is in the interest of justice therefore that not only Subordinate Judges but the higher class of Judges and Magistrates too should possess some judicial training before they are entrusted with the responsibilities of office.

Paucity of pleaders in Sind and the consequent high fees charged to clients.

14. The *Sind Sudhár* (148), in its issue of the 21st August, says:—The language of all Criminal and Civil Courts in the province of Sind, with the exception of the District Court and Small Cause Court of Karáchi, being Sindhi, it is not understood on what principle Government have ruled that the Pleaders' Examination should be conducted in English only. The cost incidental to law-suits is already exorbitant; and if only a few candidates pass the Examination every year, as heretofore, the cost must continue to grow heavier. So heavy are the charges of pleaders that even when a suit is only for Rs. 50, the pleader's fee amounts to Rs. 100. A poor man's claim, howsoever true it may be, must fail, if he is unable to secure the services of a pleader. Colonel Widdicomb and Mr. Middleton, who were Sessions Judges for many years in Sind, used to issue Sanads liberally to all persons who passed a prescribed test which was a very simple and easy one indeed. Their object in thus acting was to increase the number of pleaders and thereby mitigate the hardships endured by poor people. If these officers had not appointed so many pleaders, we should not have had half the number we have at present. Since the time of these officers the standard of the Pleaders' Examination has been raised so high that a candidate finds it easier to pass the LL. B. Examination of the Bombay University. Sind is far more backward than the presidency proper in education, and the rural population of the province is too illiterate and innocent to understand its own interest, so the rules for the Pleaders' Examination in Sind should not be so strict. We think that, as in Bengal and the North-West Provinces, there ought to be several classes of pleaders in Sind, such as Pleaders for Revenue Courts, Pleaders for Civil Courts, and Pleaders for Criminal Courts. If the above classification were adopted, there would erelong be a goodly number of pleaders in the province of Sind, and the hardship now endured by poor people in consequence of the exorbitant fees demanded by pleaders would be removed.

Complaint against the new rules for the District Pleaders' Examination.

15. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (25), in its issue of the 2nd September, disapproves of the new rules for the District Pleaders' Examination, and wishes that the subjects for the Examination and the percentage of marks necessary for passing therein were reduced to what they were before the

rules cancelled by the present ones were framed. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), writing on the same subject in its issue of the 30th August, recommends that the High Court may think well before appointing examiners and drawing questions for the examination.]

New rules for the High Court and District Pleaders' Examination.

16. In commenting on the new rules for the High Court and District Pleaders' Examination, the *Gujaráti* (96), in its issue of the 29th August, says that with the exception of the alteration in the rules as regards the knowledge of the English language, the change in them will prove harmful to the students. By increasing the aggregate total of marks required for passing the District Pleaders' Examination, the High Court has, adds the paper, shown that there is no room now for more District Pleaders. The system of putting questions from books other than those appointed for these examinations is objectionable and leads to the inference that the doors are closed against High Court and District Pleaders. But why not then abolish these examinations altogether instead of being hard upon the students? [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (103) of the same date says that the aggregate total of 60 per cent. of marks required for passing the examinations appears to be even higher than that required by the University and ought certainly to be lowered.]

Increase of liquor-shops in Poona and the duty of Municipalities.

17. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 2nd September, bitterly complains of the existence of a large number of liquor-shops in Poona and the consequent encouragement afforded to drinking even in the case of higher classes of Hindus, and says that Government should not license the opening of any new shops within Municipal limits without the permission of the Municipality, that there should be strict orders against opening liquor-shops anywhere in the town, and that they should be all removed from thoroughfares to an out-of-the-way locality. The paper further adds that the Committee appointed at Poona by Government to inquire into the sanitary condition of the city should pay particular attention to the wide spread prevalence of the vice of drinking in that city, suggests to Government some remedies for its suppression, and remarks that though from the past experience there are grounds to fear that the Government will not pay sufficient attention to the matter on account of its involving a source of revenue, all Municipalities should consider this question and fight it out with the Government with corroborative arguments, as it is of vital importance so far as the health of the public is concerned.

Complaint against Mr. Narsingráo Konher Deshpánde, Honorary Magistrate of Bijápur, and his appointment to the Statutory Civil Service for the coming year.

18. In an article headed "An unworthy candidate for the Statutory Civil Service," the *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 31st August, says:—A Márwádi recently filed a suit in the Small Cause Court at Poona against Mr. Narsingráo Konher Deshpánde, Honorary Magistrate, Bijápur, for recovering Rs. 500 advanced to him. A few days ago the case was decided against Mr. Narsingráo, the Judge remarking in his judgment that the defendant had perjured himself in his evidence before the Court. It is a matter for regret that a person holding the post of a Magistrate should thus repudiate his debt and give false evidence in a court of law. The Government ought to enquire into the matter and to remove him from the post he now holds for the sake of impartial British justice. It would, moreover, be unjust to appoint such a man to the honourable post of a Statutory Civilian, as Mr. Narsingráo states he is to be for the coming year. Such an appointment would add to the complaint against the Statutory Civil Service.

Preference of Europeans over Natives in Government service and the case of Mr. Jayakar, Judicial Clerk to the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

19. The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (13), in its issue of the 30th August, observes:—In the case of Europeans Government are prompt in providing them, even if they possessed average abilities and no claims, with fat appointments, but as regards Natives, whatever be their qualifications or claims they are left in the cold. Let us take the case of Mr. R. S. Jayakar, who for 20 years has been Judicial Clerk to the Presidency Magistrate, has passed

two examinations conducted by the judicial officers of Government, is known to the members of Council and Judges of the High Court as a pains-taking and able officer, who *twice* acted as Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, during the time of Sir James Fergusson, and held the high appointment of Chief Judge of the Varishta Court at Bhuj and in Káthiáwár, and to whose integrity and general worth all his official superiors fully testify. He was superseded by Mr. Shivshankar Govindrám, then by Mr. Plunkett and now by Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Lee-Warner, the Political Agent of Kolhápur, now selects him unsolicitedly as the fittest person to be the District Magistrate of Kolhápur on a decent salary, with prospects of promotion. We do not know how Lord Reay forgot to do Mr. Jayakar even scant justice, consistent with his long service and upright career. Any how, we hope, he will be appointed to a suitable place either in British service or in that of a First Class Native State.

Wanted a dispensary in Jávli Sub-division of the Sátára District.

20. The *Mahárástrá Mitrá* (43), in its issue of the 2nd September, publishes a petition addressed by the people of Medha in the Jávli Sub-division of the Sátára District to the First Assistant Collector, Mr. Cooke, praying for the establishment of a dispensary at Medha out of the local funds on the ground that the Jávli Táluka having thick forests the cultivators therein suffer much from the damp weather, and on account of poverty have no other means to alleviate their sufferings.

Carrying of dead bodies by the Queen's Road, Bombay, and the arrangement made in connection therewith by the Commissioner of Police.

21. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 31st August, expresses satisfaction with the order issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, permitting the carrying of dead bodies by the Queen's Road, and says that it should be closed against them only between 5 and 8 P.M. Such an arrangement, adds the paper, would be convenient to the Pársis, as their funeral processions leave home in the evening at 4 and would not be complained against, as people generally go out for a walk after 5. [The *Káside Mumbai* (104) expresses similar sentiments in its issue of the 3rd September. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78), in its issue of the 2nd and the *Satyavakta* (117) in that of the 3rd September, express satisfaction with the action of Sir Frank Souter in this matter. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82), in its issues of the 1st and the 2nd September, however says that the new arrangement will not give satisfaction to the Native public, that it will not work smoothly and without provoking a dispute with policemen, that it is well nigh of no use to the Pársis as their funeral processions leave home in the evening at 4, that the Queen's Road should be open for the carriage of dead bodies at all hours, believes that the law does not authorise the Police Commissioner to close it, and advises the Native public to get the question decided once for all by having recourse to a court of law, in case the Commissioner should refuse to remove the prohibition against funeral processions passing by the Queen's Road between 4 and 8 P.M.]

Use of false weights in Poona and a suggestion to the police.

22. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 2nd September, recommends Major Babington, Mr. Plunkett and other responsible officers to take measures to detect the use of false weights in the city of Poona and punish the offenders.

Complaint against the Chief Constable of Mahudha.

23. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (124), in its issue of the 25th August, complains of the arbitrary conduct of the Chief Constable of Mahudha, in having, on the 23rd August, beaten with a stick a *pátidár* named Mathur in the Mahárájˈs house, where he had come for worship, and says that the Constable was there to preserve order among the crowd of worshippers and not to ill-treat any of them, that the people do not like him, and that he should be transferred from Mahudha and replaced by a Hindu.

Gambling in the Chorási Táluka of the Surat District and in Mahudha.

24. A correspondent, writing from Surat to the *Jáme Jamshed* (100) (in its issue of the 3rd September), says that it is reported that gambling is carried on on a large scale in the vicinity of the toddy-shop near the Chángla Creek in the Chorási Táluka, and that it would be difficult to arrest

the gamblers without the aid of detectives. [The *Swadesh Bandhu* (124), in its issue of the 25th August, makes a similar complaint regarding Mahudha, attributes cases of petty thefts committed in that town to gamblers, and requests the local authorities to attend to the matter.]

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Disapproval of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and of its further extension.

25. The *Mahratta* (2), in its issue of the 29th August, says:—The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Amendment Bill is simply an outcome of the obstinacy of the Local Government and its officers. Not only has the Act been condemned as bad in theory, but the experience of the last seven years has fully proved its mischievous tendency. We do not think that a clearer case was ever made out. Both theory and experience condemn the measure; and yet the Government persists in having it amended and extended! We have long been watching and criticising the operation of the Act in the Deccan, and we have been convinced that it is a grand failure. Even the officers entrusted with the carrying out of the Act have admitted the fact, though not in so many plain words. Our expectations, therefore, naturally were that sooner or later the Act would be abolished altogether. We were therefore taken by surprise when we learnt that the amendment now proposed is not to abolish the Act but to extend it. Can any one, in the face of such facts, now deny that our interests are often sacrificed to official hobbies and false principles of political economy? We hope that the Bill will not at least be hurried into an Act, just as the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill was recently done in the Local Council. Fortunately for us we have a strong non-official representative in the Imperial Council at this time, and he and the public ought to be allowed full time to say their say on the subject. [The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 29th August, expresses similar sentiments.]

Social reforms among the Hindus and legislative interference.

26. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 2nd September, observes:—A Pársi lady claims Rs. 20,000 as damages from a Pársi Barrister for his breach of promise to marry her. We are going to have the fruits of Western civilization with a vengeance. This is the result of legislative remedies. Mr. Malabári and his followers want to bring down the Hindus to their level by forcing legislation on them.

Comments on the publication of the Karáchi Port Trust Bill.

27. The *Arunodayá* (16), in its issue of the 29th August, expresses amazement at the publication of the Karáchi Port Trust Bill in the issue of the *Government Gazette*, dated 26th August, and says that the drawing of black lines on some portions of the Bill is a novel procedure, and that as neither the meaning of the lines is explained by a foot note, nor is the cancellation attested by the initials of a responsible officer, the publication cannot be said to be legal.

Comments on the new rules made by Government under Section 24 of the Municipal Act Amendment Act of 1873.

28. In an article headed "Municipalities and Control of Public Education," the *Mahratta* (2), in its issue of the 29th August, reviews some of the rules laid down by Government under Section 24 of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act of 1873, and says:—The present rules are decidedly in advance of those proposed when Mr. Lee-Warner was Acting Director of Public Instruction and Mr. Richey Secretary to Government in that Department, and we have to thank His Excellency the Governor in Council for the several modifications made. But we are sorry the rules have remained unaltered in those very places in which alterations were essentially necessary. To the first rule there can be no objection except that in smaller Municipalities it would be difficult to find a sufficiently large number of intelligent Commissioners to form a School Committee and a Committee of Management. The rule should either provide that in smaller Municipalities the powers may be delegated to the Committee of Management, or that the members of one Committee should, as a general rule, have no seat on another permanent Committee of the same body. Rule 2 is

the most important rule of the whole set. It embodies the powers of independence that it is proposed to bestow on the Municipalities. This rule will generally meet the requirements of the case, and we notice with satisfaction that it effectively provides against sudden and revolutionary changes, and yet leaves room for improvements that may be found necessary to meet local requirements. But this remark cannot apply to the fixing of the rates of salary of teachers to be employed in the various grades of schools under a Municipality. In the first place such a restriction on the powers of a Municipality is an encroachment upon the powers guaranteed to Municipal Boards by the Municipal Act. This Section allows the Municipalities the power of making rules, regulating the establishment, the scale of salaries, leave and pension allowances, and such other matters involving an outlay of their funds. To rule therefore that the salaries of their servants in the Educational Department shall follow a particular scale and no other is to ask them to be guided by the wishes of Government and not by their judgment. Municipalities should be allowed to engage teachers at any rate of salary. To ensure the employment of efficient persons only, it may be provided that teachers employed by Municipalities and not possessing certificates of efficiency from the Department shall be required to satisfy the Inspecting Staff of the Department as to their efficiency as teachers; and that teachers failing to do so within one year from the date of employment shall not be allowed by the Municipality to continue in service. If we mistake not the English Education Act contains a provision similar to the one we suggest. We then come to the *proviso*. It is provided that in case of doubt as to the application of any principle or rule, the decision of the Director of Public Instruction shall be followed subject to an appeal to Government, whose decision shall be final and conclusive. Against this provision we make the strongest protest. Municipalities receive their powers from Government and in exercising them they are constituted representatives of the Central Power. To ask them to follow the decision of the head of the Educational Department is to reduce their dignity and respect. The rule requires that any modifications and changes that may be introduced into the system of working the schools will be introduced with the consent of the Director, and to provide that difference of opinion in the application of a rule or principle shall be settled by the Director is to blow hot and cold with the same breath. In the first case the Municipality and the head of the Department are placed on a footing of equality, while in the other, the Director of Public Instruction is allowed to tower supreme. If any body's voice should prevail at all in such matters, we believe, it is the voice of the Municipality. But in saying this our opinion suffers from the same fault as the rule. We therefore suggest that in a case of difference of opinion the matter should be referred to Government for decision. Rule 3 has been framed so as to correspond to the wishes of the Education Commission and, we are glad, it leaves little to be desired. We would suggest that the rule be further modified to protect the pecuniary interests of Municipal Boards. In this matter it is necessary to provide that a community possessing less than two dozen children of school-going age cannot claim provision for its educational wants, if the same cannot be supplied otherwise than by opening a special class or school. Rule 5 is altogether new. We do not know why Government should require from the Municipality the account of income and expenditure on account of all educational purposes other than that of primary schools within and without the contract. The Government does not concern itself with Municipal expenditure in its other departments, and there is no particular reason why it should pry into this part of the educational expenditure of a Municipality. We say that it should not. We fail to see the justice of empowering the Director of Public Instruction to admit or otherwise deal with claims of Municipalities for unexpended balances. This power of the Director of Public Instruction is objectionable on grounds similar to those we have urged in writing about the third rule. There is one more objection. Unexpended balances ought not to lapse either by being appropriated by the Municipality to other departments or by being disallowed wholly or in part. They must be transferred to the funds of the year, lest a tendency to become lavish or stingy should grow up. Rule 7 is calculated to introduce an unnecessary and an invidious distinction between Municipal servants in one department and those

the most important rule of the whole set. It embodies the powers of independence that it is proposed to bestow on the Municipalities. This rule will generally meet the requirements of the case, and we notice with satisfaction that it effectively provides against sudden and revolutionary changes, and yet leaves room for improvements that may be found necessary to meet local requirements. But this remark cannot apply to the fixing of the rates of salary of teachers to be employed in the various grades of schools under a Municipality. In the first place such a restriction on the powers of a Municipality is an encroachment upon the powers guaranteed to Municipal Boards by the Municipal Act. This Section allows the Municipalities the power of making rules, regulating the establishment, the scale of salaries, leave and pension allowances, and such other matters involving an outlay of their funds. To rule therefore that the salaries of their servants in the Educational Department shall follow a particular scale and no other is to ask them to be guided by the wishes of Government and not by their judgment. Municipalities should be allowed to engage teachers at any rate of salary. To ensure the employment of efficient persons only, it may be provided that teachers employed by Municipalities and not possessing certificates of efficiency from the Department shall be required to satisfy the Inspecting Staff of the Department as to their efficiency as teachers; and that teachers failing to do so within one year from the date of employment shall not be allowed by the Municipality to continue in service. If we mistake not the English Education Act contains a provision similar to the one we suggest. We then come to the *proviso*. It is provided that in case of doubt as to the application of any principle or rule, the decision of the Director of Public Instruction shall be followed subject to an appeal to Government, whose decision shall be final and conclusive. Against this provision we make the strongest protest. Municipalities receive their powers from Government and in exercising them they are constituted representatives of the Central Power. To ask them to follow the decision of the head of the Educational Department is to reduce their dignity and respect. The rule requires that any modifications and changes that may be introduced into the system of working the schools will be introduced with the consent of the Director, and to provide that difference of opinion in the application of a rule or principle shall be settled by the Director is to blow hot and cold with the same breath. In the first case the Municipality and the head of the Department are placed on a footing of equality, while in the other, the Director of Public Instruction is allowed to tower supreme. If any body's voice should prevail at all in such matters, we believe, it is the voice of the Municipality. But in saying this our opinion suffers from the same fault as the rule. We therefore suggest that in a case of difference of opinion the matter should be referred to Government for decision. Rule 3 has been framed so as to correspond to the wishes of the Education Commission and, we are glad, it leaves little to be desired. We would suggest that the rule be further modified to protect the pecuniary interests of Municipal Boards. In this matter it is necessary to provide that a community possessing less than two dozen children of school-going age cannot claim provision for its educational wants, if the same cannot be supplied otherwise than by opening a special class or school. Rule 5 is altogether new. We do not know why Government should require from the Municipality the account of income and expenditure on account of all educational purposes other than that of primary schools within and without the contract. The Government does not concern itself with Municipal expenditure in its other departments, and there is no particular reason why it should pry into this part of the educational expenditure of a Municipality. We say that it should not. We fail to see the justice of empowering the Director of Public Instruction to admit or otherwise deal with claims of Municipalities for unexpended balances. This power of the Director of Public Instruction is objectionable on grounds similar to those we have urged in writing about the third rule. There is one more objection. Unexpended balances ought not to lapse either by being appropriated by the Municipality to other departments or by being disallowed wholly or in part. They must be transferred to the funds of the year, lest a tendency to become lavish or stingy should grow up. Rule 7 is calculated to introduce an unnecessary and an invidious distinction between Municipal servants in one department and those

in another, or it may be that this rule will unnecessarily force Municipalities to accept Government rules for pensions, leave and allowances. Either result is to be regretted. We can correctly understand and appreciate the anxiety of Government to protect the rights and privileges of its servants, now placed under Municipal Boards, and if Government should provide that the rights and privileges of this class of State servants shall be continued to them even though they be transferred to Municipalities, its action will be perfectly just and intelligible. But Government cannot take special care to protect one class of Municipal servants while the others are left uncared for. Then there is another point which we cannot help raising. Servants transferred to the Municipality by Government for Government interests cannot and ought not to be looked upon as *lent*. The Municipality of Poona has been fighting for this question and its arguments should be met. It is not fair to shut up an adversary's mouth by force of power. The expenses entailed on the Municipalities are already too heavy and they need not be made heavier by this carping-at-a-gnat system. Rule 8 also limits the powers of the Municipality. The General Body may delegate all or any of its powers to Committees, says the Municipal Act, while this rule lays down that the Body cannot delegate its power of dismissing its servants. This rule can never be legal, as it is inconsistent with the Act. The Executive cannot override the Legislative Government.

Part III.—*Education.*

Technical education and the Government of Lord Reay.

29. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 29th August, says:—We do not know if the views expressed in an article on technical education in the *Bombay Gazette* are inspired. But if they are, we fear little worth having will come out of the promises of Lord Reay with reference to the introduction of technical education into the Presidency. The demand for technical education has been to a great extent stimulated by Government, and if, at the last moment, when the people are ready with a scheme, Government hesitate to perform what is undoubtedly their duty, they will simply create distrust and disappointment. The fate of the Land Revenue Bill and the article in the *Gazette* have already paved the way, and the Government resolution on the subject (supposing it to be of the kind indicated in the article) will not, we admit, quite take the people by surprise, though as observed by a vernacular contemporary, it will finally extinguish all hopes entertained by the public about the reforms in the present course of instruction in our schools from a Government presided over by the advocate of three D's. We have not however as yet lost all faith in the liberal principles of Lord Reay, whatever the *Gazette* may say, and we therefore anxiously await the resolution of Government on the subject.

Agriculture and encouragement to educated Natives.

30. In noticing the average yield of wheat per acre in England, America and the Punjáb, the *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 1st September, dwells on the advisability of Government giving encouragement to educated Natives to take to agriculture, and remarks that agricultural education ought to come in for a large share in the scheme of technical education, that facilities should be provided in the matter and that educated youths should in the beginning be given plots of waste land and agricultural implements as advances to be repaid afterwards to Government.

The education of the Mahomedans and the Government.

31. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (103), in its issue of the 29th August, approves of the action of the Bengal Government in establishing forty scholarships for the encouragement of education among the Mahomedans, and hopes that the Bombay and other Provincial Governments will follow in the footsteps of the Bengal Government for the benefit of their respective Mahomedan subjects. The paper exhorts also well-to-do Mahomedans to take measures for the spread of education among their co-religionists.

32. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 29th August, publishes a letter from Ratnágiri, criticising the conditions on which the Anglo-Vernacular School there has been registered for grants, and says:—If the facts given by the correspondent be true, the conditions are both unauthorised and unreasonable—unauthorised, because we are not aware of any rule which empowers the Director of Public Instruction to regulate the rate of fee in private schools, and unreasonable, because the same have not been made applicable to the Mission School there, which, consequently, would enjoy an undue advantage. We hope that the authorities will reconsider their decision and place the two schools on the same footing with respect to grants-in-aid. The days are gone when Missionary enterprise was looked upon with favour.

A complaint against the educational authorities regarding the registration of private schools for grant-in-aid.

33. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82), in its issue of the 2nd September, praises the Bombay Government for taking notice of such an event as the accidental poisoning of a student of the Deccan College by issuing a resolution on it, though rather late, says that the Government have acted wisely in directing the Surgeon-General to prosecute an inquiry as to the cause of the poison having become accessible and the circumstances under which it was found, and supports once more the memorial of the students of the College for the appointment of a Resident Native Medical Graduate.

Government resolution on the accidental poisoning of a student of the Deccan College approved.

34. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 29th August, says:—Though it was only last year that the leaking out of the questions for the Matriculation Examination became specially notorious and the subject of general censure, yet some people suspect that questions must be leaking out more or less widely every year. This suspicion receives support from the opinion of the College Professors that the students who have during the last five or seven years joined the colleges for prosecuting studies for the higher examinations have been very raw. We think that the practice of printing question-papers before the examination day is very objectionable. They must be printed on the morning of the day on which they are to be set, as is done in English Universities. The Matriculation being however held in more places than one it is necessary in the case of that examination to have the question-papers printed beforehand. But even in that case the papers need not be printed more than three or four days before the examination day. If the question-papers for other examinations be printed as above proposed, the University authorities will not find it so difficult to take proper precautionary measures with regard to the Matriculation. We hope that the Senate of the Bombay University will consider our proposal and make such arrangements as will save the examiners, the University officers and men working in the press from all occasion for imputations of dishonesty.

Suggestions for printing question-papers for the University Examinations.

35. The same newspaper publishes a communicated article on the Maráthi language, in which the writer observes that the exclusion of Maráthi from the University curriculum, on the ground of the paucity of standard prose-works therein, is untenable, when it is remembered that Hebrew with no prose-literature and Sanskrit with only a limited number of standard prose-works are nevertheless recognised by the University, and says that if prose-literature is the only passport, Maráthi has stronger claims upon the University than Hebrew or Sanskrit.

Exclusion of Maráthi from the University course.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

36. The *Rást Goftár* (114), in its issue of the 29th August, gives two more recent cases of assault with criminal intent on two female passengers, one Eurasian and the other Hindu, by European employés of the G. I. P. Railway at Jabalpur and between Bombay and Kalyán respectively, and adds that in the former case the Guard has been suspended, while in the latter the police are prosecuting enquiries.

Two more cases of assault on female passengers by European employés of the G. I. P. Railway.

37. The *Vritt Sár* (72), in its issue of the 30th August, draws the attention of the railway authorities to the annoyance caused to Native female passengers by young European ticket-clippers.

Young European ticket-clippers on Indian Railways.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

38. The *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 29th August, says:—Long delays in getting refunds from the Bombay Municipality cause a hardship to which many a poor house-owner in Bombay is obliged meekly to submit. Bills for house and other rates are now-a-days presented for payment once only, and if the claim is not satisfied within a fortnight, a notice of demand is served and, if necessary, execution of warrant issued and the defaulting party has to pay the taxes with law-charges added. When such pressure is brought to bear on the house-owners, it is only fair that the Municipality should be as prompt in making refunds of taxes, in cases of houses falling vacant, or being demolished or for any other cause. As matters stand, the Municipal coffers are hard to reach, and it sometimes takes two or three years to get back the money. It often happens that the rich give up the contest in disgust and the poor in sheer despair. A few landlords who have suffered in this way, should, we think, lay their case before the Rate-payers' Association with a view to get the present defective system set right. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) supports the above complaint in its issue of the 4th September and hopes that some member of the Municipal Corporation will bring it to the notice of that body.]

A complaint against the Bombay Municipality as regards delay in making refunds.

39. A correspondent of the name of Rámji Tháttáji Golé, writing in the issue of the *Bodh Sudhár* (21) of the 1st September, begs to bring to the notice of the President and Collector of the Sátára Municipality certain facts concerning the present mismanagement, oppression, waste of money and high-handed policy of dealing with Municipal matters pursued by the present Managing Committee and says:—There is so much partiality and oppression in the conduct of the present Managing Committee that nothing but active and immediate dismissal of two members would mend the matters and set the excited and oppressed minds of the rate-payers at rest.

A complaint against the Managing Committee of the Sátára Municipality.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

40. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 30th August, disapproves of the Nizám of Hyderabad spending one lákh of rupees for giving a suitable reception to Lord Dufferin on the occasion of his visit to that city in November next, says that Viceroys should not encourage such useless expenditure by Native Princes, that they should indirectly convey their sense of displeasure at such festivities and impress upon the minds of Indian Princes and the Native public that they have much pleasure in laying foundation-stones of useful public institutions, that the Nizám would be doing valuable service by asking Lord Dufferin to lay the foundation-stone of a technical college or some such public institution in commemoration of his visit instead of wasting one lákh of rupees on festivities, that a good reception would be given to new rulers by the public coming out in large numbers to greet them with loud cheers on their arrival at and departure from the places visited, and hopes that the Nizám will attend to its suggestion. [The *Satyavakta* (117), in its issue of the 3rd September, makes similar remarks and says that the money would be better utilized in introducing reforms and providing facilities for education and increasing public comfort.]

Festivities at Hyderabad on the occasion of the approaching visit of Lord Dufferin to that city and a suggestion to His Highness the Nizám in connection therewith.

41. A correspondent of the *Gujaráti* (96), writing from Rájkot in its issue of the 29th August, approves of the example set by the Gondal State in publishing its administration report, recommends the Navánagar, Bhávnagar, Junágad and other States to imitate it, and adds that such a step will lead to increased prosperity.

Native States recommended to publish annual administration reports.

42. The *Kárbhári* (37) of the 30th August hears of confusion in the Native State of Bhor and of much discontent in its táluka of Sudhágad, and advises the Chief to attend to the welfare of his subjects.

A suggestion to the Chief of Bhor.

43. A correspondent of the *Gujaráti* (96), writing to it from Rájkot in its issue of the 29th August, observes that the Makránis are said to have recently plundered and exercised cruelty on sixteen different parties with success, gives particulars of their demanding fines from the people residing in the villages of Mátar-Wániya and Narsingda, and of their killing the Patel and attacking four policemen in the village of Devranda, says that a principal Bania merchant of a certain village near Verával was recently asked in writing by the Makránis to present them with 3,000 *koris* (a small silver coin, three of which are equal in value to a rupee) within three days of the receipt of the letter, all the members of his family being threatened with murder by Kádubaksh in case he failed to comply with the demand, that the Bania reported the matter to the local authorities, who in their turn informed the Junágad State of it, that on the evening of the third day after the receipt of the letter a Makráni came to the house of the Bania and informed him that he would certainly be killed if he failed to pay the amount next day, that the Bania is said to have paid the amount at the place mentioned in the letter, thereby protecting himself and his family from death, and wishes to know what the Junágad State and Major Humfrey are doing.

Recent cases of the plunders committed by the Makráni outlaws of Junágad.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th September 1886.

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(For the week ending 4th September 1886.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4TH SEPTEMBER 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Shuddha Varhádi* (5), in its issue of the 2nd September, says that

Complaint against the Deputy Commissioner of Akola.

complaints are heard from several quarters to the effect that the Deputy Commissioner of Akola neither receives petitions every day personally nor allows the Clerk of his Court to do so in the exercise of his authority and that he refuses to furnish copies of documents in cases under investigation and of those in cases already disposed of, if the person asking for them be not a party in the case. If this allegation be true, the paper hopes that the Commissioner will try to remove the cause of complaint as far as possible.

2. The same newspaper says:—It is not known what law regulates the

Illegal proceeding of the Akola Police.

procedure of the Magistrates and Police Officers of Akola. Some Police Officers of Berár have arrested some people of Márwár and brought them here with many ornaments. The men are kept in police custody as the property found in their possession is suspected to be stolen property. Various persons are being shown the property to identify it but no body has as yet done so. Consequently neither are proceedings taken against the persons arrested nor are they released on bail. What law is this? How long are the persons to remain under restraint? Is there no superior authority to see to this? What is the Judicial Commissioner doing? Are the Akola Police so foolish as to suppose that all property in the possession of persons notorious for theft is stolen property? Such property may have found its way into Márwár. But what guarantee is there that the property found in their possession is stolen? On what charge are they arrested?

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th September 1886.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 11th September 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgá Dipika	Bombay	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ A'ryaputrá	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*23	„ Dakshin Mitrá	Do.	Do.	200
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*26	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*27	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
35	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitrá[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	„ Katáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Maháráshtrá Mitrá	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*48	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
57	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*61	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára...	Do.	200
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	240
*65	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*66	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	475
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
79	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
80	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*81	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
82	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
83	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
85	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
90	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
91	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
92	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
93	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
94	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
95	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
96	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
97	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
98	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*99	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
100	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
101	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
102	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
103	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,454
104	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*105	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*106	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
107	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
108	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
109	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
110	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*111	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200
112	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Do.	400
113	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
114	The Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,750
115	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
116	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
117	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
118	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
119	„ Sauráshtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
120	„ Shriváli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
121	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
122	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*123	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Ahmedabad	Do.	100
*124	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
125	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
126	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*129	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
130	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
131	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
132	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
133	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*134	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
135	„ Kannadá Suvárte...	Do.	Do.	915
136	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
137	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
138	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
139	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The Royal Commission of Enquiry into the Silver Question and the Government of India.

1. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82), in its issue of the 8th September, expresses satisfaction with the appointment of the Royal Commission of Enquiry into the Silver Question, and says that the Government of India should send competent and experienced men to England to give evidence before the Commission. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 9th September, disapproves of the nomination of the Right Honourable A. J. Balfour as Chairman of the Commission, as he has not made the subject his special study, and adds that though Mr. Bullen-Smith of the India Office will represent India on the Commission, it would have been better if the Government of India had been asked to nominate one or two gentlemen from India to sit on it. The *Akhbáre Soddgar* (78), in its issue of the 10th September, however, expresses unqualified approval of the constitution of the Commission.]

Reflections against British morality.

2. In a paragraph headed "Look at English morality," the *Dnyán Chakshu* (7), in its issue of the 8th September, sarcastically writes:—While the divorce case of Mrs. Crawford, whose adulterous conduct has become a subject of so much talk in the whole world, was being tried, ten or twelve great men offered to marry her. Among the suitors there was a well-known barrister of considerable practice in London. In England adulterous women, it seems, do not find it difficult to get themselves married again, and this fact discloses what sort of disgust the people feel at adultery! In India even a man of low birth will shrink from marrying such a bad woman. Here such women have to pass their life as prostitutes, but such is not the case in the British Isles.

Mutual quarrels among the different castes of Hindus and their causes.

3. The *Poona Vaibhav* (50), in its issue of the 5th September, says:—Caste contentions are at present on the increase. Some patriotic men are extremely grieved at them. Some of them censure the contending parties and some are making efforts to reconcile them; but we differ from all of them. We say that these quarrels are quite natural in these times. The different castes of the Hindus are not to blame in the matter. The sole fault lies at the door of the foreigners who have mingled with us; but even they do not seem so much to blame, because unless there are many splits amongst us, they cannot get ascendancy over us. There is no other reason why there should be hatred between Bráhmans and non-Bráhmans, between the Deccanis and the Gujarátis, between the Gujarátis and the Purbhayás, and so on. A time has arrived when there should be quarrels even between the husband and his wife, and there is no knowing how long this time will continue. So long as there are foreigners amongst us, there cannot be a close union amongst us and without it our interests cannot be served and the foreigners cannot be expected to go away. Both these things are thus improbable. The present quarrels should therefore be allowed to go on till a proper opportunity should come. Nobody should think of them. This appears to us to be the best course. Just as a shepherd is necessary for driving wolves from within a flock of sheep, so nothing short of an incarnation of God either in the form of Shiváji or Ripon can set things right or put a stop to the contentions amongst us. There is no other alternative. When such a time comes and the intruders into the flock are extirpated, *i.e.*, when they are driven into their mountain retreats, these quarrels will cease of themselves and we shall all eat and drink as before without mutual envy, nay, we shall even cultivate mutual love by feeding one another. When formerly foreigners were not here, the *Kshatriyás*, or the fighting classes, gave whole kingdoms in charity to Bráhmans, who on their part placed them in charge of their donors with a view to accomplish the performance of their own duties, *viz.*, begging, bathing, offering prayers, &c. In short there was no hard labouring for maintenance then, and as long as we are in this difficulty the present state is sure to continue.

A peripatetic Supreme Government.

4. In an article headed "Is a fixed seat of the Government of India necessary?," the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 5th September, says:—A peripatetic Supreme Government visiting in turn every part of the country and fixing its abode during the hot season at Simla is the proposal which finds most favour with the Military Member of the Council, who has also been well-known as an experienced administrator. We believe there is a great deal in the proposal which will meet with general approval. At the same time the difficulty of fixing on a particular site as *the* Capital of India will be easily surmounted. Calcutta may enjoy the traditional reputation of having been once the seat of the Government, though its glory may depart when such a proposal as a fixed Capital for India finds no favour with the intelligent classes. And thus the Bengal agitation will have done one great good to the public, though at seeming loss to Calcutta.

Colonel Hooper and the Government of India.

5. In referring to the resolution of the Government of India censuring Colonel Hooper for his conduct in Burmah, the *Dnyán Chakshu* (7), in its issue of the 8th September, writes a long article disapproving of the action taken by the Government of India towards Burmah, and says that the cruelty of the conduct of Colonel Hooper sinks into insignificance when it is placed side by side with that of the Government of India who have deprived the innocent people of Burmah of their dominion and independence, have involved their country in a number of difficulties and dangers, and have been actively engaged in killing them.

6. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 6th September, says:—One might expect the least sentence would be dismissal from service, but the Governor-General in Council has thought fit to let off Colonel Hooper with only a public reprimand, in consideration of his past services and of what he has already suffered. The sentence seems inadequate, and we doubt if it is conducive to good discipline to let off such offenders so lightly.

Suggestions to the Finance Committee.

7. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 5th September, says:—The time has arrived when the system of making contracts with Provincial Governments should be improved, and included as forming a part and parcel of the Financial Policy of the Empire, if any such policy has been laid down. If such a policy is not yet formulated, we believe there can be no difficulty in doing so while revising the expiring contracts. Every responsible adviser of Government has declared in most unmistakeable terms that if the Empire is to be saved from a financial wreck, if the administration of it is to be placed on a workable basis, the solution of the difficulty lies in a thorough decentralization. We think that nibbling at decentralization should be put a stop to at once; that the revenues and expenditure should be completely decentralized; and that the Local Governments should contribute from their surplus balances, of course *pro rata*, for the wants of the Supreme Government instead of the Supreme Government making allotments to the Local Governments. Of course even if this arrangement be carried out, the Supreme Government should possess the power of directing Local Governments to place their entire revenues at the disposal of the Government of India, so that the latter may act as emergencies may demand. The *pro rata* contributions should be fixed according to area, population and state of advancement attained by each, those that are backwards being indulgently treated. The benefits of the arrangement we propose would be (1) that a factor of certainty would be introduced into the financial administration of the provinces taken singly, and of the Empire taken as a whole, a position that would greatly relieve the Supreme Government of its anxious concern; (2) that the Government of India would strengthen its hands in asking the Home Government to make similar arrangements with itself in the civil and military Home charges and in all other matters involving an outlay of Indian money for Imperial purposes; (3) and that the pecuniary gain to the Supreme Government would be geater than that to be drived from reducing the allotments of land revenue assignments. For fear of making this ex-

position of our views tediously long and perhaps disgusting to the general reader, we abstain from giving figures. Our next suggestion is about the revenue heads. These consist of land revenue, forest, excise, assessed taxes, salt, opium and stamps. There are other departments which bring in revenue, but they are, relatively speaking, less important. As by the last arrangement the Local Governments were given an interest in the revenue derived from the different sources, the revenues have increased a good deal. It is possible that if the interest be kept alive the revenue may improve still further. Besides the improvement of revenues by larger receipts, there are other ways by which they can be improved—by reducing the charges on account of collection or production, and by an improvement in the method of collection or production. The survey and settlement operations are being brought to a close, and a large saving will be effected during the course of the next few years when the Survey Department will have been abolished. Besides if the revenue and executive functions are separated, if the production of salt is left to private industry, if the reservation and protection of forests is left to a cheaper and more efficient agency, and if the Excise Department is more rationally managed, each improvement will, it is calculated, set free a good lot of funds which will greatly increase the receipts. To make our suggestions more acceptable, we briefly state below the administrative reforms we would see introduced in each of the revenue-paying departments. (1) Land revenue—The system of collecting revenue through a high-paid agency has entailed heavy financial burdens on the State and we suggest that the experiment of making collections by granting percentage allowances to hereditary officers should be introduced as an experimental measure in at least a few districts. This is asking Government to extend an admitted principle to the working of a department. The experiment of securing a large amount of revenue by creating interest in larger collections has been successfully tried in the case of Local Governments, and if the same be extended to the village, we feel sure, the revenue patels will, by their working, show that a highly-paid agency is superfluous. In the days of Native rule this system had other faulty systems tacked on to it, and when examined by the light of civilized Government, it may have been condemned, but now that the work has been divided between several agencies, we think the system of making collections through a commission agency may be tried with success. Another measure of reform in this connection is that of separating revenue from executive functions. The third is that of amalgamating the three Divisional Commissionerships into one. It is calculated that if the three reforms are carried out, they will lead to a saving of about 12 per cent. on the total land revenue of the presidency. (2) Forests, excise and assessed taxes—These departments will be economically and more efficiently worked by Local Committees. At present they entail a heavy expenditure on account of non-effective agency such as that of Inspectors. The Forest Department has too many Deputy Conservators, the Excise has too many Inspectors and the Income-tax Department has an unnecessarily large number of Collectors. We believe a separate agency for each revenue-paying department is a superfluity. The whole revenue work ought to be placed under a real Revenue Department, of which the Collectors may be the district heads and a Commissioner the communicating wheel between Government and its subordinates. The department of stamp revenue ought also to be placed under the Revenue Commissioner and his subordinates. The Registration Department need not be separate. Thus we would suggest that all revenue should be supervised by the Collector, and that he should also see to the expenditure of every department. He must, in fact, be the real district representative of Government in place of the nominal Collector of the present day. Every district should be not only self-supporting, but should always have a surplus balance, a portion of which should be annually allotted to the maintenance of the Central Government. All surplus balances should be at the disposal of the Government for the carrying out of measures of general importance, and the Council of the Governor ought to be empowered to vote supplies and control provincial expenditure. (3) The spending departments—In the preparation of their annual budgets the District Collectors ought to show what percentage of the total

revenue of the district it is proposed to spend for the maintenance of existing institutions and what proportion it is proposed to spend on improvements. The Provincial Governments should then put these district budgets together, and after a full discussion of them in their Councils, should adopt them with such modifications as may be necessary. Making our calculations on these lines, we have come to the conclusion that by the mere method of making each district responsible for making the two ends of the budget meet, we can effect a saving of about 7 per cent. calculated upon the expenditure of the year 1884. Thus the financial result of our suggestions is a total saving of about 19 per cent. on the estimated expenditure of the year for the whole presidency, of course the civil side of it.

Inadvisability of Native sepoys being kept in possession of their arms at all times.

8. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 4th September, says:—We have to record another sad tragedy of a double murder at Hyderabad, Sind. A Beluch sepoy first shot a young innocent woman because she was to be given away in marriage to some one else, and then shot himself on the spot. It is sickening to have to record murders by Native sepoys again and again. Hyderabad has been the scene of several such murders during the last year. But the Government cannot yet see the folly of allowing Native sepoys to carry their rifles at every hour of the day. Hyderabad, Bombay, Bangalore and Madras have, each in its turn, been the scenes of innocent bloodshed by jealous or wanton sepoys, but no steps have yet been taken to check such frightful vagaries. The Madras Government, we read the other day, are moving in the matter. We wish they would and that the Bombay Government would follow suit.

Tone of the Bengal Press.

9. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 1st September, compares the different newspapers of Bengal in point of their merits and the virulence of the tone in which they write, and concludes as follows:—It is impossible to say how far the Local Government is responsible for the general virulence and bitterness of the Bengal Press. But it is undeniable that the unsympathetic and bureaucratic administration of the province, the utter heedlessness of the complaints made by the Press, and the absolute indifference to public grievances together with the domineering civilianism that pervades the province, have assisted a great deal in embittering the tone of the Press in Bengal.

Complaint regarding the assessment of the income-tax in Poona.

10. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 5th September, says:—The assessments on account of the income-tax have, we see, been notified, and our anticipations that they would be oppressive have been realized. The first period of appeal has not yet run out and we request the attention of the assessees to the following points, which, we think, ought to be brought to the notice of the authorities:—(1) That the license-tax assessments have not been left untouched in ninety cases out of a hundred and that the alterations have made the burdens unbearable. It was solemnly declared in the Viceregal Council by the highest authorities that this *would not be done* and it is worth our while to show *that this has been done.* (2) In the notice of demand served under Section 17 the sources of income have indeed been shown, but it is not shown what portion of the whole amount is due to what source; so that it is a matter of difficulty to put in an appeal and ask for remission or reduction. The details not being shown, the decision in appeal would be arbitrary just as the assessments have been. (3) It is a slur on the honesty of the respectable classes of people in this city that notices to put in returns of one's income are not served, although the Act permits such a procedure and the Government of Bombay could have done so without any risk of losing income. (4) The rules of the Government of India permit instalments and we do not know why the Government of Bombay does not allow us the indulgence. The present are the first assessments and they will always be looked upon as almost *pucka* for purposes of increase; it is therefore, we think, very necessary that assessees should try their best to see that justice is done.

11. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82), in its issue of the 6th September, says that the Forest Commission has just ended its sittings after meeting more than one hundred times in the course of one year, that it is surprising that such an amount of trouble should have been taken not for granting any great political right to the people but for enquiring into the question of allowing poor villagers the use of twigs and leaves of trees growing in forests, and that such a course will astonish much more the people of England and other Continental countries, and hopes that the labours of the Commission will yield better results than those derived from the Government resolutions on the reports of the A'bkári and other Commissions.

The Forest Commission and the result expected from its labours.

12. A correspondent, writing to the *Satyá Shodhak* (58) in its issue of the 5th September, is surprised to see the district authorities of Ratnágiri not taking any measures to put down cattle disease prevailing in the villages of Málgund, Kotawde, A're, Kálbádevi, &c., in the Ratnágiri District, and requests the Collector either to send there a certain constable of the Gurav caste belonging to the Ratnágiri Police Force, who is said to know an effective cure for cattle disease or to urge upon Government the necessity for sending a veterinary surgeon there for some time.

Cattle disease in Ratnágiri and a suggestion to the Collector.

13. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 1st September, says:—We learn that the Divisional Magistrates in this district have not been empowered by the Local Government under Section 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to send for the proceedings of cases dismissed by their subordinates. We think this power should be conferred on them, as it would tend to relieve the District Magistrate of much of his present onerous work.

Necessity for Divisional Magistrates in Sind being empowered to send for the proceedings of cases dismissed by Subordinate Magistrates.

14. Referring to a case of house-breaking which took place at Karanje in the Panvel Sub-division of the Kolába District and the offenders in which were cleverly seized by the Chief Constable of Sálsette, Mr. Gháte, the *Suryodayá* (64), in its issue of the 6th September, suggests that though the offence took place in the Kolába District, yet the case should be tried at Thána under special sanction, as the offenders belong to a large gang of thieves which has for many days past carried on its depredations round about Kurla and Thána, and as their trial in an out-of-the-way place will not attract much notice and thereby bring their misdeeds to light.

Suggestions regarding the trial of a case of house-breaking in the Kolába District.

15. The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (13), in its issue of the 6th September, says:—We are glad to observe that His Excellency Lord Reay has after all done justice to Mr. Rangnáth Sadáshiv Jayakar by appointing him to the Acting District Deputy Collectorship of Kolába. We hope the *Ráo Bahádur*, for such he now is, will soon be made permanent in this *quasi-judicial* line.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Jayakar as Acting Deputy Collector.

16. The *Samsher Bahádur* (115), in its issue of the 3rd September, refers to the liberality of Mr. Jairájbhái Pirbhái, and requests the Bombay Government to recognise it by conferring a title on him.

Mr. Jairájbhái Pirbhái recommended for a title.

17. A correspondent, writing in the issue of the *Sind Times* (5) of the 4th September, advises the public of Karáchi to form an association like the Calcutta Purity Association for discouraging vice and immorality, and earnestly beseeches the Local Government to come to the aid of the public and have the houses of ill fame in Karáchi removed to some place beyond the Lyari River as they were once removed.

Discouragement of vice and immorality in Karáchi.

18. Referring to the closing of the Queen's Road against the funeral processions between 4 and 8 in the evening, the *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 5th September, observes that as there is a great likelihood of the funeral parties of the poor and ignorant people sometimes appearing on the fashionable road either a little *after* 4 or *before* 8 P.M., as they do not carry watches with them, the police peons on the spot should have special orders to use their discretion, and not to enforce the new rule too strictly in such cases.

Funeral processions and the Queen's Road, Bombay.

19. The *Káside Mumbai* (104), in its issue of the 8th September, calls the attention of the local Police to the adulteration of *ghee* carried on by some Khojás near the Ghás Bazár and the old race-course in Bombay, and says that the prosecution some time ago of several Khojás, who adulterated *ghee* near the Khoja Cemetery, has put a stop to that practice in that quarter.

Adulteration of *ghee* in Bombay and a suggestion to the police.

20. The *Satyavakta* (117), in its issue of the 10th September, complains of the people residing in some of the villages in Gujarát receiving their letters only once a week and of the inconvenience thereby caused to them, and remarks that this complaint can be remedied at a small cost by slightly increasing the number of rural messengers.

Villages in Gujarát and the Post Office.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

21. The *Dnyánodayá* (8), in its issue of the 9th September, says:—India would rather suffer the evils of infant marriage to undermine the physical, mental and moral tone of the present and future generations than endure the sudden overthrow of this evil custom. But if Government were to take the matter seriously in hand and make infant marriage illegal and punishable by law, we feel sure that the people of India would be the first to thank their rulers for delivering them from their self-imposed yoke. So sweeping a reform might cause confusion for a very short period of time, but the blessing of deliverance would so soon appear that it would be thanks and not complaint that would be heard the loudest. Why should three or four generations more suffer from the evil of infant marriage, when prompt, energetic, and decisive action on the part of Government supported by every reformer, would largely remove the evil in the present generation and leave the next free? It is a false impression that Government interference in the matter of infant marriage would mean any violent interference with the liberties of the people. The utmost that it would mean would be that of fixing a certain age for girls and boys under which marriage would be illegal, and rendering liable to punishment those who abet or compel such marriages. In this there is no interference with the liberties of the people. It would leave marriages to be performed in the same way as now, just as each family or caste wishes. No religious principle would be interfered with and no sensibilities would be shocked. The law would simply say "you are marrying your children at so tender an age that it is having a bad effect on your physical and mental powers. Marry your children a little later in life." That such a law strikes at any religious principle is sheer nonsense. It would interfere with no ceremony nor remove any sacred halo that surrounds the marrige tie.

Government interference with infant marriage.

22. Writing upon the same subject, the *Shetakaryáncha Kaiyári* (14), in its issue of the 10th September, says:—A Legislative measure on the subject of early marriages would result in no benefit to Government. It would only deprive the Hindus of their liberty of action in religious matters in which alone they are at present free. Even if the Hindus were at the present moment in possession of arms, there would be no fear of their causing bloodshed, but disarmed as they are, they are sure to give considerable trouble, if at the instigation of low and money-loving people, Government should think of interfering in religious matters. Government should, therefore, have nothing to do with dangerous men like Mr. Malabári,

23. The *Bakul* (19), in its issue of the 5th September, writes regarding the evil effects of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act on the credit and the material prosperity of the ryots, and says that it should not only not be extended to districts other than those now under its operation, but that it should be altogether done away with.

Disapproval of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

24. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78), in its issue of the 10th September, refers to the draft Bill for preventing adulteration in *ghee* and other articles of food in Bengal, and hopes that Mr. Scoble, the new Legal Member of the Viceregal Council, will extend its operation to the whole of India. [Several other papers make the same request.]

An act for preventing adulteration in *ghee* and other articles of food wanted for the whole of India.

25. In an article headed "Municipalities and Control of Public Education, No. II.," the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 5th September, observes:—The words 'who has been transferred' in line, of rule 7, and the words 'shall be deemed an officer lent to the Municipality,' in line 8 of paragraph 2 of the same rule, have evidently been inserted to avoid the difficulty raised by the Municipality of Poona as we said last week. As to the future we have not much to say. But as to servants transferred to the Municipality before these rules become law, we think we can fight with justice. The rate of pension contributions for servants, borrowed and lent, is higher than that for those in the service of the State. In transferring schools to Municipalities no option was given to the latter and the transfer has taken place in certain cases by compulsion. In the case of others the bodies had no option to say whether particular individuals were or were not wanted. The establishment, to say the least, was forced upon the Boards, and they had to take it up in order to keep in the good graces of the Department. To force the Boards now to pay higher rates of pension contribution is to levy arbitrary taxation. But apart from this, there is another and a stronger ground for objecting to give retrospective effect to these rules in this matter. In the stipulations of transfer, members of school establishments have been made over after distinctly letting the Municipalities know that A would cost the Municipality so much by way of monthly stipend and so much by way of pension contribution; so that to rule now that from the date of transfer A's pension contribution would not be that stipulated but that *now* charged amounts to a breach of contract. We would therefore suggest that the minds of Municipalities be set at rest by declaring that servants of pensionable salary transferred to Municipalities before the rules come into force will be treated as servants of the State, and that their rate of contribution will remain as heretofore. In the case of those who may be transferred hereafter, the Municipalities will take them up with full knowledge of the rules. With regard to the future we would only suggest that the words 'at the request of a Municipality' be inserted after the words 'Educational Department' in line 2 of rule 7. With these modifications, in addition to the removal of objections urged last week, the rule will be perfectly satisfactory. Rule 9 looks as if it was framed with no reference to the avowed objects of self-government. Government managed educational matters for us perhaps for too long a time. Circumstances have shown that they cannot be managed by them any longer without serious injury to our prospects. If less advanced Municipalities are not prepared to bear responsibilities in matters of education, they are not prepared to bear them in any other matter. We can say with perfect confidence that the control and administration of primary schools are not so difficult as the control and administration of sanitary matters. But Government has not thought it necessary to reserve any of those powers to itself. Under these circumstances it looks ridiculous to say that the Government Department would be willing to do that part of the duties of the town-boards. A little friendly advice is all that can be necessary, and, we are sure, School Committees would work satisfactorily. The last paragraph of Section 24 of Act VI. of 1873 evidently does not contemplate the management of schools by the Department, and, we fear, rule 9 would therefore be inconsistent with the Act. Rule 10 refers to the rate of fees and free-student-

Comments on the new rules made by Government under Section 24 of the Municipal Act Amendment Act of 1873.

ships. It requires that no alterations regarding them can be made without the previous consent of the Director of Public Instruction. These provisions are open to two objections. The first is that taken to the proviso of rule 9, and the second is that the rule is inconsistent with the Act. The rates of fees to be charged in Municipal Schools, as also the percentage and distribution of free-studentships, will be regulated by rules framed under the Municipal Act. These rules, before they have the force of law, have to receive the sanction of Government, to whom it is open to consult their educational adviser before giving such sanction. To require the Municipality to secure the consent of the Director of Public Instruction would thus be introducing an unnecessary wheel in the machinery. Obtaining the previous consent of the Director cannot do away with the necessity of obtaining sanction to the rules of the Municipality, and the additional wheel proposed to be introduced will thus cause unnecessary delay. Evidently the object of the rule appears to be to prevent Municipalities from competing with private indigenous schools by reducing the school fees and from prejudicing the rights of the people, if they have any, by raising the rates. The object is most laudable, and it can, we think, be secured by ruling that the rate of fees in Municipal Schools ought not to be lower than the highest rates prevailing in well-conducted, indigenous schools in the locality and that Municipalities cannot prejudice vested rights. Even now there are cases in which Municipalities have begun levying higher rates of fees from the sons of the cess-payers resident within Municipal limits and attending Municipal Schools. We think this is unjust. The cess-paying public ought not to be made to suffer because the schools have changed masters. Rule 11 should be made binding on both the parties equally. If it is deemed necessary to bind down Municipalities to give a fair hearing to the representations of Government, we do not see why it should not be necessary to impose the same binding upon the Government Department. If the Department had been bound to give its best consideration to representations from outside, we feel sure, the Educational Department would have been in a more satisfactory condition than it is now. Rule 12 is probably intended to define the relation of indigenous schools to Municipalities and to Government. We are sorry the rule does not go far enough. It anticipates that there may be schools which would not desire to receive aid or to be subject to Municipal supervision, but does not state how these schools will be treated. If by silence it is meant that these schools shall remain without aid and without supervision, but that their existence should yet be recognized in the Municipal register, we can take no objection to the enjoyment by them of their independence. But if it is meant that though they may be unwilling to receive Municipal aid and submit to Municipal supervision, they may solicit and be granted Government assistance, we object to the arrangement in the strongest terms. Such an arrangement would create difficulties which the Education Commission strongly advised should be avoided. Two agencies for aiding schools cannot exist without causing unnecessary unpleasantness, and it is desirable that that should be avoided; we therefore suggest that it should be distinctly provided that schools wishing to remain independent cannot be recognized by the Government as entitled to aid. Rule 12, read with rule 11, shows an inconsistency which should be removed. The words 'the schools to be aided by them' show that the duty of aiding schools belongs to the Municipality; while the words 'to be recommended by them for maintenance under the grant-in-aid system' mean that the duty of the Municipality is only to recommend. Throughout the rules appears to run a spirit which shows that Municipal Boards stand in the position of the Educational Inspectors with the only difference that these officers receive money for their services while the Municipalities have to perform the service *gratis* and to find funds in addition. The Local Fund Boards stand in this pitiful position, and it is proposed to place the Municipalities on the same level. We do not quite like the spirit, and let us hope that the rules may be remodelled in an ungrudging and liberal spirit. It may not be out of place here to suggest that Municipalities ought to be given a consultative voice in the matter of the grants-in-aid rules, the revision of school standards and the selection of school books. With these bodies rests the important duty of laying the foundation of a system, on the success or failure of which depends the fate of national progress. It being so, it is only neces-

sary that the fullest confidence should be placed in the Boards, for, otherwise the whole edifice will tumble down at no distant date. We hope the Municipalities will move in this matter while it is not too late; for, otherwise, when once the rules become absolute it would want the experience of years to get them changed.

PART III.—*Education.*

Technical education in Bombay.

26. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 6th September, says:—It is now more than a month since Lord Reay promised that the views of the Government of Bombay on technical education would soon be published. This official declaration has been awaited with great interest, and from the time Government have taken to mature their scheme it is to be hoped that it will be contrary to the pessimistic expectations formed of it by the *Bombay Gazette*. The subject is indeed a difficult one and any decision upon it by Government must not be precipitate or rash. We shall not therefore grudge Government any reasonable time for declaring their policy, anxious as we are to know that policy soon. There is no lack of information and guidance. The report of the Royal Commission on technical education in England is a mine of valuable information, embodying the results of a searching inquiry into the system of technical education in Europe and America. His Excellency the Governor, with his wide acquaintance with the continental systems of education, is a host in himself. The Government has also had the advantage of suggestions from some local experts. The press too has devoted a considerable part of its energies to the discussion. It now devolves upon Government to give form and expression to a comprehensive scheme, such as may commend itself to them as best fitting the circumstances of this presidency. As it is now an open secret that the Government are busily engaged on their resolution, and that it will soon be published, it is unnecessary to speculate on what the decision of Government will be.

Appointment of Mr. S. V. Patwardhan as Acting Educational Inspector of the second grade and the *Times of India*.

27. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 5th September, says:—The *Times of India* disapproves of the appointment of Ráo Sáheb S. V. Patwardhan to act for Mr. Kirkham, proceeded on leave, on the sole ground that the former gentleman is at the bottom of the graded list. The fact is true, but we ask how many of his seniors have served as executive officers and whether a similar course was not followed before in filling temporary vacancies. Had Mr. Patwardhan been an Englishman, the *Times* would never have raised the objection, for, many a time a European in the executive line has been allowed to leap over the heads of his less active European and Native seniors. The remark that the appointment might be a clerical error is therefore simply absurd. If the European members of the service do not like the appointment, they had better move for some definite rules in such cases than find fault with an arrangement that had many precedents, simply because "the lucky individual" happens to be a Native in the present case. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 6th September, expresses similar sentiments. The *Kesari*, (40) writing upon the same subject, in its issue of the 7th September, observes that in the time of Mr. Chatfield responsible posts in the Educational Department have for the first time been conferred on Natives, and that his career is noteworthy on account of that fact, whatever may be said about it in other respects. The *Yajdán Parast* (132), in its issue of the 5th September, disapproves of the *Times of India* protesting against the appointment, as it is for three months only, as the Government have acted in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India and the recommendation made by the Education Commission for the appointment of Natives as Educational Inspectors as far as practicable and as Mr. Patwardhan has proved himself an able Inspector and frequently earned thanks from Mr. Chatfield for his cleverness and skill. The *Pársi Punch* (110), in its issue of the 5th September, also disapproves of the clamour made by Anglo-Indians against this appointment in its usual jocular and sarcastic style.]

28. While writing in derogation of female education, the *Poona Vaibhav* (50), in its issue of the 5th September, refers to a rumoured incident in Bombay in which four young women are said to have gone in a hackney coach to a theatre without the knowledge of their husbands and accompanied only by one male servant and to have been assaulted and outraged by a set of young Pársi scoundrels, and concludes with observations to the following effect:—If such is the evil out-come of the new reforms and the liberty given to women, why should we not say that our educated men, being themselves involved in difficulties, are drawing others into them? In this they certainly betray nothing but their obstinacy and vanity. We therefore tell them once more not to deceive our credulous people. We ask Mr. Malabári, why, instead of making efforts to reclaim men of his own race, he pursues our innocent brethren. The present being a foreign government we are helpless, but if we had had Native rule at this time, we should never have put up with such assaults of Pársis against our weaker sex, and certainly the Pársis would have been compelled, on account of such conduct, to go back to Persia. This is, however, at present like building castles in the air. Yet Mr. Malabári should well understand that our sons and grandsons will call him to account with reference to this fifty or a hundred years hence, if not to-day. Undoubtedly the Pársis have made a very proper return for the shelter they met with at the hands of the Hindus!

Evil effects of female education and female liberty and the Pársis.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

29. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 1st September, says:—A correspondent informs us that the railway authorities intend to build a new station for Kotri at a distance of about a mile from the town of Kotri, as the present one does not suit their purpose. We shall be really very glad if the present, old dirty and ill-fashioned Kotri station be replaced by a new one built on the model of the Jungsháhi or the Karáchi city station. But we have a word to say to the railway authorities regarding the proposed site for the new station. We believe that the new station will be a source of great inconvenience to the public and especially to passengers from Hyderabad and Kotri. Of course its long distance from the town of Kotri is the chief objection which we have to the intended site. Already the passengers from Kotri and those of the passengers from Hyderabad, who are not fortunate enough to catch those particular trips, designated as "station trips" of the ferry plying between Gidu Bandar and Kotri, know what a hardship it is to trudge along to the present railway station, and if the railway station is moved up further, it will be a great inconvenience, as Kotri possesses no hack conveyances. We hope the railway authorities will listen to this well-grounded complaint of our correspondent and locate the new station somewhere near the old one.

The new railway station at Kotri and a suggestion in connection therewith.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

30. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82), in its issue of the 10th September, disapproves once more of the Act for enabling the Bombay Municipality to raise increased revenue from town duties and of the schedule of rates passed by the Bombay Town Council at its last meeting, and says that it cannot understand why the duty on beer should be half an anna while that on wines and spirits is 4 annas per gallon, and what benefit such a low rate of duty on beer would do to the Natives. The paper considers it objectionable to exempt railway sleepers from the duty when firewood and timber are taxed and to impose the same rate of duty on sugar and molasses and *goor*, when the latter are cheaper than sugar and are used by the poorer classes.

Increase in the rate of town duties and the Bombay Municipality.

While writing in defence of female education, the Poems Antiphon
in its issue of the 4th September, refers to a
sentiment incident in Bompas in which four young
women are said to have gone a packed coach to
theatre without the knowledge of their husbands
accompanied by one male servant who is never used by to drive
to and from the theatre. Again comments, has consulted with observations of the
following effect:—It used is the evil one-come of the men interfere
with women of mature age should we not rather encourage point them-
selves in difficulties, are thereby offers into them; It in this they
contemplate perfect normal but their opportunity has passed. We therefore tell them
once more not to decrease the education people. We ask Mr. Malapata, who
interest of another article to comment upon it, his view upon people's
innocent pleasure. The present penny a tortoise government are the problem
but if we had had Zanzibar into straits once, we should never have up with
such assault of Paris Exhibition. Another war, but certainly the Paris would
have been completed on account of such conduct, as I'm sure to Persia. The
it powder, it brought like multiple unless in the air. Mr. Malapata spoke

PART VI.—*Native States.*

The Thákor of Wadhwán and the general strike in his State.

31. The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 9th September, complains of several Native States in Káthiáwár being mismanaged and of the Political Agents not duly protecting the rights of the people, and says that for the last eight days the Bráhmans, Baniás, tailors, carpenters, shoe-makers, blacksmiths and others have struck work in Wadhwán on account of Thákor Bálsinhji having made it compulsory on his subjects to renew the title-deeds of lands owned by them, to register them by paying certain fees fixed by him, and to renew, after paying the necessary fee, even those that may have been made two years ago. This scheme of extorting money from the people, remarks the paper, is said to have been the result of the advice of one Khodidás Vishvanáth, a Bráhman employed in the State. The *Hitechchhu* advises the new Thákor, of whom it has had no favourable opinion since the very beginning, to give up listening to the advice of evil men, and requests the Bombay Government to instruct the Political Agent to get this grievance of the people redressed. It is disgraceful to the Thákor that he should persist in the matter. [A correspondent, writing from Wadhwán in the issue of the *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 7th September, hopes that the Thákor will speedily and amicably settle the matter.]

The Thákor of Gondal and his absence from his State.

32. The *Rást Goftár* (114), in its issue of the 5th September, complains of the absence in England of the Thákor of Gondal on the pretext of studying medicine, and says that as the Thákor appears to have gone there with the permission of Government, the latter must also come in for a share of the blame in the matter and that the people of Gondal are justified in complaining against the Government for disregard of their interests.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th September 1886.

18. The Hitavadha (47) of Ahmadabad, in its issue of the 4th September, complains of several Native States in Kathiawar being misrepresented and of the Political Agents not only protecting the rights of the people, and says that for the last eight days the Rathmana, Jamnia, Jetpore, Gondal and other Native States in Western Kathiawar have been in a state of anarchy and confusion. The Thakor Saheb of Rajkot has left the State and gone to Bombay, the Thakor Saheb of Jetpore has gone to Rajkot, the Thakor Saheb of Gondal has gone to Bombay, the Thakor Saheb of Jamnia has gone to Rajkot, and the Thakor Saheb of Rathmana has gone to Bombay. The Political Agent has left Rajkot and gone to Bombay, and the Assistant Political Agent has left Jetpore and gone to Rajkot. The Political Agent has left Rajkot and gone to Bombay, and the Assistant Political Agent has left Jetpore and gone to Rajkot.

The Thakor of Wadhwan has also gone to Bombay.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11TH SEPTEMBER 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Recommendation to the Resident of Hyderabad regarding the Raghupati *v.* Millet case.

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 4th September, says:—There are strange rumours afloat anent the case of Sergeant Millet and Hospital Assistant, Mr. Raghupat Ráo. It was generally believed that though the complaint was rejected by the District Magistrate, he had no doubt in his own mind about the enormity of the moral offence and that his sympathies, instead of being with the accused, were with the complainant. Indeed after the order had been read out he told the complainant that he sympathised with him and should there be any danger to him he would take steps to demand security for keeping the peace from the Sergeant, but that there would be no necessity to do so as it was not likely that he (the Sergeant) would return to Amráoti, for he would be sent by the military authorities back to his regiment. But it appears that the District Magistrate was mistaken in his calculations. The officer commanding the Volunteers thinks, it is said, that mere reprimand is sufficient for a man who thought nothing of rushing with a rifle in search of a person who to his excited imagination appeared to have done him an injury. But what is most unaccountable is that (as the rumour goes) the Commissioner takes a view similar to that of the Major commanding the Volunteers. We are rather slow to believe in the correctness of this report. We know that Colonel Bell who has such a long experience of judicial work of the highest kind has too great a regard for the safety of people to allow mad freaks like that of Sergeant Millet to go wholly unpunished. We cannot understand how the strong representation made by the Judicial Commissioner could have been set aside. Should the Commissioner have really represented that a mere reprimand is a sufficient punishment to the Sergeant and that an expression of regret (which by the way was not communicated to the injured party) was a sufficient atonement, it behoves the Resident, for the sake of the reputation of Government, for the sake of justice and of the efficiency of the British army, to take more severe notice of the attempt of the Sergeant than has been done by the Commissioner. It must be remembered that the Judicial Commissioner, who is directly responsible for the administration of justice, distinctly recommended that the matter should be reported to the military authorities. The Magistrate of the district is also

inclined, we believe, to take more serious notice of the matter than what the Major commanding the Volunteers recommended. There must be strong reasons adduced to set aside these opinions.

The *Vaidarbh* on the proceedings of the police.

2. The *Varhad Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 6th September, says:—The article in the *Vaidarbh* (2) of the 21st August, regarding "extraordinary police action," is calculated to create misapprehensions in the public mind. The information on which the article was based, seems, to say the least of it, second-hand.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th September 1886.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 38 of 1886.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 18th September 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*23	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*26	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*27	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	„ Kátáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitaváđi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles. [2] Contains articles in Kánarese

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*48	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	100
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
57	„ Satyâ Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*61	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára...	Do.	200
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	240
*65	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*66	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Weekly	475
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
80	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryâ Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*82	„ A'ryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
84	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	200
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
86	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
87	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
88	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*89	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
90	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
91	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	1,025
92	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
93	„ Dharmâ Sadbodh Ratnâ	Surat	Do.	300
94	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Do.	475
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
97	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
99	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*100	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnâ	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
101	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
102	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
103	„ Kairâ Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
104	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,454
105	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*106	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*107	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
108	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
109	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
110	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
111	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*112	„ Praja Hitapatrâ	Nadiád	Do.	200
113	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Do.	400
114	„ Praja Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	950

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
115	The Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,750
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
117	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
119	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
120	„ Sauráshtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*124	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Ahmedabad	Do.	100
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
128	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
129	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*130	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
132	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
134	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*135	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
136	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
137	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
138	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
139	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
140	„ Vrittánta Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
141	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*142	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
143	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
146	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*147	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*148	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
149	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The National debt of India and a proposal for reducing expenditure.

1. The *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha* (3), in its issue of July 1886 but received late, says:—The annual charge on the revenues of India on account of interest on the National debt, which at present amounts to over eleven millions and a quarter, is a very large item in our imperial liabilities, and showing as it does a steady and alarming tendency to expansion, threatens to become, at no remote date, a source of grave embarrassment to Indian finance. It, therefore, behoves Government to make an earnest and resolute effort to lighten its pressure on the resources of this poor and over-taxed country, partly by making an effectual provision for the gradual liquidation of the debt itself, and partly by effecting from time to time such reduction in the rates of interest payable thereon by well-known methods of conversion, as the state of the money-market and the level of the national credit may render possible. The pressure of the annual debt charges on the Indian exchequer can be reduced in two ways. We might either pay off portions of our debt or secure reduction from time to time in the rates of interest payable on it as money becomes cheaper. Thus redemption and conversion are the two modes of dealing with these liabilities, and there is room for trying both. Conversions, both profitable and safe, are possible, in the immediate future, while some provision should be made with our present means for the gradual liquidation of the debt, on the basis of an *automatic* system of terminable annuities, such as has been adopted in respect of the English debt by the British Parliament under Sir S. Northcote's scheme of 1875, developed and enlarged under Mr. Childers' in 1883. We prefer the system of stocks to that of loans as supplying a more reliable index to our position in the money-market, and also as being a more convenient and familiar form of convertible security. Stocks need involve no necessary limitations of the nation's liberty of action as regards redemption or conversion. They might be made redeemable at par on a year's notice, as is provided by the Consolidating Act of 1870 in England, and they need not be guaranteed, even for any limited length of time, unless the terms on which they are negotiated be exceptionally favourable, as in the case of the "two-and-a-half per cents." created under Mr. Childers' scheme adopted by Parliament in 1884, which are secured for twenty years. Now in our scheme we contemplate the conversion of our "direct" debts, rupee and sterling, into a consolidated sterling debt in the three per cent. consols at 94. The debt can be reduced in two ways, (1) by the application to that object of the yearly surpluses of revenue over expenditure, and (2) by the maintenance of a debt charge at a sum more than enough to suffice for interest payments. Of these two methods, the first, *viz.*, the employment of surpluses, is with us out of the question, as the normal condition of our finances is one of deficits, and surplus years come to us at long, very long intervals; and even when they come, our Finance Ministers scarcely know what to do with their surpluses. They either yield to the imperious demands of the "spending" departments bent upon a career of reckless "extravagance" or to the troublesome clamour of the tax-payer, who is always knocking at the door for relief. So, then, there remains open to us the second method of paying off debt, *viz.*, by maintaining a permanent debt-charge, including a provision not only for meeting the amount of interest-liabilities, but also for paying off the principal. On this subject we venture to recommend special legislation; for the object is so important, and obstacles in the path of its being attained are so many and formidable, that we should be sorry to see it left to the will and choice of the Executive Head of the Financial Department, who often has "his hands tied behind his back" and is perfectly helpless in the matter. We suggest the passing of a legislative enactment fixing an annual debt-charge at a sufficiently high figure to cover the payment of both interest and part of the principal, utilising for that purpose about two-thirds of the saving which could be effected by carrying out the conversions above suggested, or about £1,650,054. If the

debt-charge were fixed (say) at £8,388,422 per annum, *under statutory provision*, we should have a fair margin of £1,649,084, over and above what is required for payment of interest [£6,839,335 under the proposed scheme] and with this margin in hand available for the extinction of debt and which official caprice cannot abridge, terminable annuities might be created such as those created under Sir S. Northcote's scheme in 1875 or under Mr. Childers' in 1883. As far as we can calculate on the basis of Mr Childers' annuities, we may say that with the amount in hand, two twenty years' annuities of £2,674,168 and £683,437 respectively might be created, which, working automatically, would pay off upwards of fifty millions of our debt in twenty years, reducing its pressure on the finances by full one million and a half. If the Imperial Government consents to employ its credit in the way of guarantee on our behalf, such interposition on its part, while it would involve no risk of immediate or prospective loss and commit it to no more than moral obligations, would serve to bring the British tax-payer into closer, more intimate, and more responsible contact with the financial system of this country, and give a more effective force to public opinion in England with respect to Indian affairs than seems possible under the present arrangements.

Extortion and high-handedness practised by Government against the natives of India.

2. The *Mahárástrá Mitrá* (43), in its issue of the 9th September, observes that by the present policy of extorting money from the people of India by diverse taxes, the British Government seems to govern India with a vengeance and to surpass the previous Native and Musalmán Governments in oppression. The paper then refers to the local cess as an arbitrary impost levied in contravention of the promise given by Government at the time of introducing the revenue survey that the people shall have no tax to pay besides the land revenue, thinks that the toll duty on local fund roads may be levied on trading classes but not on cess-paying people, is dissatisfied with the manner in which Native members of Legislative Councils, assessors, local fund and other committees are treated, and asks if the Irish people would tolerate such arbitrary rule.

Necessity for a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the administration of India.

3. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 12th September, observes:—What was promised by Lord Randolph Churchill, late Secretary of State for India, is likely to be realised now, and a Committee of the House of Commons will shortly be appointed. Finance is the back-bone of Indian as well as of all other Governments, and if the question of finance be excluded from a Parliamentary Inquiry, on the ground that it is being considered separately, the contemplated inquiry may not result in any appreciable good to this country. What we really want is a Royal Commission to be sent out to India for investigation and for the examination of Native witnesses on the spot. In any inquiry about the Government of India it is not the official services but independent Native gentlemen of experience and position alone that can throw any light on the short-comings of the administration. Their evidence is a principal factor in the solution of financial difficulties, and without that evidence the upshot must always remain one-sided. We hope Lord Cross will extend the scope of the inquiry to our finances and send a sub-committee to India to hold an investigation on the spot.

A suggestion for the levy of a duty on cotton goods manufactured in India disapproved.

4. The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 13th September, condemns the suggestion made by the Madras Chamber of Commerce for the imposition of a duty on cotton goods manufactured in India along with the re-imposition of the import cotton duties, says that this recommendation is selfish, as the Madras Presidency does not contain many spinning and weaving mills like Bombay, and is meant to please the people of Manchester, that the mill industry in India is still in its infancy and needs encouragement at the hands of Government, that the proposed duty would be tantamount to the levy of a new sort of income-tax and that the Natives should continue the agitation for the re-imposition of the import duties. (The *Akhbáre Soddgar* (79), in its issue of the 13th, and the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in that of the 14th September, take the same view.)

5. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 14th September, in response to a call for suggestions, makes the following ones to the Trustees of the Gilchrist Trust, with a view to increase the usefulness of the Gilchrist scholarships:—(1) That wide publicity should be given to these scholarships by furnishing detailed information regarding them to the newspapers every year, by holding the examination in public places like the Town Hall and by publishing the names of the successful candidates; (2) that Latin should not be a compulsory subject; (3) that successful candidates should be allowed to proceed either to England or America to be trained in some art or science and not be permitted to enjoy the scholarships in India as contemplated by the Trustees; (4) that the Presidencies of Bombay and Calcutta, and Madras, the Punjáb and the North-West Provinces should compete for the two scholarships every alternate year, instead of the competition being thrown open to the whole of India as at present, thus enabling each presidency to secure one scholarship every alternate year in the same way as the recently established Government of India scholarships.

The Gilchrist scholarships for enabling Indian students to proceed to England for completing their studies and suggestions for increasing their usefulness.

6. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 12th September, in an article headed "The Finance Committee," observes:—Notwithstanding the many obstacles in their way, the Political Associations, Chambers and Sabhás of the empire have replied to the circular letter of the Secretary to the Finance Committee by making so many suggestions that we cannot help congratulating the non-official public upon the impression this will make upon Government. The impression will be the deeper because its own subordinates have practically refused to render any assistance whatever to the Committee. The representations, numerous and at the same time carefully drawn up as they are, point to another moral, of which the Government in its own interest ought not to lose sight. Every part of the empire from the Punjáb to British Burmah and from the North-West Provinces to the Southern Presidency has shown that it takes the deepest interest in the dry subject of national expenditure, and the time may therefore be said to have arrived when the nations composing the empire may be safely given the right of inquiring into its expenditure. The concession of voting supplies has been partially made, but in settling the other side of the budget we have no voice at all. The alarmingly large number of suggestions that have been placed before the Committee, and it must be said that many of them are eminently practical, ought to convince Government of the necessity for making appreciable reductions, for otherwise the consequences threaten to be very serious. There will now be hundreds of items of expenditure which the rate-paying public believe to be unnecessary, and should these continue to disfigure the budget, the people will very naturally be driven to oppose, and perhaps with determination too, the levy of the new burdens. Under such a contingency it may not be unconstitutional, if the people force upon the notice of Government the necessity of allowing them to enquire into the expenditure of money they pay in taxes. But this is not perhaps the time when we should speak of such matters. There is not yet reason to anticipate that the labours of the Committee will result in nothing, at least in so far as this presidency is concerned. On the contrary, there are reasons to believe that this presidency may leave the sister presidencies behind in the race to loyally co-operate with the Supreme Government in meeting and overcoming financial difficulties. Let us hope that the ambition will not carry the Bombay Government too far; we fear lest it should consent not only to a reduction of the share of land revenue but also to reductions, possible and probable. For, should that happen, our progress during the next twenty years would come to a stand still. We should not feel very sorry, if the local Government follows one course in imperial and another in provincial interests. It is the pertinent suggestions of the public bodies of this presidency that give rise to these fears, and it is the conduct of the Government that leads us to apprehend that perhaps too much loyalty will be shown.

Suggestions to the Finance Committee regarding retrenchment in public expenditure.

7. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 8th September, considers Executive and Assistant Executive Engineers in the Irrigation Department in Sind

to be superfluous, and wishes the Finance Committee to dispense with their services on the ground that their work can very well be done by subordinate officers.

The two great wants of the Sind Province.

8. In an article headed "Our two great wants," the same newspaper, in its issue of the 11th September, says:—Two matters which affect the future of Karáchi stand out prominently from others in importance. One of these is the transfer of the administration of the province of Sind from the Bombay Government to that of the Punjáb. The other is the establishment of a direct mail service between Aden and Karáchi. The necessities of the Government in relation to its frontier policy will sooner or later bring about the first change, and the necessities of the commercial public will no less certainly bring about the other. But both changes can be hastened by persistent representation and agitation on the part of those immediately concerned in them, and we therefore intend to keep both prominently before the Government and the public, until they are accomplished facts. As regards the first point, *viz.*, transfer from Bombay to Láhore of administrative control of the province of Sind, it is proved by experience that Bombay will never concede anything to Karáchi except grudgingly and of necessity, and the reason of this is obvious. Karáchi threatens to rival Bombay in importance, both politically and commercially, and no facilities tending to favour this result can naturally be expected from Bombay. But with our transfer to the Punjáb, the prosperity of our province and port would take a new departure. As the sole direct outlet from the Punjáb to the sea, Karáchi would enjoy the special care of the Láhore Government and all that tended to the development of her prosperity would receive prompt, because interested, attention. Schemes of railway extension and railway tariffs would be framed with the object of promoting the development of trade and not, as now, with the aim of affording such facilities only, as may not interfere with Bombay interests. Karáchi is, in point of distance, about one and a half days steaming nearer Aden than Bombay is. This time, added to the two days occupied in transit between Bombay and Karáchi, gives three and a half days saving in time in favour of direct, as contrasted with the present indirect, mail system between Karáchi and Europe. It is a matter for regret that the contemplated visit of the Viceroy to Karáchi in November has been deferred. We are sanguine that his unprejudiced judgment would have favourably entertained the personal representations which it was contemplated to make to him on these subjects. They will, we are convinced, nevertheless, have his best attention; and His Excellency may be assured that should Sind and Karáchi owe their regeneration to any measures he may inaugurate, his administration, in point of practical usefulness and advantage to the empire, will not suffer in comparison with that of any of his illustrious predecessors in office.

Appointments to the Bombay Legislative Council and suggestions in connection therewith.

9. The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 13th September, approves of the contemplated appointment of Mr. Ranchhodlál Chhotálál, C.I.E., to the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the Honourable K. V. Ráste, but disapproves of that of Kázi Sháhbudin in place of the Honourable Badrudin Tyabji, on the grounds of the Kázi's continued ill-health and ignorance of the true state and wants of the Bombay Presidency, he having passed much of his time in a Native State. [The *Rást Goftár* (115), in its issue of the 12th September, recommends the appointment of Messrs. Sayáni and Ranchhodlál Chhotálál, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of Messrs. Sayáni and Jhaverilál Umiáshankar Yájnik in its issue of the 16th September, the *Praja Hitapatrá* (112) of Mr. Jhaverilál Umiáshankar Yájnik in its issue of the 15th September, the *Samsher Bahádur* (116) of Mr. Ranchhodlál Chhotálál in its issue of the 10th September, and the *Ahmedabad Times* (78) of Mr. Manibhái Jasbhái, Náib Diván of Baroda, in its issue of the 14th September. The *Nyáyadarshak* (110), in its issue of the 13th September, disapproves of Mr. Ranchhodlál Chhotálál's appointment, as he is conservative in principles, is more clever in pleasing Government officials than in protecting the rights of the people and as he was once dismissed from Government service.

10. The *Dnydn Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 16th September, says:—The term of Mr. Badrudin as a member of the local Legislative Council expires soon. We suggest that he should be re-appointed. His re-appointment will show that he has discharged his duties very creditably. If Lord Reay wishes to appoint another man, then Kázi Sháhbudin is qualified in every way to be appointed in his stead as a representative of the Mahomedan community.

11. The *Kárbhári* (37), in its issue of the 13th September, recommends the authorities concerned to re-elect the Honourable Badrudin as an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council and appoint in place of the Honourable Mr. Ráste an independent and truth-loving man like Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Vásudev Barvé.

12. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 16th September, says:—

The Acting Advocate-Generalship, Bombay, and a suggestion for the appointment of a Native Barrister to it.

Mr. Latham, our Advocate-General, has gone on leave. We take the liberty to suggest that a competent Native Barrister like Mr. Badrudin should be appointed to act for Mr. Latham. We hope that Lord Reay will not fail to give every reasonable opportunity to the Natives to show that they are as capable of discharging high duties as their English brethren. (The *Rást Goftár* (115), in its issue of the 12th September, says that Lord Reay will certainly earn the thanks of the entire Native public by giving this acting appointment to Mr. Badrudin Tyabji.)

13. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104), in its issue of the 12th September, disapproves of the suggestion made to the Finance Committee by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the abolition of the Shrievalty of Bombay, and says that the post is neither a sinecure nor unnecessary and that the best course would be to make it honorary, as suggested by the *Madras Mail*.

Suggestion for making the Shrievalty of Bombay an honorary appointment.

14. The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 17th September, expresses satisfaction with the Purda Ladies' Party to be given by Lady Reay at Government House, Ganesh Khind, on the 1st October, in honour of the Duchess of Connaught, and remarks that mixed gatherings of males and females, European and Native, yield better results after European and Native ladies learn to know one another at such Purda Parties.

The Purda Ladies' Party of Lady Reay at Poona.

15. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), in its issue of the 15th September, considers the conduct of Lieutenant Salmon, Assistant Political Agent, Káthiáwár, in abusing and ill-treating some Morvi Bháyád witnesses in a case before him on the 4th instant to be cowardly, and says that an independent enquiry by Government officers unconnected with Káthiáwár should be ordered into the matter, that if he be found guilty, he should be punished in the province of Káthiáwár and not censured or dismissed from service, that the Political Agent ought to allow the aggrieved parties to prosecute him instead of refusing permission for the purpose, that if the Makráni outlaws were to know that British officers themselves thus ill-treat people and refuse justice to them the good name and respect enjoyed by British justice in Káthiáwár will, it is feared, suffer, and that for the good name of the just policy of British Government the Bháyáds should be permitted to prosecute Lieutenant Salmon. (Six other Gujaráti papers of this week also disapprove of the conduct of Lieutenant Salmon, and request the Bombay Government to speedily enquire into the complaint.)

The alleged ill-treatment of some Morvi Bháyáds by Lieutenant Salmon at Rájkot and a request to the Bombay Government.

16. The *Praja Matá* (113), in its issue of the 11th September, complains of the arbitrary conduct of Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, in refusing 66 candidates permission to sit for the Departmental Examination held in Ahmedabad on the 8th instant on the ground of their having held only acting appointments, and observes that in the examinations held in 1883,

Complaint against Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, in connection with the recent Departmental Examination held in that city.

1884 and 1885, acting talátis and kárkuns were allowed to appear for it, though they were not so allowed in 1882, that the Collector's Department has been much mismanaged for the last year or two, that the candidates ought to have been previously informed that they could not be allowed to appear for the examination instead of their having been told that the matter depended on his option, that the candidates have been put to much inconvenience and expense in coming to Ahmedabad, that it is objectionable to refuse permission to sit in the examination to persons holding acting appointments, and that it does not know whether Mr. Reid or his *chitnis* is to blame in this affair, and requests the Commissioner, N. D., to enquire into it. (The *Ahmedabad Times* (78), in its issue of the 14th September, recommends the Commissioner, N. D., to frame rules for the examination.)

Dismissal from service of two Government servants in Ahmedabad for their connection with some newspapers.

17. The *Deshi Mitrá* (91), in its issue of the 16th September, strongly disapproves of the dismissal from service of a Hindu and a Mahomedan employed in the Collector's Office at Ahmedabad on the ground of their contributing to some newspapers, and sarcastically remarks that they ought to have been hanged for such a serious offence.

A suggestion to the Acting Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

18. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Charles as Acting Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, the *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 12th September, says that looking to the exercise of his power by Mr. Charles against the President of the Thána Municipality, Mr. Khárkar, it is not likely that he will be able to perform his duties in Bombay to the satisfaction of all, and warns him to be cautious in his dealings with the Bombay people, who will not put up with harsh conduct.

Disapproval of the appointment of a Native of Bhatkal as its Mahálkari.

19. The *Havyak Subodhá* (135), in its issue of the 14th September, sarcastically praises the Collector of Kárwár for his having appointed to the Mahálkarishíp of *Bhatkal Peta* a Native of Bhatkal, who has not only his house and landed property there, but has even his relatives serving under him as *kulkarnis*, and for his being kind to English-knowing candidates on whom he confers places worth more than Rs. 20, though they be unable to write the *Bárnisi* book, and in supersession of the claims of the vernacular clerks.

Complaint against the Darogás of the Public Works Department in Sind.

20. A correspondent, writing to the *Sind Sudhár* (149), in its issue of the 4th September, says :—Avarice is such an evil passion that it converts men into beasts. It has so blinded the hearts of Darogás (canal subordinates) that they fear neither God nor man. To gratify their inordinate desire for gain they bring utter ruin on many a poor Zamindár. If they do not get their usual perquisites from the Zamindárs, they themselves cause breaches in canals and thereby destroy the Zamindár's crops. This is the way in which Darogás prove themselves faithful to their salt! They bring ruin on those who feed them. During this year especially they have spared no pains to effect their object. In some places these men have created a regular panic. For instance, a Daroga in the Naushahro Táluka has, during the current A'bkaláni season, succeeded in making a big haul. For the sake of five or ten rupees these Darogás not only ruin the Zamindárs but also put Government to the unnecessary expense of closing breaches. This is the way in which Darogás appointed to watch and preserve canals do their duty.

An ábkári grievance of the people of the Panvel Táluka.

21. One Nasarvánji Jiváji Dávar, writing to the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 17th September, calls the attention of the Government, the Bombay public and the Bombay Presidency Association to the resolution adopted a month ago by the inhabitants of the Panvel Táluka to abstain from the use of liquor owing to the fee on bráb trees there being not reduced along with that in the Thána District, excommunication or a fine of Rs. 50 being

the punishment for a breach of the resolution, and requests the authorities to attend to the complaint of the people in question.

The death of Mrs. Couzens at the Cáma Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, and suggestions for its better management.

22. The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 17th September is dissatisfied with the verdict given by the coroner's jury held at the Cáma Hospital to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Mrs. Margaret Louisa Couzens, and desires that for the sake of the good name of the newly-opened Hospital, the first of its kind here, Government should fully investigate the matter. The practice of admitting patients to the Hospital on production of tickets is, says the paper, most objectionable and should be immediately stopped. The Lady Superintendent should be authorised to admit patients. The object of the donor of the Hospital will be fulfilled if Government kindly notify that patients, rich or poor, should be admitted into it at all hours as far as practicable. The *Jáme* wants to know whether patients considered to be well off are not refused admission into the Cáma and other public hospitals in Bombay and the number of such patients, and remarks that Government should, after satisfying themselves on this head, lay down a rule, stating who should be admitted into public hospitals and who not. It adds that the major portion of the Natives does not resort to hospitals so long as it can pay for advice and medicine and that it would be painful if respectable families in straitened circumstances were turned away from them. The same paper, in its issue of the 16th September, says that the Jáffer Sulemán Dispensary for Women and Children should be placed under the charge of a new lady doctor from England and Miss Pechey be left in charge of the Cáma Hospital alone, so that she may be able to devote her entire attention to it, instead of burdening her with work and thereby injuring her health. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), in its issue of the 17th September, considers the verdict returned by the coroner's jury defective, and says that Government ought to further enquire into the matter, that the system of admission by tickets is objectionable, that the lady doctors should use the ground-floor of the Cáma Hospital in order that they may be easily accessible, that the timid young girl, who works as registrar, is not fit for her post, that the lady doctors here attach too much importance to themselves, that they should be compelled to regularly attend the Hospital at certain hours with a view to prevent their neglecting their duties for the sake of private practice, and that male doctors well-versed in the management of hospitals should, for a short time, be appointed to assist in the management of the Cáma Hospital. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) and the *Káside Mumbai* (105), in their issues of the 17th September, say that arrangements should be made for the speedy admission of patients into the Cáma Hospital.]

Complaint against the Hospital Assistant at Sholápur.

23. A correspondent, writing to the *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 12th September, complains of the new Hospital Assistant at Sholápur being very harsh towards patients calling at the city dispensary and insubordinate to the Civil Surgeon, and requests the Municipal Committee to appoint an experienced man in his stead. The Hospital Assistant complained against, however, contradicts in the *Sholápur Samáchár* (60), of the 14th September, the above allegations made against him in the *Kalpataru*.

Appeal cases in the Bombay Small Cause Court and suggestions in connection therewith.

24. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 17th September, dwells on the necessity for increasing by one week the period of time at present allowed for appealing from the decisions of the Judges of the Bombay Small Cause Court and for the hearing of the appeals by the Full Court throughout the day fixed for the purpose instead of only about an hour and a half as at present, and adds that the best course would be to ask the Registrar of the Court to receive and file written petitions of appeal and to extend the period of time for appeal, the Full Court only giving sanction to his proceeding.

25. In a paragraph headed "A wise step on the part of our High Court," the *Gujaráti* (97), in its issue of the 12th September, expresses satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Sayáni as an examiner in the Articled Clerks' Examination, and congratulates him as being the first Native selected for the purpose, though the nomination of Mr. Cumrudin, who is senior to him, would have been, in the opinion of the paper, equally acceptable.

The Bombay High Court and Mr. Sayáni's appointment as an examiner in the Articled Clerks' Examination.

26. With reference to the coasting steamers plying between Bombay and Goa, the *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 12th September, suggests that sign-boards with inscriptions in two or three languages should be fixed on the steamers to point out first, second and third class seats, that each class should be divided into small compartments, accommodating from 20 to 30 passengers, that screens should be used to afford shelter against the sun, that the crew of the steamers should have a separate passage, and that they should have strict orders to be civil towards passengers.

Suggestions regarding coasting steamers.

27. The *Dnyánodayá* (8), in its issue of the 9th September, writing on the subject of the Hindu idol of Ganpati, observed:—Of all the ugly idols which Hinduism uses to represent its gods, for pure ugliness Ganpati carries off the palm. His elephant snout and pot-belly excel any representations that we know of for hideousness and worse than brutishness. His human portions suggest low sensualism and his long snout an animal's grossness. The stories connected with this god are also low and filthy. The story of his origin is disgusting in its coarseness, and so far as we have been able to ascertain, the stories connected with him are in every way immoral. With regard to these remarks a correspondent, writing in the issue of the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 12th September, asks whether the writer in the *Dnyánodayá* and the writers of the numerous offensive tracts distributed freely by the Bible Society on Hindu festive occasions cannot be brought to justice under Section 298 of the Penal Code or any other law, for deliberately wounding the religious feelings of the Hindu community. It is perhaps within the memory of many, adds the correspondent, how a Hindu gentleman was some years ago prosecuted before a Presidency Magistrate for uttering some disrespectful words about Christ. Surely a Missionary cannot, with impunity, insult a people's religion in this wanton way. In reply to the above the *Dnyánodayá* (8), in its issue of the 16th September, says:—A writer to the *Native Opinion* (11) wishes to know whether the *Dnyánodayá* cannot be brought to justice under Section 298 of the Penal Code for its article on Ganpati, as being insulting to the Hindu religion. It is unfortunate that some people cannot distinguish between language that is strong and intended for insult, and language strong because true to fact, but spoken in sadness and only with the desire that the eyes of men may be opened to the truth.

The Hindu idol of Ganpati and the insulting remarks and publications on the subject by the Missionaries.

28. With reference to the adulteration of *ghee* with fat of cows and swine, the *Dnyándravind* (26), in its issue of the 11th September, says that Government should institute minute inquiries into the matter and punish the real offenders, in order that no serious disturbances may take place in consequence of the practice of adulteration, so offensive to credulous and illiterate people professing the Hindu and Musalmán religions.

Adulteration in *ghee* and its probable consequences.

29. The *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 10th September, refers to the case of a rumoured outrage on four Hindu women by a few Pársi young men in Bombay, and says that it is very discreditable to the Police Commissioner that the perpetrators of such a heinous offence should go undetected and unpunished in a city like Bombay.

Comments on the inefficiency of the Bombay Police.

30. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 13th September, states that the dead body of the late Bháu Sáheb Sánglikar was not allowed to be carried by the Queen's Road on the 9th Instant at about ten in the morning on

The Queen's Road, Bombay, and the carrying of dead bodies.

account of the order of the Police Commissioner removing the prohibition in the matter not having been made known to the Police Constables doing duty on that road, and draws the attention of the Commissioner to this fact.

A complaint against a Police Constable, Bombay.

31. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 13th September, publishes a letter signed by one G. V. Senjit, in which he complains that he was prevented by a Police Constable from using the newly constructed road leading from the Gavália Tank to Wálkeshvar on a certain day between the hours of 5 and 6 in the evening, and hopes that the Police Commissioner, Bombay, will enquire into the matter.

Corruption among Postal and Police officers in Alláhábád.

32. A correspondent, writing from Alláhábád to the *Pratod* (53) in its issue of the 13th September, complains of the prevalence of corruption among the officers of the Postal and Police Departments in that city.

Complaint regarding mismanagement of the Postal Department in Mysore and the irregular delivery of letters in Kánara.

33. The *Havyak Subodhá* (135), in its issue of the 14th September, observes:—We hear that the people in the State of Mysore are put to great inconvenience on account of the mismanagement of the Postal Department in that State. We have received several complaints from our subscribers about their not receiving our paper in time from the Post Office. As valuable articles are not insured in the Post Office in this State, people find it very difficult to send such articles as currency notes by post. There are instances of persons having received letters without the notes enclosed therein. The postal peon is unable to make the delivery in time, as he has to visit many villages. We, therefore, suggest to the postal authorities that they should take the necessary steps. Our correspondent from *Matti Ghátt* (*Táluka Sirsi*) writes that he does not receive the newspaper even once a month. We hope the Post Master of Sirsi will pay attention to this.

Complaint regarding the irregular delivery of letters at Hyderabad, Sind.

34. A correspondent, writing to the *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 8th September, refers to the irregular delivery of postal letters and the want of effective supervision by Inspectors of Post Offices at Hyderabad, and urges the necessity for more delivery peons at Hyderabad than at present.

Complaint against the Post Office in Dharampor.

35. A correspondent, writing to the *Gujarát Mitrá* (74), in its issue of the 12th September, complains of the irregularity and long delay in the delivery of mails in the villages subject to the Dharampor State, and of the local authorities not holding themselves responsible for the safe conveyance of money orders between Dharampor and Bulsár, and requests the authorities concerned to redress the grievance.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Meeting of the Hindu community at the Mádhav Bág, Bombay, to adopt a memorial to the Government of India against State interference in the matter of Hindu marriages.

36. The large meeting of the Marátha and Gujaráti Hindus held at Mádhav Bág, Bombay, on the 5th of September, under the presidency of the Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanáth Náráyan Mandlik, has given rise to a controversy which has been carried on with bitterness and party zeal on both sides. The object of the meeting was to adopt a memorial to the Government of India protesting against a legislative enactment on the subject of marriages among the Hindus which, it was suspected, was under contemplation by Government. Those newspapers which are the organs of the reform party consider the meeting to be a failure, the proceedings therein to have been irregularly conducted and the President to have been unfair towards the opposition. Among these papers, which are a small minority, the *Indu Prakásh* (10) is one of those that zealously advocate State interference in the matter of Hindu marriages, and in its issue of the 6th September it says:—The Mádhav Bág meeting has proved well nigh a farce and

practically a failure. Disorder prevailed throughout. In the first place the proceedings commenced so late as quarter to four, though the meeting had been called at three! Few of the speeches could be heard. The Chairman was several times helpless and unable to control the meeting. The harmony and unanimity that had been so eagerly expected were nowhere. Except a few who sat near the platform the bulk of the audience did not seem to understand or hear what was going on. Mr. Telang proposed an amendment that the memorial be changed so as to acknowledge the evils of early marriage. Mr. Gokaldás Kahándás rose to second it, but contrary to all precedent the Chairman introduced Dr. K. R. Kirtikar to the meeting, called upon him to speak, asked the audience to listen to him quietly, and allowed him to speak in support of the memorial! Amidst much noise and confusion the Chairman put the original proposition to the vote. Those in favour of it were not asked to move forward but to vote by a show of hands! Those in favour of Mr. Telang's amendment voted against it. The Chairman declared the proposition carried but the oppositionists protested against the farcical declaration! Thus the most unsatisfactory and irregular manner in which the proceedings of the meeting were conducted were patent throughout. The friends of social reform ought to feel thankful to the gentlemen who brought about this meeting, since so far from doing harm to the cause of social reform, it is calculated to promote it. These gentlemen were anxious to prove that the cause of reform was espoused only by a handful of enthusiasts. They thought they were going to make a clean sweep of these enthusiasts and show that the masses were frightened by the recent agitation. But their hopes have not been fulfilled. They may say they carried their proposition but the success is of a doubtful character. The general impression is that on account of noise and tumult and the irregular conduct of proceedings the true sense of the meeting was not properly ascertained or even expressed. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 8th September, observes:—It was a most cowardly meeting; for not only no notice of it was given to the public and no discussion invited, but every kind of discussion was disallowed, speakers stopped and the vote of the meeting incorrectly taken. No one will attach any significance to the sense of this most insensible meeting and the reformers should rest assured that the gentlemen of this meeting have only brought discredit and disrepute upon themselves. The *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 12th September, remarks:—To say that the meeting, which on the most liberal calculation contained 3,000 men, was packed is to say little. Most of them were Gujaráti traders so little prepared to give a thought to the subject that they confounded with the draft memorial proposed for their adoption a satirical parody of it which was published by the *Rást Goftár* (115) on the morning of the day of the meeting, and they were moved in their marks of approval and disapproval of speakers and propositions by signs and beckonings from parties stationed in convenient positions; but even such as the audience was, it had to be whipped from the cloth market and what is significant is that to permit of their occupying a vantage ground at the place of meeting entrance was for a time denied by the underlings to the Maráthás who are generally too well educated to be thus moved as dolls on such occasions; and still more remarkable was it that on this occasion the Honourable Mr. Mandlik was led to sacrifice, perhaps for the first time in his life, the virtue of punctuality which is so rare among us and for which he had up to the day of this unlucky meeting been so justly known. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (7), in its issue of the 15th September, remarks that there was nothing unreasonable in the Honourable Mr. Telang's amendment, that Ráo Sáheb Mandlik showed inconsiderateness in having disregarded it and carried his own point by the strength of his personal influence and that an experienced, respected and learned man like the Honourable Ráo Sáheb ought not to have displayed such an ignorance of the real social condition of the Hindus. The number of newspapers representing the other side, *viz.*, the anti-legislation party, is on the other hand large and they unanimously maintain that the meeting was a complete success and that it was very necessary to hold it. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 12th September, writes:—On the whole, our impression is that the meeting was a decided success, whatever the *Spectator*, the *Indu Prakásh* and their blind Native and English followers may say to the contrary. No sensible man, we think, can deny that the people there assembled gave

their opinion quite decidedly. Indeed nothing could have been more brazen-faced for the band of the enthusiasts in opposition than to declare in the face of such facts that the masses are in their favour and they have wisely refrained from making any such statement explicitly in their letter of protest. Some of the young signatories have, however, taken advantage of, or rather abused, what opportunities they possess to give out in their own way that all was bosh and humbug. It is useless to argue with this section of the opposition. They are determined not to be convinced and hence will try to find out something or other to cry down public opinion. We are sorry for the zealots who have brought disappointment on themselves by their folly. At any rate they were busy-bodies, though with no strength of character. We say we are sorry for them and hope that now that the fate of the agitation is sealed, they will in future turn their energies to educate the masses and co-operate with their recognised leaders, instead of condemning the noise and ignorance of the people. The amendment, if properly understood, was not against the spirit of the memorial. But, we fear, it was not innocent nor innocently introduced. In the first place, where was the necessity for the amendment? The adoption of the memorial was itself sufficient for the purpose, and it was but natural that the masses should view with suspicion what was unnecessary, especially when they saw that it came from and was supported by the opposite side. The second objection that could have been urged against the amendment was that it was misleading, inasmuch as it might have insinuated that in case we were not prepared to reform, or reformed too slowly for our enthusiasts, Government might then interfere. The seconder of the amendment Mr. Gokaldás did say so afterwards in so many words. The meeting evidently wanted to say nothing of the kind, and we believe rightly. Not that they were not prepared to acknowledge the evils publicly, as the opponents have put it, but that they were unwilling to give an alien Government a tool which might possibly be used against them. Unnecessarily recognising an evil in a memorial to Government, when we know that it may be misconstrued, is a different thing from simply publicly recognising the evils, and we are glad that the shrewd public of Bombay at once perceived the difference and paid the reformers, who came there to obstruct and confound, in their own coin. Whatever the defeated reformers may say, we cannot charge the masses with ignorance and disorderly conduct. On the contrary we think that the small set of reformers must consider themselves happy in not being more roughly handled by the masses who rightly considered them to be a set of liars, cowards and back-biters. The Honourable Mr. Mandlik is said to have mismanaged the meeting, but we have grave doubts whether any one else in Bombay could have conducted himself in the chair with greater fairnes and justice. The reformers ought rather to thank the Ráo Sáheb for the courtesy shown to them throughout. Similar views are taken by the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), the *Kesari* (40), the *Gujarát Mitrá* (74), the *Satyá Shodhak* (58), and several other papers. The *Poona Vaibhav* (50), in its issue of the 12th September, expresses high satisfaction at the result of the Mádhav Bág meeting, considers that the whole Hindu community is under obligations to the Honourable Ráo Sáheb Mandlik for having rescued it from the trammels of legislative interference, and wishes long life and prosperity to the veteran Hindu gentlemen. Writing upon the same subject, the *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 12th September, observes :—The fact that Government of India sent round Mr. Malabári's notes for opinion was itself not a right move. Every Hindu regarded those notes as exaggerated and serving no purpose but that of inflaming the community by a wanton libel; but when they found that the Government took them up, the people had grounds to suppose that the Government accepted them as true. We have instances in which Government have refused to elicit public opinon on schemes submitted to them; so that it would not be wrong to conclude that their circulation of a scheme implies some sort of approval. Then followed Mr. Malabári's incessant misrepresentations and repulsive boasts of his knowledge of Hindu society. Lastly came on the scene draft bills which carried the tension of the people to a climax. Under these circumstances Shet Varjivandás Mádhavdás and other leaders of the Bombay community and the Chairman unanimously chosen by them, the Honourable Ráo Sáheb Mandlik, C.S.I., were compelled to convenethe meeting in question, and for doing so richly

deserve the thanks both of Government and of the people—of Government in so far as they have enabled Government to know the popular feeling which it would have been dangerous to stifle and to promptly allay it by an explicit declaration such as the Governor has very properly hastened to make in Poona, and of the people in so far as they have relieved them from worry at the hands of meddlesome people of Mr. Malabári's stamp.

Part III.—*Education.*

37. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 12th September, observes :—

Approval of the appointments of Messrs. Patwardhan and Káne as Educational Inspectors, Bombay.

The appointment of Mr. Sitárám Vishvanáth Patwardhan to the Educational Inspectorship, Central Division, as well as that of Mr. Mahádev V. Káne to the Southern Division, marks a new departure in the constitution and recruitment of our educational services. Perhaps the success of the Educational Department in Berár under native management has prompted the local authorities to try an experiment on the same lines, and we hope the experiment will prove a complete success. Mr. Patwardhan and Mr. Káne belong to the best batches turned out by our University, and their long service in the department has marked them out as the fittest among the class of Native officers to hold these responsible posts.

38. The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 17th September, disapproves of the abolition of the oral examination in the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, as recommended by the Faculty of Arts, and suggests that a different set of five or six examiners be appointed to conduct the oral examination, special attention being paid by them to holding conversation with the candidates in order to test their knowledge of English. It hopes that the Syndicate will not accept the recommendation made by the Faculty of Arts without at least adding one paper in English and attaching much more importance to paraphrase and essay-writing than at present. (The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the same date, says that the present defective system of orally examining candidates for the Matriculation and higher examinations should either be improved or that the oral examination be done away with.)

The abolition of the oral examination from the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

39. In commenting on Maráthi school-books used in Government schools, the *Vengurla Vritt* (68), in its issue of the 9th September, finds fault with the works on geography by Mr. Sitárám Vishvanáth Patwardhan as being very tedious and the work on etymology by Mr. Bápat as affording insufficient information, and attributes the introduction of the former to Mr. Patwardhan's being both the author and the Consulting Officer without whose approval no book is introduced into the school course.

Comments on vernacular school-books.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

40. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 16th September, approves of the Bombay Municipal Corporation presenting to the Duke of Connaught with an address welcoming him in the name of the public, but disapproves of that body presenting one to Lord Dufferin on the occasion of his approaching visit to this city on the grounds of want of unanimity among the people on the subject, of the hopes entertained in the address presented to him on his landing here having remained unfulfilled, and of some of his acts having been unacceptable to the people, and adds that the Corporation should present the addresses in its own name. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 15th September, takes a similar view. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104), in its issue of the 12th September, however, disapproves of the idea of the addresses both to the Duke of Connaught and Lord Dufferin, as they were once given on their landing in Bombay for the first time, and remarks that it would be disappointing, if the Corporation were to present an address to Lord Dufferin who has not yet won the love of the Native community.]

The Bombay Municipal Corporation and addresses to the Duke of Connaught and Lord Dufferin.

PART V.—*Native States.*

The complaint against the Diván of Cambay and a request to the Bombay Government.

41. The *Yajdán Parast* (133), in its issue of the 12th September, dwells on the necessity for transferring Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád from Cambay, as the people of that State look upon him as a nuisance, and says that Government ought to appoint some other officer than Mr. Spry to enquire into the complaint made by the people against Mr. Shámráo, as Mr. Spry has publicly expressed his good opinion of the latter and thus leave no grounds for suspicion.

The strike in Wadhwán.

42. The *Hitechchhu* (75) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 16th September, says that the strike in Wadhwán still continues, that the Darbár appears to be bent upon harassing the people, that before the strike the Darbár used to exact forced labour from five or seven tailors and carpenters every day and gave them grain but since the strike forced labour has been exacted from two or three dozen of them without payment of the grain allowance, that perhaps a riot may break out, that it is best to nip the evil in the bud, and that the Political Agent and the Government should speedily attend to the complaint. (The *Yajdán Parast* (133), in its issue of the 12th September, says that the Thákor should publish his reasons for issuing the order which has led to the strike and the people their reasons for opposing it and that it is a strange coincidence that complaints should be made at one and the same time against the management of Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád and his brother Mr. Ganpatráo, who are Diváns in Cambay and Wadhwán respectively.)

The Gángad Darbár and its indebtedness and a suggestion for the appointment of a committee to inspect the account-books of the Darbár.

43. The *Nyáyadarshak* (110), in its issue of the 13th September, says that the Gángad Darbár is heavily in debt, that its debt has increased by about 1¼ lákhs of rupees since the appointment of the present *Kárbhári*, Mr. Maganlál, that its finances are misspent, that it is not certain whether the Thákor is aware of the misuse of the State money, that it is reported that a *Shigrám* costing about Rs. 200 was about a year ago made for the Darbár, that it never found its way to it, and that it is now in the stables of an officer of the State, strongly recommends the British authorities to appoint a committee of about four persons to inspect the account-books of the Darbár for the last three years with a view to find out how the State money has been spent, and adds that Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, has power to do so.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
23rd September 1886.

PART V.—MAJOR SUITS.

11. The Kalgan Tavern (132), in its issue of the 15th September, dwells on the necessity for translating Mr. Shanato Nintavan Lad from Campex, as the people of that State look upon him as a nuisance, but says that Government ought to appoint some other officer than Mr. Spry to enquire into the complaint made by the people against Mr. Shanato, as Mr. Spry has publicly expressed his opinion that some good reason for suspicion

Le combustible manque dans le district de Kalgan, et les habitants sont obligés de brûler de la bouse de vache séchée.

Mr. Shanato Nintavan (27), of Kalgan, in his issue of the 15th September, says that the strike in Webster still continues, that the people have been exercising every self-restraint and forbearance to do peaceful picketing, and that the Capitol Agency has not yet succeeded in getting a single blackleg to cross the picket line. (The Kalgan Tavern (132), in its issue of the 15th September, says that the Capitol Agency has succeeded in getting a number of blacklegs to cross the picket line without any trouble, and that it is best to nip the strike in the bud, and that the Government should be asked to take some action.)

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH SEPTEMBER 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Expression of satisfaction at the Educational Report of Berár for 1885-86.

While reviewing the Educational Report of Berár for the year 1885-86, the *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 13th September, says:—On the whole the working of the Educational Department in Berár is progressing satisfactorily. Every year greater success is attained in almost every head, and we heartily congratulate the Director on the able management of the department. This is the only department in Berár administered by a native agency, and we feel proud to record the high sense of duty, honesty of purpose, and straightforwardness with which Mr. Jatár has discharged and is discharging his important and responsible duties.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
23rd September 1886.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH SEPTEMBER 1880.

List of Newspapers published in Berar.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARATHI.			
1	Vidarbha	Akola	Daily	500
2	Arunodaya (formerly Shubhechak)	Do.	Do.	500
	MARATHI.			
3	Akola Times	Akola	Monthly	400
4	Bharatiya Mitra	Do.	Weekly	650
5	Dnyanodaya	Do.	Do.	120

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 39 of 1886.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 25th September 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgá Dipika	Do.	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputrá	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*23	„ Dakshin Mitrá	Do.	Do.	200
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*26	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*27	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
35	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitrá[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	„ Kátáksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Maháráshtrá Mitrá	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*48	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
57	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*61	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára...	Do.	200
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	240
*65	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*66	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	475
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
80	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*82	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
84	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
86	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
87	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
88	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*89	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
90	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
91	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
92	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
93	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
94	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
97	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
99	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*100	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
101	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
102	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
103	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
104	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,454
105	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*106	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*107	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
108	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
109	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
110	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
111	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*112	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200
113	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Do.	400
114	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
115	The Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,750
116	„ Samaher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
117	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
119	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
120	„ Sauráshtrá Darpán	Junágad	Monthly	327
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*124	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Ahmedabad	Do.	100
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
128	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
129	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*130	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
132	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
134	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*135	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
136	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
137	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
138	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
139	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
140	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
141	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*142	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
143	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
146	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*147	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*148	„ Muin-ul-Isláru	Do.	Do.	200
149	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 19th September, says:—

Necessity for a Royal Commission of Enquiry into the administration of India.

The announcement of the proposed appointment of a new Select Committee to enquire into the constitution of the Government of India and into the question of the age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service Examination scarcely inspires hope in this country. A Select Committee for India is out of date. A Royal Commission is the only body that can satisfactorily take evidence and suggest the many urgent reforms, especially financial, that are needed for the better administration of the country. There may be no exact precedent for the appointment of such a body, but what is there to deter the Government from creating such a precedent? As we once remarked, the machinery of a Royal Commission is often put into motion for investigating affairs which are of no moment compared with those of India. You could get for the asking a Royal Commission on any mortal subject you wish, far from being of national interest; but you could never move the Mahárájás at Westminster to get a Royal Commission for India appointed! They have never been able to give any *satisfactory* reason for this persistent refusal. It strongly leads the people of India to infer that at the bottom there is no *real willingness* to inquire into Indian affairs. Vested interests are omnipotent. The appointment of a Royal Commission may be the death-knell of those interests. A Royal Commission alone can pave the way for real reform. So that it will be plain to the most ordinary intelligence why that form of inquiry has been so often denied to us. But we think that it depends on the Indians themselves to carry their point. A well-organized and vigorous agitation, ten times more vigorous than the one of last year, is needed for the desired object. The co-operation of non-official Europeans may also be very useful. We trust therefore that leaders of native opinion will bestir themselves in time to make a united effort.

2. The *Deshi Mitrá* (91), a comic paper, refers in its issue of the 23rd September to the visit of Lord Dufferin to Baroda in November next, and says that it has got prepared by Mr. Mákhandás Misridás (fictitious name denoting a flatterer) an address to be presented to His Lordship on that occasion. The address states that looking to the want of good deeds done by Lord Dufferin since his arrival in India, the people are anxious to know when he will retire from the country and send back Lord Ripon and that for the imposition of the income-tax, and the annexation of Burmah and his other acts they salute him from a distance. If this address, adds the paper, be approved by the public, it will be presented to him by ten leading gentlemen, who will wait on him in a deputation. The names of the citizens forming the deputation are fictitious and significant.

Sarcastic remarks on Lord Dufferin's administration of India.

3. The *Sind Sudhár* (149), in its issue of the 11th September, says:—

Disapproval of Lord Dufferin's intention of not visiting Karáchi.

Much satisfaction was evinced by the people on hearing that Lord Dufferin intended, in the course of his coming tour, to visit Karáchi; and high hopes were entertained on the subject. But recent intelligence announces that Lord Dufferin has changed his mind, and will not visit Karáchi. He will travel as far as Multán and Lahore, and then retrace his steps. It is not known why Lord Dufferin has changed his plans. Probably he has no leisure to visit Karáchi. It is a matter for regret that our rulers continue to regard Sind as an insignificant province in spite of the growing commerce and increasing importance of Karáchi. The importance of Sind is realised and recognised only in time of war! If Lord Dufferin merely passed through Sind, he would learn some of the wants of the province and the grievances calling for redress, and his visit would undoubtedly do some good. As it is, he has no personal knowledge of the affairs of Sind, and must therefore depend for information upon local officers; but of course it is a matter of no great consequence whether the subject population lives or dies! The main cause of the impoverishment of

the country is the fact that the rulers and the ruled live apart from each other and that Parwánás and orders are issued by rulers who know nothing about the real state of affairs. This system obtains not only in Sind, but throughout India. To afford a remedy for this state of things, annual tours were prescribed. But tours in these days, instead of fulfilling the object for which they were intended, *viz.*, redressing the grievances of the people, have become a source of annoyance and unnecessary loss to the people. This is certainly the case with Sind officials. But no such annoyance would result from the advent of the Governor or the Governor-General. If high officials would only take the trouble to acquaint themselves with the real condition of the people, it would conduce to the prosperity of the empire, and matters would not be disposed of merely on the reports of local officers. We are inclined to think that if Lord Reay and Lord Dufferin visited Sind together, the Viceroy would hardly reject proposals made by the Bombay Government as regards Sind! But alas! Lord Dufferin has changed his mind, and all we hope is that Lord Reay will not change his mind as well.

4. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 19th September, says:—

Mr. Peile's appointment to the Supreme Council.

The Government of India has secured a strong hand in Mr. Peile for its Home Department. The transfer is no doubt so much loss of strength to the Government of Bombay, but the loss will be fully made up by sympathy and common sense, which seem to be the characteristics of the Chief Commissioner of Sind who is to grace the local Council. [The *Rást Goftár* (115), in its issue of the 19th September, approves of Mr. Peile's transfer to the Viceregal Council and congratulates him on the honour thus done him. The *Yajdán Parast* (133), in its issue of the 19th September, however, says that with the exception of the Local Self-Government Bills drafted by Mr. Peile his career as a member of the Bombay Executive Council has not given satisfaction to the people. The people will not be sorry to part with him, when his action in favour of the Junágad Darbár in the matter of the Maya massacre, and the Revenue Code and Gujarát Tálukdári Bills is taken into consideration. It is true, adds the paper, that he has not proved a bitter enemy of the Natives like Mr. Ashburner, but his actions have not been very beneficial to the people, who are neither sorry nor glad at his departure. The *Gujaráti* (97) of the same date thinks that justice has been done to the Bombay Presidency by the addition of another Bombay member to the Supreme Council and hopes that Mr. Peile, who has become unpopular in this presidency, will abstain from doing such things as will make him unpopular throughout India. It adds that no worse man can be expected to succeed him in the local Council, that the good name acquired by him while in Káthiáwár has been lost by him in no time, and that his continuance in the local Council would not have in all likelihood made the people happy as regards forests, whatever the suggestions of the Forest Commission. The *Praja Matá* (113), in its issue of the 18th September, says that the ryots and tálukdárs in Gujarát will be glad at his departure, and expresses a hope that he and Mr. Hope will keep the interests of Gujarát at heart.]

5. The *Rást Goftár* (115), in its issue of the 19th September, disapproves of the suggestion made by the Madras Chamber of Commerce for the levy of a duty on gold imported into India, says that the proposal is a sort of punishment to India, and asks why she should be prevented from amassing gold, when, as admitted by the Chamber itself, other countries are doing the same thing. (The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 18th and the *Gujaráti* (97) in that of the 19th September take the same view.)

Imposition of a duty on gold imported into India disapproved.

6. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 19th September, says:—

Threatened attack on provincial assignments.

We think we should once more enter our solemn protest against any attempt which the Supreme Government may make, behind the Finance Committee which it has put into requisition, to so much curtail provincial assignments as to baulk for years to come the various administrations of their many legitimate wants and requirements. A more mischievous and retrograde step could not be taken. For, it is certain to throw back the provinces and discourage their administrators from further stimulating the growth of revenue.

Nay, it would lead to the abandonment of many works of public utility which can only be prosecuted by a judicious, but liberal, expenditure. Once the incentive to raise larger revenue by legitimate and natural means is allowed to die away, there can be no prospect of a fair surplus being made available for the desired expenditure. This would be the state of the provinces, if the fears we now entertain as to the intentions of the Government, strongly backed up by the Finance Committee, are realised. It is time therefore that vigorous efforts were made in all quarters, and especially in this presidency, to stave off the apprehended mischief.

Political Agents and confidential reports.

7. Writing about Lieutenant Salmon, the same newspaper says:—When will there be an end to these "confidential" reports in which political officers may make any statement they like to the ruin of an obnoxious party? A "confidential" report forbids independent inquiry and leads to the innocent being condemned unheard. It leaves no room for explanation from the aggrieved, nor for free interchange of ideas between the higher authorities themselves. In the case of Native Chiefs at the mercy of Politicals, "confidential" reports may often be false reports. Now, why cannot this system be abolished, except where it is absolutely necessary? Why not give copies of official reports to the parties concerned, so as to enable them to defend themselves? Why not send such reports generally to the press for discussion? But Government in India seem to be in constant dread of publicity. So long as this state of things continues they must be prepared not only to do injustice against their conscience, but also to be charged with injustice where they *may* have done justice by accident under this accursed system of secret and confidential reporting. We have not much to say against political officers personally, but the system corrupts the best of them. It leads to irresponsible action, bullying the Darbárs, dictating to them even in their private affairs; and in case of resistance, to misrepresentation by means of evil reports suggesting everything that is wrong in the Chief and his ministers, including bad faith and even disloyalty to the Paramount Power. So terrible are felt to be the effects of secret reporting that the less advanced Native Princes in India may be said virtually to be the slaves of their political officers, good, bad or indifferent.

Commanding officers of native regiments and the native military orphanage.

8. The *Pandit* (144), in its issue of the 17th September, prays His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India to instruct the commanding officer of every native infantry and cavalry regiment that whenever any Native officers and sepoys are invalided, pensioned, discharged or killed in action, he should enquire of them whether they have any children whom they are unable to support and would like to send to the military orphanage conducted by the Editor of the *Pandit*, where they will receive board and schooling free of charge.

Selection of members for the Bombay Legislative Council by public bodies recommended.

9. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 19th September, says:—The Honourable Ráo Bahádur Ráste and the Honourable Mr. Badrudin have retired from the Legislative Council of this presidency; and the names of gentlemen fitted to succeed to the vacancies are being suggested. The nominations are in the gift of His Excellency the Governor and he has already given us assurances that the choice will fall on the very pick of the society. We have no doubt that it will; but we would draw the attention of His Excellency to the practice which Lord Ripon initiated and which his successor has been pleased to continue, *viz.*, the practice of requesting influential public bodies to make the nomination and submit it for formal approval. We have, all over the empire, been agitating for the introduction of the system of elections into the constitution of the Legislative Councils and the time, we hope, is not distant when our agitation will bear fruit. But in the meantime we very much wish to see our local Government take a step in advance. We hope therefore that before filling up the vacancies we refer to, Lord Reay will be pleased to invite the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, the Bombay Branch of the East India Association and the

Bombay Presidency Association to submit the names of those gentlemen who, in their opinion, are best fitted to fill up the vacancies. His Excellency should then make his choice from amongst these names. In the absence of representation, this, we think, is the next best course to be adopted.

Recommendations for vacancies in the Bombay Legislative Council.

10. The *Mahárástrá Mitrá* (43), in its issue of the 16th September, recommends the Nawáb of Janjira as a successor to the Honourable Mr. Badrudin Tyabji in the Bombay Legislative Council, if Government are of opinion that the vacancy must be filled up by a Mahomedan gentleman, and Bálásáheb Mutálik of Karád in place of the Honourable Ráo Bahádur Khanderáo Vishvanáth Ráste, if a clever and smart gentleman of the Bráhman caste is required, and says that Mr. Mutálik by his good knowledge of English and a fair degree of independence will be found more serviceable to the Council than Ráo Bahádur Ráste.

The Forest Commission and the necessity for its scope of enquiry being extended to the district of Kánara.

11. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (25), in its issue of the 16th September, expresses its disagreeable surprise at the Forest Commission having finished its sittings without enquiring into the state of the people of Kánara, who have been, as it were, scorched by the Forest Department and who have brought their grievances to the notice of the Bombay Government, and says that if the Commission does not investigate into the riot that is now being committed in Kánara, the matter will never be enquired into and that therefore the Government should at once order the Commission to proceed to Sirsi and transfer some of the officers in that district in order that the whole secret may come to light and the rights of the ryots be preserved. (The *Havyak Subodhá* (135), in its issue of the 21st September, expresses similar sentiments.)

Appointments in the Political Department, Bombay.

12. In noticing the arbitrary conduct of Lieutenant Salmon, the *Praja Matá* (113), in its issue of the 18th September, points out the necessity for nominating only old and experienced civilians and military officers who have attained the rank of majors to such a responsible department as the Political, and adds that Government will otherwise repent, if the illiterate and fanatical *Girássiás* and the people of Káthiáwár commit mischief. [The *Shubh Suchak* (63), in its issue of the 17th September, considers it very injurious to the interests of the Government to appoint military officers of a hot temperament to the Political Department, and hopes that Lord Reay, if His Excellency earnestly desires that the greatness of the Judicial Department should be preserved and that the people should hold the department in high esteem, will exercise proper check on the conduct of hot-headed and high-mettled political officers by passing an exemplary punishment on Lieutenant Salmon for his having assaulted, and used abusive language towards, some Bháyáds who appeared before him in a revenue case.]

Appointment of Mr. Maconochie as Acting Joint-Administrator of Nándod and the Government resolution stopping his promotion for two years.

13. The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 23rd September, disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Maconochie as Acting Joint-Administrator of Nándod in Rájpipla, as Government stopped his promotion for two years for ejecting a Hindu priest from a railway first-class carriage about a year ago, and says that when European officers of Government are found guilty of misconduct and when the matter cannot be hushed up, endeavours are made to nominally punish them with a view to calm the angry feelings of the people, but that soon after they are generally more than rewarded for the loss caused to them. Dr. Banks, says the paper, was first ordered to be sent back to the Military Department for his arbitrary conduct, but within a week he was only transferred to Surat. Now Mr. Maconochie is transferred on promotion to the Joint-Administratorship of Nándod within one year of the resolution stopping his promotion. Such resolutions of Government and such conduct as encourages race-prejudices are very unbecoming.

14. The *Akhbáre Soddgar* (79), in its issue of the 24th September, refers to the death of Mrs. Couzens at the Cáma Hospital, and says that as the two female doctors cannot cope with the work of attending the Jáffer Sulimán Dispensary, the Cáma Hospital and private patients, the management of the Cáma Hospital should for the present be entrusted to male doctors, European or Native, or that the female doctors should at once be prohibited from carrying on private practice.

The death of Mrs. Couzens at the Cáma Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, and a suggestion for improving its management.

15. Writing on the subject of the death of Mrs. Couzens, the *Sanmárgá Dipika* (13), in its issue of the 20th September, remarks:—If such is the treatment of a European woman in a charitable dispensary, we leave it to our readers to infer the worry and trouble which the poor Native may be subjected to therein. There is a general complaint in the town that the servants in the Jáffer Sulimán Dispensary for Women and Children, which is under the superintendence of Dr. Pechey, do not let patients into it without exacting from them from 4 to 8 annas, and that even the lady doctor herself does not attend to her patients carefully without some pecuniary gift. It is desirable to enquire into the truth or otherwise of this complaint, as such a state of things, if true, is deplorable in asylums dedicated to public use by liberal-hearted people.

A complaint against Dr. Pechey and her establishment in the Jáffer Sulimán Dispensary for Women and Children.

16. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 20th September, expresses grief at the death of Mádhavráo Yashvant *alias* Tátya Sáheb Ráste at Bombay on Friday, the 17th Instant, and hopes that Government will continue to the family of the deceased his *saramjám* grant of a thousand rupees per annum.

Recommendation of pension to the family of a late Marátha Sardár in Poona.

17. The *Havyak Subodhá* (135), in its issue of the 21st September, disapproves of the degradation of Mr. Ganeshráo, Chief Constable, Siddápur, from 1st to 3rd grade, simply because of his not knowing English, and draws the attention of the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., to it.

Disapproval of the degradation of the Chief Constable of Siddápur in the Kárwár District.

18. The *Káside Mumbai* (105), in its issue of the 13th September, says that according to the information received by it from a correspondent, it is feared that a breach of the public peace will take place at Dhárwár during the approaching Mohurrum festival of the Mahomedans in consequence of some remarks made against their prophet Mahomed in the *Shálapatrá* published in Kánarese in that city, and that Government should speedily order the authorities in Dhárwár to take precautionary measures, and advises the Mahomedans to live peacefully.

The approaching Mohurrum and a suggestion to the Dhárwár Police.

19. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (7), in its issue of the 22nd September, draws the attention of Government to the terrible allegations made by the Alláhábád correspondent of the *Pratod* (reported in paragraph 32 of the weekly Report No. 38 of 1886), and says that the account given by the correspondent of the conduct of the Police in Alláhábád is astonishing and such as to create a doubt as to whether Alláhábád is under British or Mogul rule.

Allegations against the Police of Alláhábád and the duty of Government.

20. A correspondent, writing to the *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 24th September, says that the postal authorities should arrange for the speedy delivery of letters marked urgent, both in towns and villages, on payment of a certain additional charge, and that such an arrangement will increase public convenience and the postal revenue.

A suggestion to the postal authorities for the speedy delivery of letters marked urgent.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Satisfaction at the assurance of Lord Reay on the subject of legislative interference with Hindu marriage customs.

21. The *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 21st September, writes:—Whatever may be thought by the reformed party of the assurance given at Poona by Lord Reay about the unwillingness of Government to interfere with the Hindu marriage customs, there is no doubt that it will allay the disturbance caused in Hindu society.

Comments on the Watandárs' Bill (Bill No. 2 of 1885).

22. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 20th September, says:—The Bill No. 2 of 1885, which is before the Bombay Legislative Council, is a bill of great importance, as it affects the Watandár. The object of the Bill is to amend Bombay Act No. 3 of 1374. The changes, which it is intended to effect by the Bill in question, are radical, and we cannot allow it to go without some comments on some of its important provisions. The radical change, which will be effected by the Bill, relates to the exclusion of females from the inheritance of watans. We fail to see why our legislature should undertake the not very chivalrous task of excluding females from inheriting the watans. The Hindu law is quite explicit on the point and sanctions the right of Hindu females to inherit watans. The proposed change conflicts with the accepted principles of the Hindu law regarding succession, and we must therefore say that it will not command general approval.

Protest against the low limit of age under the Indian Penal Code for making consent legal on the part of girls in cases of rape.

23. In an article headed "Social Purity in India," the *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 22nd September, says:—Is procuring an offence in India? To procure a woman of known immoral character, is not an offence in any country, but to tempt one who is under twenty-one years of age, is now a misdemeanour in England, while it is apparently quite a lawful thing to do under the Indian law. Why this difference? Surely our legislators who know so well to copy from the English statute book, ought at once to amend the Penal Code by inserting a similar provision in it. It is not an offence in India to procure a girl under twenty-one, for a sensual debauchee, nor is it an offence to procure a woman to be a prostitute, though both these acts are offences in England. But this is not all. In India if a girl ten years old consent to sexual intercourse, our legislature and our courts treat the consent to be perfectly valid. But in England "any person who unlawfully and carnally knows any girl under the age of thirteen years" is liable to be kept in penal servitude for life, while "any person who unlawfully and carnally knows or attempts to have unlawful carnal knowledge of any girl of or above the age of thirteen years and under the age of sixteen years" is liable to imprisonment for two years. Neither the one nor the other of these malefactors can plead the consent of the wronged girl. In India however it is otherwise. If you kidnap a girl under sixteen from her lawful guardian's possession, you cannot plead the consent of the girl. But if you kidnap her chastity out of her, you can plead it, and succeed in your plea. The law says, "by all means ravish girls at the tender age of ten with their consent. We presume them quite capable of consenting rationally to their ravishment. Take care that you do not put them 'in fear of any injury,' and let there be no 'misconception of fact,' and you are perfectly safe. But mind, do not take her away even with her consent from her lawful guardian, even if she is fifteen years and eleven months old, for, in this case, we presume she cannot rationally consent to be taken away from her lawful guardian, though he may be a veritable curmudgeon, or a most hateful specimen of humanity." The quintessence of wisdom lies in this most sane of all distinctions. Do not think it is a mere delusion or a chimera. It is quite a potent distinction, for just try it, and you will find that while no magistrate and no policeman will dare lay his hand on you, for ravishing a girl ten years old with her consent, all the prestige of British rule will be at stake, if you are not punished, and punished heavily for taking a girl her senior by a day less than six years, from her lawful guardian, even with her consent. If this is not a farce, we know not what is. It makes

one's blood boil to write or talk of it. We say it is a thousand shames to the law and it is a thousand shames to those who are responsible for this law. Our rulers are wonderful logicians. Their consistency is simply phenomenal. Can a girl under twelve consent to her death? No. Can she consent to being grievously hurt? No. Can she consent to be robbed? No. Can she consent to extortion? No. Can she even consent to simple hurt? No. Can she consent to simple assault, or simple confinement? No. Yet she can consent to rape, to the death of her chastity, to the grievous hurt inflicted on her honour, to the robbery of her virtue, to the extortion of her priceless jewel, to the assault on her modesty, to the worst confinement of her person imaginable. This is logic, this is consistency, intelligible to Western understanding, but unintelligible to us poor Indians. Our untutored minds ought to worship the higher intelligences who even in their darkest cloudiness, in their windiest windiness, are gods to us.

PART III.—*Education.*

Comments on the resolution of the Bombay Government on technical education.

24. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 19th September, says:—We have little hesitation in saying that so far as principles are concerned the resolution of the Government of Bombay on the subject of technical education is all that was expected of a Government presided over by so distinguished an educationist as Lord Reay. But if the resolution is sound in principle, it shows clearly at the same time how little a Governor, well-disposed though he be, is able to overcome the official and financial difficulties in his way. For, when we come to what the Government proposes to do practically, we find, after all, it is not much. There is to be no technological institute, no secondary school for teaching trades and industries, no splendid museum, in fact, nothing grand, extensive, or, in the words of the resolution, ambitious. The financial difficulty compels Government to be most careful in what they do and they have indeed been too careful. All broad schemes have been set aside, and the resolution only considers how far the agencies, already at the disposal of Government, can be strengthened and developed so as to meet the *present* want. The main object of technical education is acknowledged to be the well-being of the people at large by giving increased employment in the presidency to labour and capital, and we ask if the scheme now proposed is likely to accomplish the object. We think not, and we have already given our reasons. To do justice to the resolution we must say that Government are alive to the fact that special industrial schools are required, but His Excellency in Council thinks that Local Self-Government affords the best means for local development of existing and the revival of extinct or languishing industries. This shifting of the burden from the shoulders of Government to those of the local bodies is however equivalent to the refusal of Government to undertake large schemes at present as the local bodies are known to be quite unable to undertake the task. There is not a municipality in the presidency except that of Bombay that can start and maintain one secondary school for technical instruction on the model of such schools in Europe, and the same may be said of local boards. It is therefore much to be regretted that Government cannot make up their minds to be more thorough-going in this matter. We do not ignore the financial difficulties, but we believe that much more than what is now proposed can be undertaken even under the present circumstances. Our trades and industries are fast dying out through foreign competition, and they can be saved only by the intervention of Government. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 21st September, expresses disappointment at the resolution, and says that it is surprising that Government should think that India cannot make rapid progress in technical education, as she is an agricultural country, that though Government attach much importance to agricultural education in their resolution, the arrangements made for its spread are trifling, that art education in Bombay will not be promoted by its being left to the Sir J. J. School of Art, the application of which for three additional professors has been refused, that the arrangements for the encouragement of mechanical industries are also trifling, that all the arrangements proposed are such as will entail nominal fresh expenditure on Government, that the defects in the resolution are attri-

butable to this source, and that technical education in India will not be promoted without spending money. The same paper, in its issue of the 24th September, disapproves of the Government policy of caution and slow progress, and says that much good would have been done, if a technical institution or two similar to those in England or France had been established, and that economy in such matters is always opposed to sound principles of Government and worldly experience. The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 21st September, observes that though a grand scheme is not proposed in the resolution, yet it will yield good results within ten years, if it is completely and speedily carried out. It suggests that a special department should be created for the purpose and put for a year or two in charge of an experienced officer on special duty in connection with the work.]

Appointment of a Native as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University recommended.

25. The *Gujaráti* (97), in its issue of the 19th September, supports the suggestion made by the *Advocate of India* for the appointment of a Native gentleman to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University in succession to Mr. Peile, adds the name of Mr. Dádábhái Navroji to those of Messrs. Ránade, Nánábhái Haridás, Mandlik, Telang and Badrudin Tayabji mentioned by the *Advocate*, says that Mr. Justice Romeshchandrá Mitrá already occupies the post of Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and hopes that the wise Government of Lord Reay will not fail to carry out the proposal. (The *Broach Mitrá* (84) and the *Satya-vakta* (118), in their issues of the 22nd and 24th September respectively, make the same suggestion.)

A suggestion to the Bombay University.

26. The same newspaper recommends the Bombay University to publish the different prize-essays and the Wilson Philological Lectures delivered every year in connection with the University and to sell them to the public. The paper also recommends the Graduates' and the Under-Graduates' Association to take up this important matter.

Abolition of the oral examination for the Matriculation of the Bombay University disapproved.

27. In an article headed "The proposed University reforms," the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 20th September, says:—The oral examination at the Matriculation may be improved, but the total abolition of the test seems too radical a remedy. If the number of examiners is increased, and if the candidates are examined in larger batches, as in school-classes, much of the inconvenience will be removed and the examination rendered more real and testing. There is now-a-days a tendency to curtail the work of University Examinations as far as possible, and the Matriculation has undergone the greatest curtailment which, we cannot help thinking, has resulted in lowering the standard of the examination. The University officers seem eager to clutch at any proposal which has the effect of reducing expenditure, and the present proposal to abolish the oral examination holds out a strong temptation in that way; but reduction of expenditure at the expense of efficiency is hardly good economy. The oral examination seems to us the only safeguard against fraud. There may be instances of candidates appearing and writing papers by proxy. In an oral examination there is at least the chance of detection of such frauds. The oral examination is of less use in the higher examinations, but in the Matriculation it is quite invaluable; only it must be made more effective. Reading aloud, and even recitation in an unfamiliar place in the presence of strangers and in the midst of a large crowd is a very useful exercise in elocution, competence in which is as necessary a qualification as in writing correct English. The abolition of this test will be a distinct retrograde movement, and we trust the Senate will not sanction it. The addition of a paper in English composition and the removal of the questions in translation from the English paper and the fixing of text books in science are desirable reforms. But the reduction of geometry is again open to objection. In fact, as the *Times of India* observes, our aim should be to raise the standard of examinations and to improve their searching character rather than impair their efficiency. The present standard of the Matriculation has been a subject of complaint with heads

of colleges and of officers of Government, and attempts must be made to raise the standard rather than lower it.

Comments on the instruction given in the Poona High School for Girls.

28. Writing on the Poona High School for Girls and female education in general, the *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 21st September, thinks that too much importance is given by the promoters of the cause of female education to English and other subjects not suited to Native society, such as singing, dancing and playing on the piano, and says that, in order to make female education more popular and useful to Native society, girls should be taught in Maráthi such subjects as will make them good housewives in after-life, and that the study of English should be a matter of secondary importance.

Transfer of girls' schools to District Municipalities disapproved.

29. The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 23rd September, strongly objects to the transfer of girls' schools to District Municipalities on the grounds of female education being still in its infancy and of the paucity in the districts of men of experience who take interest in its progress, and requests the Government of Lord Reay to appoint a lady inspector for girls' schools. If Government cannot do this, adds the paper, on account of the present straitened condition of the finances, girls' schools, and especially those in tálukás, should be allowed to remain under the control of the Educational Department.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

The Poona market and Mr. Moore.

30. The *Poona Vaibhav* (50), in its issue of the 19th September, remarks that the Municipality of Poona would have expressed its gratitude to Mr. Moore, if, in consideration of the strenuous efforts made by him to bring about the market building, it had proposed to call it after him.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Disapproval of joint-administration in Kolhápur.

31. With reference to the announcement made by the *Bombay Gazette* that the Government intends to appoint a joint-administration at Kolhápur, but that the intention is held in abeyance till the arrival of the Political Agent, Colonel Reeves, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 20th September, expresses its approval of the postponement by Government of the carrying out of its intentions, and says:—We do not know whether the change which the Government proposes making is in accordance with the suggestion of a fiery-tempered man like Mr. Lee-Warner, but it is not safe for Government to act in such matters upon the recommendations of eccentric, obstinate and imperious men.

The Chief of Sávantvádi and his installation.

32. The *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 19th September, says that the Chief of Sávantvádi has attained the age of majority and is in every way qualified to conduct the administration of his State without any body's help, that it is not good that Government should delay his installation on the *gádi*, and that any further procrastination in the matter would only produce disquietude in the mind of the Chief.

The strike at Wadhwán and the conduct of the Darbár.

33. A correspondent, writing from Wadhwán to the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) in its issue of the 21st September, says that the strike has lasted for about 20 days, that it is likely to continue for some time more, that the Thákor Bálsingji does not trouble himself about it, that it has caused much dissatisfaction among the people, that the *vasváyás* (village servants) have refused to work without receiving their grain allowance, that they are said to have been threatened with imprisonment, that it is rumoured that the Darbár has prohibited the export of goods from Wadhwán, that the people are becoming excited as time progresses, and that fearful results are expected, if the strike is not

speedily put an end to. (The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 23rd September, says that the Thákor has appointed a coachman named Govindji to the post of Police Superintendent of Wadhwán and that the Bombay Government should take speedy notice of the strike and employ learned and experienced men in the State.)

Gambling encouraged by the Sachin State.

34. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (73), in its issue of the 19th September, complains of the encouragement given by the Sachin State to gambling, says that the license for gambling at the last Anant Chaudas Fair held in Bhimpor was sold for Rs. 50, that it is surprising that the joint-administration in Sachin should encourage this practice and that it should be stopped at once. (The *Praja Mitrá* (114) expresses similar sentiments in its issue of the 22nd September.)

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
4th October 1886.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25TH SEPTEMBER 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 18th September, says:—In the Akola District the Police have abused their common sense in such outrageous ways that it is time that we should agitate for a curtailment of their power of arrest and of search, especially in non-bailable cases. We think that public safety demands that if the accused is, to all appearances a respectable or wealthy man and there is time to resort to a Magistrate, the Police should not be allowed to act on their own discretion or on their "merest common sense" in either making arrests or searching houses. The Magistrate should be the Judge as to whether the peculiarities of any case demand immediate action and *if* this is necessary, the Magistrate and not the Police should take the initiative. We suggest this procedure to our rulers. If it were adopted, abuse of discretion and of power by the Police would terminate. We look back to the time when Colonel Gunthorp was at the head of the Police. Then evil doers only trembled in their shoes. But under the present *régime* no respectable man is safe from Police intervention either in his person or his reputation and what is most astonishing is that the Berár Magistrates believe everything the Police tell them to be true and of course do not check them. This fact adds to the general feeling of insecurity.

Abuse of power by the Akola Police.

2. The *Shuddha Varhádi* (5), in its issue of the 23rd September, expresses its approval of the appointment of Mr. Mahájani as Educational Inspector in Berár, and says that there is no other man in the province fitted for the post by his learning, patience and popularity, and that in appointing him Government have not only respected public opinion but have preserved their fame for justice.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Mahájani as Educational Inspector in Berár.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
4th October 1886.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 2nd October 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgá Dipika	Do.	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputrá	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	160
*23	„ Dakshin Mitrá	Do.	Do.	200
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*26	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*27	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	260
35	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitrá[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	„ Kataksha	Poona	Fortnightly ...	100
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,700
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles. [2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Maháráshtrá Mitrá	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*48	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
57	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*61	„ Shri Sháhu	Sátára...	Do.	200
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	240
*65	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*66	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	475
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
80	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*82	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
84	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
86	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
87	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
88	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*89	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
90	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
91	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
92	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
93	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
94	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
97	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
99	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*100	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
101	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
102	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
103	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
104	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,454
105	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*106	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*107	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
108	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
109	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
110	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
111	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*112	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200
113	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Do.	400
114	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
115	The Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,750
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
117	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
119	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
120	„ Sauráshtrá Darpán	Junágad	Monthly	327
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*124	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Ahmedabad	Do.	100
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
128	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
129	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*130	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
132	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
134	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*135	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
136	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
137	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
138	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
139	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
140	„ Vrittántá Manjari	Dhárwár	Do.	100
	URDU.			
141	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*142	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
143	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
146	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*147	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*148	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
149	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The Secretary of State for India on the appointment of Natives to high posts.

1. With regard to the despatch of the Secretary of State addressed to the Viceroy on the subject of the apppointment of Natives to be Judges of the Punjáb Chief Court, the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 27th September, says :—The despatch reads very much like a gentle hint that Natives should not expect to be appointed to Judgeships as a matter of right. It is only as a matter of grace that they will be promoted to such posts and even then, so long as there is one Native already on the Bench, another will never be appointed. And this is the policy which the Secretary of State declares to be the right policy to pursue in regard to the higher branch of the judicial service, for which Natives have been admitted to possess special qualifications. We do not wonder that the Secretary of State should take this narrow view of the claims of Natives, surrounded as he is by bureaucratic Councillors, who dream of India as it was some years ago. But surely, if Lord Dufferin is really desirous of doing something for the people whom he governs, His Excellency ought, in fairness to them, to enter a firm protest against the narrow policy by which he is asked to guide himself.

The annexation of Burmah and its expenses.

2. With regard to the discussion in Parliament on the subject of the expenses of the Burmese War, the *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 28th September, says:—We are quite aware that India has been unjustly saddled with the cost of this war, which was, in spite of what Sir John Gorst may say to the contrary, purely in the interests of England and her commerce. It is now known for certain that when an Indian question is brought before Parliament for discussion, even its learned members become inclined to injustice. This state of things is irremediable and it is our misfortune that our country should be found in the clutches of such covetous rulers. Why did not the English treat Burmah in the same way as they treated Afghanistan? But no, how can they think of acting so righteously? Who can say that it may not be the intention of God that the English should do such unjustifiable things one after another and that thereby our people should gradually be exasperated? It is alleged that Lord Dufferin had originally no intention of annexing Burmah but that he was compelled to do so, as there was no Native Prince capable of conducting the administration of the country. What a great wonder is this that out of 70 royal families Lord Dufferin could not find one prince possessed of the necessary abilities? When a thing is to be done reasons for it can be easily found. Our people will never be satisfied with such excuses, and so long as satisfactory reasons are not forth-coming our belief that the annexation of Burmah was made in the interests of British commerce will remain unshaken.

Vice of drinking and the duties of Government.

3. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 25th September, says :—It has been proved, time after time, that intemperance is inheritable like consumption. It is incumbent on every good government to do its utmost to insulate and minimise the operations of inheritable diseases. And what does our Government do? It increases our liquor-shops, it increases the licenses for the sale of liquor poison. It disseminates this inheritable distemper with a lavish hand. It is inoculating its subjects with the venom of alcohol. It has turned procurer-general to the demon of drink, to the lords of hell, and it expects the public to believe that it is a most moral, a most humane government. It is adding to the strength of the powers of darkness, and it wishes us to believe that it works for righteousness. It is surely neither seemly nor reputable that a Christian Government should directly encourage the spread of one of the worst vices in India. Its complicity is measured by the proportion in which its revenue from liquor has increased. It is absurd to talk of the increase of population as the real cause of this increased revenue. If every increase in population is accompanied with an increase of drunkenness, why the smaller increase of population we have, the better? What must be our Government indeed when a large proportion of all who come fresh into the world succumb to this vice. If this be the truth, it shows the baneful results of encouraging the

drink trade. Let our administrators conscientiously face the question. Let them reduce the number of liquor-shops, and they will find the bids at ábkári auctions growing "small by degrees and beautifully less." But the truth is that they dare not decrease the number of liquor-shops, for if they do, the revenue will go down at once and that will not speak favourably of their administration. The Government wants money first and morality afterwards. It invests crores in public works, but not a pie in morality. It floats its loans to carry out a railway or a canal in the hope of ulterior gain, but it does not believe in the profitableness of morality. This, we say, is a very weak point in our administration. Its effect is extremely demoralizing. The vice that Government has taken under its fostering wings is most prolific. It has its quiver full of evils. It is truly like the shirt of Nessus and cleaves unto us to death. Let the Government beware of it.

Disapproval of Mr. Elliot as a successor to Sir Auckland Colvin.

4. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 27th September, says:—Mr. C. A. Elliot, President of the Finance Committee, will, it is reported, succeed Sir Auckland Colvin as Finance Minister of India, the latter being elevated to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces. Mr. Elliot may have undoubted capacities for the post, but it will not be unfair to him to say that he is not a tried financier and that India wants at this moment a stronger man in charge of its financial portfolio. In offering the post to Mr. Elliot perhaps the ministry were influenced by considerations of what is called local experience, but evidently the view that local experience carries with it local prejudices has not suggested itself to them.

Proposal to the Bombay Government for retrenchment in expenditure on trust funds.

5. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 26th September, says:—The Government is now intent on making retrenchments in its own expenditure. Is it not equally bound to retrench expenditure met not from its own funds, but from those entrusted to it? Is it not equally bound to effect economy in the management of the estates of its wards and of its numerous proteges in all the districts which have been blessed or cursed with Incumbered Estates' Acts? Every year Government publish in their Administration Report a meagre account of the results of the management of these estates. But one thing which we have always gathered even from these meagre accounts is that the holders of the estates have to pay a high percentage on account of the cost of management. With a Native to manage these estates, the cost of management can be reduced at once from 8 to about 5 per cent. But why should this be done when a Civilian Assistant Collector is the manager? True, he can always get the pay of an Assistant Collector, but then as manager he used to be also Educational Inspector in Sind—the work of management being all the while mostly done by the Native assistants. Surely Government ought to see to this matter. It is a trustee and ought to manage its trust funds at least as economically as its own.

Recent appointments to the Bombay Executive Council.

6. Many of the Gujaráti papers of this week express satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Richey to the Bombay Council in place of the Honourable Mr. Peile and of Sir William Wedderburn to act for Mr. Richey until his return from England. The *Satyavakta* (118) of the 1st October wishes to see Sir William Wedderburn given a permanent place in the Executive Council, and adds that it would have been much better if the Government had paid attention to the claims of Messrs. West, Birdwood and Jardine to the post, and that if Government themselves pass over the claims of rightful persons, it is feared that Government officers will imitate their example.

Suggestions regarding appointments to the Bombay Legislative Council.

7. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 27th September, says:—There will be two vacancies in our Legislative Council, owing to the expiry of the period of office of the Honourable Mr. Badrudin Tayabji and the Honourable Mr. Ráste. Mr. Badrudin has so satisfactorily discharged his duties as a member of the Council that the public will be

glad if he is appointed again. To the other vacancy we earnestly hope Lord Reay will appoint a really competent Native gentleman commanding the respect of the native community. We hear it is intended to appoint one of the Native Chiefs or Sirdárs in the place of Mr. Ráste, but that would be a practically useless selection, for a Native Chief will not be able to represent the people of this presidency, as he will be regarded as an outsider not directly interested in them, while among Sirdárs it will be difficult to find an able and educated man. If it is intended to nominate some one from the Deccan, no one more competent in every way than Ráo Bahádur Krishnáji Lakshman Nulkar will be found. But if a Gujaráti is required, we hope the claims of Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar will be considered.

Appointment of Kázi Sháhbudin and Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Vásudev Barve to the Bombay Legislative Council disapproved.

8. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 1st October, says that the appointment of Kázi Sháhbudin and Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Vásudev Barve to the Bombay Legislative Council in place of Messrs. Badrudin Tayabji and Ráste will greatly disappoint the native public, that both the new members are unpopular among the native community, that they are not expected to protect the interests of the Natives, that they have not taken any part in questions affecting the country at large, as they have been serving in Native States, that the Kázi's career as Diván of Baroda has not benefited the people of that State, that he is in indifferent health, that Mr. Barve's nomination is sudden and surprising, that he is very unpopular among the Deccanis owing to the policy pursued by him while Diván of Kolhápur, that the claims of the Gujaráti Hindus to a seat in the Council have been overlooked, that the two new members were once Government servants, that the place of the two retiring members, who were non-officials, ought to have been filled up by quite independent men, that such faulty appointments were not expected from such a far-sighted Governor as Lord Reay, that they will mar the high opinion formed by the native public of his ability to make popular appointments, and that such a result is to be regretted for the sake of both the public and His Excellency. (The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the same date, takes a similar view and hopes that Kázi Sháhbudin will look to the indifferent state of his health and decline the honour, and that as the nominations have not yet been officially notified, a better selection will be made and justice done to Gujarát.)

Recommendation for the appointment of a representative from the province of Karnátak in the Bombay Legislative Council.

9. The *Kannáda Suvárte* (136), in its issue of the 24th September, says:—The Bombay Presidency may be divided into four divisions, *viz.*, the Deccan, Gujarát, Karnátak and Sind. But as regards appointments in the local Legislative Council, the claims of Karnátak appear to be quite disregarded. Are we to understand therefore that the inhabitants of Karnátak are not educated so as to be able to lay their grievances before Government? Does Karnátak form a part of Ceylon or China? Do Government suppose that the members elected from other provinces know the wants of Karnátak? We hope that Government will consider the interests of the Southern Marátha Country in filling the two vacancies that have lately occurred in the Legislative Council.

Comments on the appointments in the Political Department, Bombay.

10. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 26th September, says:—There is much force in the suggestion made by A. B. C. in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 23rd, regarding political appointments in Káthiáwár. It is hard to see on what principle these appointments are made—if there is any principle at work, we are afraid it is the principle of perversity. The late Mr. Gokulji Zála used to wonder why the British Government, which made the smallest appointment an object of competition amongst men of education and character, should throw away the most responsible offices of trust on youngsters who were no good in any other departments of life. Of all departments maintained for nepotism and jobbery, this Political Department seems to be the most hospitable to the waif whose only recommendation is that of being somebody's somebody. We do not care much whether this lucky mortal

is a Native or a European, a Civilian or a Military man, but the least that Government ought to see to is that their nominee is a fairly responsible person and one trained to the work he has to do. As it is, most of the work in such a case is done by the Daftardár and the Shirastedár, the Sáhib only signing papers and giving lessons in etiquette to the royalty and nobility of Native States. The princes and nobles thus live in constant dread of being humiliated before the people; and if they do not protest against such a state of affairs, it is by no means certain that they do not resent it. Let Government take heed in time; on one hand they are educating our princes, that is teaching them self-respect, and on the other hand they are sending them political officers decidedly inferior to those of the past.

Appointment of Mr. Maconochie to the Joint-Administratorship of Nándod in Rájpipla.

11. The *Káside Mumbai* (105), in its issue of the 1st October, disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Maconochie as Acting Joint-Administrator of Nándod in Rájpipla, and wishes to know the reasons which have led Government to cancel the resolution whereby they stopped his promotion for two years commencing from 8th August 1885. [The *Praja Matá* (113) and the *Nyáyadarshak* (110), in their issues of the 25th and the 27th September respectively, also disapprove of Mr. Maconochie's promotion and regret that a distinction should be made in the meting out of justice to Europeans and Natives. The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 30th September, however, says that it would be exercising undue severity over Mr. Maconochie, if he were not to be given the appointment simply for the error he once committed, but adds that responsible posts in Native States should, as far as possible, be given only to old and experienced officers.]

Recommendation for the cancellation of the transfer of Ráo Bahádurs Lálshankar Umiáshankar and N. M. Thosar.

12. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (47), in its issue of the 27th September, says that Ráo Bahádur Lálshankar Umiáshankar, First Class Subordinate Judge, has become very popular in Ahmednagar by the method of his administration of justice, that he has cleared off arrears of work by unceasing exertions, and has thus made it unnecessary to appoint Joint Subordinate Judges at Ahmednagar as formerly, and suggests that Mr. Walker, the District Judge, in consideration of all these circumstances, should recommend that Ráo Bahádur Lálshankar Umiáshankar may not be transferred from Ahmednagar till his services are rewarded with promotion to a higher grade, and that Government should comply with the desire of the people of Násik by keeping Ráo Bahádur Thosar where he is.

A suggestion to the First Assistant Collector, Sátára, regarding the arbitrary assessments of the income-tax at Wái in Sátára.

13. In drawing the attention of the residents of Wái in Sátára to the notification published by the Mámlatdár regarding the amount of the income-tax payable and the date on which the payment must be made, the *Vritt Sár* (72), in its issue of the 27th September, says:—The assessment of the income-tax is complained of by many in the town as being oppressive. It is believed at any rate that the amount of the tax may have been fixed in a hap-hazard way and according to the style of living and the reputation of the tax-payers, no definite information regarding their incomes having been obtained. The First Assistant Collector should therefore dispose of the petitions that may be made to him on the subject by making a thorough enquiry as to the allegations made therein.

Transfers and promotions in the Revenue Department, Ahmedabad District.

14. The *Praja Matá* (113), in its issue of the 2nd October, says that it does not know what steps Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, has taken in connection with the independent enquiry asked for by it in the matter of the injustice done to certain subordinates in the Revenue Department of the Ahmedabad District as regards transfers and promotions (reported in paragraph 22 of the weekly report No. 33 of 1886). The paper hopes that Mr. Reid will make the necessary enquiry and publish its result, so that other instances of the kind may be brought to light.

15. One Nasarvánji Jiváji Dávar, writing to the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) in its issue of the 2nd October, says that the people of the Pen Táluka have adopted a resolution to abstain from the use of liquor and toddy in the same way as the people of the Panvel Táluka did about a month and a half ago, that it is likely that this example will be imitated by other tálukás, that their sole object in doing so is to have the ábkári rigour relaxed in order to enable them to easily procure liquor and toddy, that the people are unable to tap their trees even on payment of the necessary fees owing to the system of ábkári farming, that great dissatisfaction prevails amongst them, that the wise Government of Lord Reay ought to earn the blessings of the people by attending to their complaint, and that the Native Press and the Native Political Associations ought to take up the matter.

An ábkári grievance of the people of the Pen Táluka.

16. The *Rást Goftár* (115), in its issue of the 26th September, complains against the management of public hospitals in Bombay. It says that many a time poor people seeking relief are turned away from these hospitals on the supposition that they are well off, the doctor himself asking them to get him to visit them at their homes and to pay him a fee, that many obstacles are thrown in the way of sick men wishing for admission into them by low subordinates, that poor out-door patients have to wait for a long time for the arrival of the doctor and to get medicine, and that many complaints are made against the practice on the part of low subordinates of taking bribes and the rumoured inferior quality of the food and medicine supplied to patients. The *Rást* remarks that the people are much to blame in the matter for not bringing forward specific instances of hardship, and adds that one general remedy is to stop the hospital doctors from carrying on private practice, which has become an evil and which is the chief source of most of the complaints made against the management of hospitals in the city. Drs. Carter, Gray, Lyon, Párakh and others, who do not thus try to earn money, give satisfaction to the people and it is necessary that all hospital doctors should be compelled to follow a similar course. (The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), in its issue of the 28th September, says that low subordinates in hospitals freely take bribes without caring for the doctors, and that they think that they have a right to do so and praises Dr. Boyd for his devotion to duty and zeal for the welfare of the persons resorting to the Sir Kávasji Jehángir Ophthalmic Hospital for relief.)

Complaints against the management of hospitals in Bombay.

17. The *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 24th September, says that the police oppress people under the cover of law and in support of its assertion refers to a police investigation. It says:—In the village of Vataki in the Haveli Táluka of the Poona District a certain man made a complaint to the police that a mango tree in his garden was cut and removed by some cultivators. The Chief Constable and his clerk accepted this complaint, but after raising many perverse objections. This was in the month of May. June, July, August and September passed away without any steps being taken in the matter. The accused and witnesses were at intervals put to the trouble of travelling to and from the head quarters. The police officer has now woke up and is summoning the accused and the witnesses in this agricultural season over and over again. There is no knowing how much hardship this course of confining people in their busy season must be causing to agriculturists. If it takes the police so long a time as four months to dispose of such minor complaints, they must be said to be remarkably slow. This state of things requires to be remedied soon. It is owing principally to want of proper supervision. The superior English officers being given more to pleasure than to business, their subordinates are getting careless and lazy.

Tardy police investigations and the public inconvenience.

18. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104), in its issue of the 26th September, complains of gambling being carried on on a large scale in Chembur and of the negligence of the Thána Police in not stopping it, and says that Chembur has become a thriving place owing to the great influx of gamblers, and that the Thána Police ought to take steps to suppress the objectionable practice.

Gambling in Chembur and the Thána Police.

19. The *Surat Akhbár* (75), in its issue of the 27th September, says that it is rumoured in Surat that Bhaváni, the daughter of the late Jádunáthji Mahárāj of that city, has been murdered, while some people allege that she has proceeded to Kotáh. The paper requests the local police to enquire into the matter.

A request to the Surat Police.

Part II.—*Education.*

20. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 26th September, in an article headed "Technical Education in Bombay, No. II.," says:—The Native Press and the public are indeed much obliged to Government for the recognition of their services in the resolution, and for the generally liberal and sympathetic spirit in which the document has been drawn up. We also admit that the Government has been rather too out-spoken this time and has frankly acknowledged the difficulties under which it labours, and has been careful, as far as possible, to avoid all false and misleading principles on the subject. But notwithstanding all this, as observed by us last time, one feels disappointed at the result of the long deliberations of Government. Difficulties there are and we have not the slightest desire to ignore them, but we think that they were not too great for Government, if it had but determined to be more thorough-going in the matter. First then, with reference to the general principles and views of Government, we think we may safely say that the paragraphs which give these views bear evident marks of being written by different writers, or at any rate by the same writer at different times, the views of the writer being modified in the interval. Thus while in the second paragraph we are told that the first desideratum in reviving old trades in India is capital and not technical education, in the concluding paragraph His Excellency the Governor in Council appeals to the local bodies and wealthy private individuals to co-operate heartily with Government in their efforts "to enter the arena which several European countries have entered not so long ago, achieving signal success in a very short time—*countries which cannot be called rich*, but which realized the conditions imposed upon them by the keen competition which threatened their prosperity." Again in paragraph 6 we read that after mature consideration His Excellency the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that the time has not yet come to undertake such an ambitious scheme as the technological institute, even if the condition of the finances admitted of the large expenditure necessary for the purpose, and paragraph 18 begins with the statement that the subject of special industrial schools is not one which the Government is called upon to undertake. These two statements leave little doubt that the Government is not willing to undertake large schemes even if the finances permit; and yet we are told in the last paragraph that financial pressure obliges Government to be cautious, and that otherwise they would have been glad to extend the basis of operations as regards technical education. What strikes us is that in the same resolution there are two paragraphs expressing different views. This makes it difficult for us to see what are the exact views of Government on the subject, and we are thus obliged to find out something else which will help us in deciding what the exact views of Government are. The scheme itself throws considerable light on the general views, but the inconsistent statements in the first and the last paragraphs of the resolution make us rather diffident in ascribing one kind of views to Government. We should indeed have been glad to see a comparison instituted between India and the continental countries in Europe, such as Russia, Austria and Germany, as we believe that excepting a few particulars the condition of these countries before they framed for themselves the system of technical education was similar to that of India at present. Unfortunately, however, the resolution, after starting the question, avoids it, comparing India not with continental countries but with England, where the circumstances are admittedly different. It is true that the only question in England is how to organise the technical instruction already existing, but it was certainly not so in the continental countries when they introduced technical education. They did it to save the trades then already in

Comments on the resolution of the Bombay Government on technical education.

existence from being destroyed by foreign competition and to introduce new ones, and this is exactly what we want. India has now become almost an agricultural country, but it must be remembered that it is the foreign competition that has made it so and not that the natural conditions here are unfavourable to manufactures. On the contrary we manufactured almost all our articles until our trades were destroyed. We still produce the raw materials and have cheap labour at our command. We only want capital and skilled labour, and we appeal to Government for the latter, with the hope that if skilled labour be made available what little capital we have we may invest in trades. We admit our capital is very small, but we fail to see how that could be made a ground for refusing us the benefits of technical instruction. The last paragraph of the resolution plainly states that the continental countries that realised the conditions imposed upon them were not rich, and yet they never hesitated to spend thousands upon thousands on technical education. Our Government, we think, ought to have followed a similar course without entering into the question of capital. If there is not sufficient capital trades will grow slowly, but with that Government have nothing to do. Their duty is to educate, and they could have done this by providing for giving high and professional technical education. We have fully discussed the question before, and so, without going into it further at present, we shall close our review of the general principles by remarking that the Government appears to us to have taken a wrong view of its duty in this respect. The last paragraph of the resolution amends the case a little, but since it seems to be an after-thought, we cannot attach any importance to it. (The *Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ* (43), in its issue of the 30th September, does not think that the Government of Lord Reay is sincere in the expression of its solicitude in favour of technical education, and advises the public to stand on its own legs for its education, instead of depending upon the beguiling professions of Government.)

21. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 27th September, says :—The long expected resolution of the Bombay Government on technical education has at last been published, and though not quite as large and grand in its proposals as it promised to be, it must be accepted as fairly satisfactory. Its chief characteristic is that it is very unpretentious. It is more suggestive than constructive. Its leading key is the financial embarrassment of Government and its consequent reliance upon private effort. It takes a comprehensive view of technical education, and declares an alteration in the whole scheme of public instruction in this presidency which is highly important. Greatly regretted as has been the delay in the establishment of the Ripon Memorial Institute, its one redeeming feature is that the advice and co-operation which the Committee sought from Government has elicited not only a modest scheme for the Institute suited to our present means and wants, but a declaration of the policy of Government in reference to the question, and a scheme of technical education for the whole presidency. There is nothing brilliant or catching in the resolution, but it is very valuable as a plain matter of fact statement of the present condition and the views and intentions of Government. It is therefore needless to say that the resolution on technical education is about the most important document published since the accession of Lord Reay to the Government of Bombay. [The *Indian Spectator* (1) and the *Gujaráti* (97), in their issues of the 26th September, approve of the resolution of Government, and request the public to co-operate with Government for giving practical effect to the scheme. The *Praja Hitapatrâ* (112) approves of the resolution in its issue of the 26th September, and requests Native Princes to establish technical institutions for the benefit of their subjects. The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the same date considers the resolution to be a valuable and important document and the proposals made therein sufficient for the present wants of Bombay, and adds that Lord Reay has, by this resolution, done memorable service to the Bombay Presidency. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104) and the *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the 26th September, however, express disappointment at the resolution, the latter adding that the result of the scheme will not be creditable to such a well-known educationist as Lord Reay.]

22. The *Yajdán Parast* (133), in its issue of the 26th September, approves of the steps taken by the Managing Committee of the Education Society's School, Byculla, to open a workshop in connection with the institution, and requests the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, to draw up a scheme for attaching similar workshops to Government High Schools.

Technical education and a request to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

23. In an article headed "Higher education threatened!," the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 26th September, says:—If one were to believe all the wild rumours that are afloat about the measures of retrenchment proposed by Government officials, he would think that the Government of India must be on the brink of financial ruin. Everywhere heroic remedies are proposed, but from the rumours it is easy to gather that the brunt of the reductions is very likely to fall on the devoted Educational Department. Why, rumour has rather lately made free with the colleges and high schools. One college is to be altogether abolished, another is to be left in a moribund state, in others the fees are to be doubled, and the supplies of all are to be stinted. In the high schools the fees are to be doubled; and probably the number of free-studentships will be reduced to the zero point. A civilized government like that of India must be hard pressed for money indeed, when it lays its ruthless hands on the only beneficial and purely philanthropic department. If there be anything that has made British rule in India so popular, it is the educational policy of the Government, the liberal hand with which the blessings of education have been showered upon the people of India, and the generous impulse which has induced the rulers to give to the governed the keys of the vast treasures of Western thought. We emphatically assert that but for this redeeming feature and some others it would have gone hard with the Government. The people have put up with grievances, they have patiently borne the jeers and gibes of men in power, and they have raised no cry when some monsters in human shape, proud of belonging to the race of the rulers, have insulted them and destroyed their domestic happiness. All this our people have done, because they at all times satisfied their conscience and calmed their passions by thinking that the Government which was so very liberal and just should be indulged in some respects. If financial pressure demands that a reduction should be made in the expenditure of Government, let it be in some of the ornamental departments. Let the shears be mercilessly applied to some of the fat appointments held by Europeans. We never touched the Educational Department, when writing on retrenchment in expenditure, because we have hitherto supposed that this Government, which boasts of having at its head such an eminent educationist as Lord Reay, would not be prepared to hack and hew this noble fabric, raised by so many successive Governors. Such a step would be suicidal. Had the people come forward to take charge of such educational institutions as the Government is alleged to be thinking of reducing or abolishing altogether, no one would have objected to the giving of those institutions into their charge. To aim a blow at higher education at this time would bring a stigma on the fair name of the administration of this presidency. The rumours that we have spoken of may be based on insufficient grounds, but one thing is certain that they are not altogether unfounded. We have heard from reliable authority that some of the educational authorities are highly in favour of the reforms proposed. Nay, we can well believe that there are officers who like to see the Deccan College, "the mother of the brood of sedition-mongers," abolished. It is rather unfortunate for the Government and the people that such officials should have weight in the deliberations of Government at this moment. We implore the Government to think twice before taking the steps ascribed by rumour to it. We call upon the people to raise a cry in time and prepare themselves for averting the impending danger. The paper then dwells on the necessity for the Deccan College and the advantages it has over the Fergusson College, and says:—The *Bombay Gazette* says that it believes the Deccan Education Society would not be ready to take up the burden. So far as our information goes, we may assure our contemporary that members of the Deccan Education Society are not at all anxious to step into

Disapproval of the proposal for abolishing the Deccan College.

the chairs left vacant by the departure of Mr. Oxenham and others. On the contrary they are anxious that the parent college, to borrow the happy phraseology of Principal Oxenham, should live on for ever and serve as a model to the infant institution. It would be unnatural in the Professors of the Fergusson College to step into the shoes of their worthy teachers. On the contrary it is desirable that they should have teachers whom they venerate to assist them in bearing the heavy responsibility they have taken on their shoulders. We again assure our contemporary and the sympathisers with the Professors of the Fergusson College that in this matter they are not likely to go against the wishes of the community. They will never take this burden on themselves, of their free will and accord. We must stop here to-day. The matter is of vital importance and we call upon all to agitate in time and express their sentiments unequivocally and emphatically.

24. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 27th September, says:—The announcement made by the *Bombay Gazette* that the Finance Committee propose recommending the abolition of the Deccan College at Poona will scarcely be received with satisfaction. There has been a suspicion in the minds of many—and it is one which is not altogether unwarranted by past experiences—that the deliberations of the Committee will lead to nothing substantial by way of wholesome retrenchment and may only injure the cause of education in general and higher education in particular. The weaker party generally goes to the wall and the department of education, especially that portion of it which is concerned with collegiate instruction, is always exposed to attack. This suspicion, we are afraid, will gather strength from the report that the Finance Committee are about to put their foot down upon the Deccan College. If the Committee think that higher education in the Deccan will not suffer by reason of the abolition of that college, as its place will be easily filled by the Fergusson College, we must say that they have not carefully considered the question, for it should be remembered that the latter college was created only last year, and though, as the *Gazette* says, it has made a good beginning, so far as teaching up to the standard of the Previous Examination is concerned, yet its capacity has still to be tested and it will scarcely do to suddenly enlarge the sphere of its work and its responsibilities.

25. The *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 26th September, says:—Among the economies suggested by the Finance Committee in Bombay is said to be the abolition of the Deccan College and the saving thereby of Rs. 50,000 per annum. What an economy and what a sacrifice to secure it! We cannot believe the story, and if it should turn out to be true, shall ever regard it as a blunder if nothing worse—so long as Government do not assign a fair percentage of the revenues to education. When they do that we shall not quarrel with them over the abolition or establishment of this or that institution. Surely the Deccan is not too small to have a single State College in Arts.

Suggestion for the closing of the Poona High School in preference to the enhancement of the fees in the Deccan College and the abolition of the P. E. Class.

26. The *Dnyánáravind* (26), in its issue of the 25th September, refers to a rumour that in compliance with the call of the Finance Committee for retrenchment in expenditure the Educational Department is thinking of enhancing the fees in the Deccan College and the Poona High School, and says that the rumour is probably true, as the Deccan College having long been an eye-sore to the Educational Department, an enhancement in its fees is an indirect way of bringing about its deterioration. In connection with the subject the paper humbly suggests to the Director of Public Instruction that if reduction in expenditure is at all to be effected, the local Government High School should be closed and that some of its teachers should be pensioned off and some provided for elsewhere, since there being better schools in Poona the closing of the High School will not be so prejudicial to the interests of the public as the raising of the fees in the Deccan College. The paper adds that the contemplated abolition of the P. E. Class in the Deccan College is financially a wrong step, as the class is paying, and that the Poona High School being closed as above suggested, its building should be utilised for the Deccan College, as the removal will be of great convenience to the people.

27. In sanctioning special scholarships for Musalmáns the motive of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, says the *Arunodayá* (16), in its issue of the 26th September, seems to be to set the Hindus and the Musalmáns against each other and to perpetuate British rule in India by destroying what little patriotism there exists in the latter, as was done in the case of the former by false and sweet statements. These motives, adds the paper, are in consonance with the usual policy of the British Government in espousing the cause of one section of the community till it loses all its strength, patriotism and self-respect, and then to leave it and espouse the cause of another section and so on till the whole nation is made so powerless and dependent as to offer no resistance to the enjoyment of pleasure by the British. But the Musalmáns should not be beguiled by these artifices of Government.

The aims of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in sanctioning special scholarships for Musalmáns.

28. The *Dnyánáravind* (26), in its issue of the 18th September, says:—We learn that the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, has registered a private school in Ratnágiri for grant-in-aid after making the head-master thereof agree to the conditions that he should not charge school-fees at a rate lower than that in Government schools, that the percentage of free-students should not be higher than 5 per cent., and that among free-students the number of Bráhmins should be a small one. If our information is correct, we feel no hesitation in saying that the Director is acting unjustly and tyrannically. The Director has no authority to meddle with private schools as regards the rate of fee or other matters. Will he thus interfere with Missionary schools which charge lower fees than not only Government but even private schools? The same paper, in its issue of the 25th September, again refers to the same subject, and says that the imposition of the same conditions on the New English School and the Native Institution of Poona is under discussion, and that the Government is inconsistent in seeking to restrain private schools by such conditions on one hand and in showing, on the other hand, liberality in giving grants-in-aid for encouraging private industries and private institutions for the spread of education.

The Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and private institutions applying for grants-in-aid.

29. The *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 24th September, says that vernacular school-masters have reason to be dissatisfied with the rules at present in force, by which proficiency and capitation allowances are given to them. It thinks that the practice of giving these allowances only to assistant teachers when they are under trained head-masters, and that too to a smaller extent than what they ought to receive in recognition of their hard work, is not such as to sufficiently encourage deserving men, and that untrained masters cannot beneficially be excluded, as they are at present, from the benefits of the allowance system. Allowances should, in the opinion of the paper, be given to all vernacular teachers for their good work without any reference to their being trained or untrained, as very often untrained teachers of long standing in the department do better work than trained teachers junior in service. (The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 27th September, expresses similar sentiments.)

The present system of giving allowances to vernacular teachers and its faults.

30. The *Praja Matá* (113), in its issue of the 2nd October, complains of the supersession of Ráo Sáheb Gopálji Surbhái by the appointment of Mr. Gimi to act for Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, N. D., and says that injustice has been done to Mr. Gopálji, an old and experienced officer, who gave satisfaction when he held the same post before, that no complaint whatever has been made against him by the people and Princes of Káthiáwár, and that many people are sorry for his supersession and wish to know the reasons for it.

The Acting Educational Inspectorship, N. D., and the claims of Ráo Sáheb Gopálji Surbhái.

31. In order to prevent writing answer-papers by proxy in the Matriculation Examination, the *Vártáhar* (67), in its issue of the 26th September, suggests to the University authorities that the answer-papers of the candidates should be collected at their seats instead of permitting their being put into boxes kept for the purpose as has been the practice hitherto.

A suggestion to the Bombay University authorities.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

Frequent changes in the Municipal Commissionership of Bombay.

32. Referring to the three months' leave granted to Mr. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, from the 22nd October and to his intention to avail himself of furlough in May 1887, the *Akhbáre Soddgar* (79) of the 29th September complains of frequent changes of the Municipal Commissioner and of the injury thereby done to municipal interests, and suggests that either a permanent Commissioner be given to Bombay or that the powers and responsibilities of subordinate Municipal Officers be increased.

Necessity of measures for preventing adulteration in *ghee* and other articles of food in Bombay.

33. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 26th September, says:—The Government of Bengal has lost no time in providing for the immediate suppression of *ghee* adulteration, and to carry it out an enactment will be shortly put into force. This is as it should be, but the *ghee* adulteration in Bengal should not allow other provincial governments and municipalities to go to sleep over the question. The Hindu community on our side is not less anxious than our Bengal brethren to see that its articles of food are quite free from adulteration, and in order that this may be carried out our Sanitary Commissioners and their army of Inspectors should be entrusted with authority to see that no adulteration obtains amongst us. This is particularly necessary in a city like Bombay, where adulterated articles of food can be easily palmed off as pure, owing to people having very little time at their disposal to see that these articles are not so adulterated. Besides adulteration generally is so cleverly effected that it is not easy to detect. It is for this reason, we think, that our Health Department should be instructed to keep a sharp look-out against the least prevalence of adulteration amongst us.

The Viramgám Municipality and Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad.

34. The *Praja Matá* (113), in its issue of the 2nd October, finds fault with the Viramgám Municipality for levying a duty on goods exported from the town and for its action in adopting a resolution to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act a certain plot of ground belonging to one Dayáshankar Mayáshankar Bhat, who had previously obtained permission to rebuild his house on a site of which the plot acquired formed a part. The only fault which the paper has to find with Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, is that in the notification published in the *Government Gazette* regarding the land in question being required for the improvement of the town a wrong entry was by mistake allowed to be made as regards the proprietary rights over the land.

A complaint against the Viramgám Municipality.

35. In a news-letter from Viramgám, the *Praja Matá* (113) of the 2nd October complains of the want of cleanliness in the town and of the bad quality of the medicines given to persons who go to the dispensary for relief, and hopes that attention will be paid to the matter.

Complaint against the Sángola Municipality in Sholápur.

36. A correspondent, writing to the *Pandhari Vaibhav* (49) in its issue of the 26th September, complains of the Sángola Municipality being very apathetic regarding the comfort of the inhabitants of the town, as no attention is paid to the cleanliness and proper lighting of the roads and as the vernacular is taught in the school only up to the third standard. He says that the Municipality has an annual income of Rs. 1,200 or 1,300 and has no large establishment, and thinks that the school should at least teach up to the sixth vernacular standard, if not English.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

Causes of the failure of the Regency at Kolhápur.

37. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 26th September, says:—"Regency," writing to the *Gazette*, has pointed out the causes of the failure of the present Council of Regency at Kolhápur, which, the *Gazette* said, was not

working well. As pointed out in our last, we still believe that the fault is more with the present Acting Regent than with the members of the Council. We agree, however, with "Regency" in his opinion that Regency with a council is the best form of administration for the State, and that if the Council be found not to work well even under a better and a more accommodating president, the members of the Council should be changed for better ones. But it will be premature to condemn the present form of administration without giving it a full and fair trial, which the present Council, we have no hesitation in saying, has not had.

Comments on the delay in the installation of the Sar Desái of Sávantvádi.

38. A correspondent, writing to the *Native Opinion* (11) in its issue of the 26th September, says:—You will be surprised to learn that the Administration Report of the Sávantvádi State is a sealed book to the people, and as far as I know it is never sent to the public press. Perhaps the authorities are afraid of the light of public criticism. It is widely rumoured in town that the Administration Report of this year does not contain a very favourable mention of His Highness the Sar Desái, but notices only a slight improvement. This naturally suggests the question how long are we to continue under the present administration. I have my own reasons to believe that for a year or two at least the question of the installation of the Sar Desái will not go up to Government, and as far as I am aware the Government has no independent means of ascertaining for itself the fitness or otherwise of the Sar Desái for power. There appears to me to be only one way in which Government can do this. Government should assign certain duties to the Sar Desái, who should be clearly given to understand that his installation will depend entirely on the satisfaction he gives in the discharge of the duties so entrusted. I have heard it said that a responsible officer reported to Government that things would never look brighter for the Sar Desái unless there was a change in supervision. If this be true, why should not Government think it advisable to try the change?

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th October 1886.

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REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2ND OCTOBER 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 25th September, says :—The approach of the Mohurrum and its concurrence this year with the Dasara festival have revived the anxiety of the authorities responsible for the maintenance of peace. As we pointed out last year, the manner in which this question of the Mohurrum *versus* Hindu festivals has been handled is, to some extent at least, answerable for the excitement and disturbance which have occurred at the time of the Mohurrum in recent years. We have no definite means of knowing how things existed in the times of the Mahomedan rule. But in our own life-time there has been nothing like the general effervescence which has come over the Mahomedan population of India since the Multán riots. The reason of this is that the action of some of the responsible officers of Government has been at times such as to lead the people to suppose that they would favour one party more than another. Whether it be due to ignorance of past customs or design, the effect of their action has been to play off one party against another. There is a very general belief that Government can be intimidated into countenancing pretensions never advanced before. What existed generations ago it is useless to inquire into; but all district officers of experience ought to know whether till within the last two or three years any question had ever arisen about the indefeasible right of the Mahomedans not to allow Hindu processions to march past their mosques with music playing. There is hardly a month in which Hindus have not holidays and processions in honour of some god or another. The rights of the Mahomedans, if they existed once, have long since been lost. There is no need, however, to go into that question. Experience has proved over and over again that the stability of the Indian Government is due to the absolute equality before law which is established and enforced. The bitter feelings which have of late been roused are, we are convinced, due to the violation of this principle. One party felt that the other had been unduly favoured. This led to heart-burnings and retaliation, and thus the gap went on increasing. We have heard experienced officers say that if a general order were promulgated that both parties were at liberty to follow each its customs and ceremonials, but that none would be allowed to hinder, or in any way interfere with, the exercise of its rights by the other, both parties would be awed. We have seen how concessions, instead of securing peace, have brought about

The Mohurrum festival and a suggestion to the authorities in Berár.

disturbances. It is at least worth trying what an "armed neutrality" could do. What we ask is nothing new. It is what is done in many cities of India. In Hyderabad, the capital of the chief surviving Mahomedan State, there are hardly a fourth of the restrictions which the Musalmáns of Murtizápur, for instance, wanted to lay on their Hindu fellow-citizens. Old officers say that soon after the Cession, when the Mohurrum and some great Hindu festival happened to fall together, peace and order were maintained by a simple order which proclaimed absolute equality and threatened with heavy punishment its infringement by either party. We are unable to understand why this simple measure is not resorted to now.

Comments on the appointment of a Deputy Tahsildár.

2. The *Shuddha Varhádi* (5), in its issue of the 30th September, refers on the authority of the *Vaidarbh* to the appointment of Mr. A'nant Náráyan Dándekar as Deputy Tahsildár, Khámgaon, and takes exception to it as the nominee has neither passed the departmental test nor is a resident of Berár and as the claims of educated and experienced men in Berár have been ignored. The paper then recommends in the interests of justice that the Resident should either cancel the rules for appointment given in the circular book or try his utmost to put a stop to such appointments.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Mahájani as Educational Inspector, Berár.

3. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 25th September, approves of the appointment of Mr. Mahájani as Educational Inspector, Berár

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th October 1886.

46728
INDIA OFFICE
9 NOV 1886

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 9th October 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chhatrapati	Do.	Do.	100
*23	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*24	„ Dakshin Mitră	Do.	Do.	200
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*28	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
*32	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	285
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	120
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,700
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles. [2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Maháráshtrá Mitrá	Sátára...	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*49	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona...	Do.	450
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
58	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
59	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*60	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
*63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	240
65	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*66	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	475
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
80	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*82	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
84	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
86	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
87	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
88	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*89	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
90	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
91	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
92	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
93	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
94	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
97	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
99	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*100	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
101	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
102	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
103	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
104	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,454
105	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*106	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*107	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
108	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
109	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
110	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
111	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*112	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200
113	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Do.	400
114	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
115	The Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,750
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
117	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
119	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
120	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*124	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Ahmedabad	Do.	100
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
128	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
129	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*130	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
132	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
134	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*135	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
136	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
137	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
138	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
139	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	ARABIC.			
145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	SINDI.			
*146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The cost of the war in Upper Burmah and liabilities of poor Indian tax-payers.

1. In an article headed "The debate on Upper Burmah in the House of Commons," the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 3rd October, says:—It is too late, at this time of the day, to deny that the object of the war was to promote British trade. The blue-book already published contains evidence at almost every page to show why and under what pretext the war was waged. And it is simply a piece of hardihood on the part of Sir John Gorst and those who supported him to deny it. But unless they thus repudiated the allegation how could they make out their case as to the absolute justice of throwing the cost of the war on the Indian tax-payers? We do maintain, however, that the war was a war to extend British dominion and advance British commerce, and that in all honour the tax-payers of the United Kingdom alone are bound to pay its expenses. It is they who will derive the greatest benefit, from year to year, of the recent conquest, when the country is pacified with the money of the impoverished Indian tax-payers. We repeat, we are humiliated at the spectacle of honourable men, members belonging to both the great parties in Parliament, thus repudiating the liabilities of a war which was undertaken for the special advantage of their country. And it is worse still to excuse it on the plea of the French becoming the easterly neighbours of the British Indian Government.

The expenses of the Burmese War and Lord Dufferin.

2. With reference to the debate in Parliament about the expenses of the Burmese War, the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 4th October, says:—It is easy now to conceive why a majority in the House of Commons threw out Mr. Samuel Smith's amendment. But, as we said on a previous occasion, the number of those who do not approve of either war, or annexation, or the policy of throwing all its expenses exclusively on India is increasing. It is, however, disappointing to think that even the Viceroy, who is the custodian of the interests of the people of India, should have chosen to be a party to this last policy. Lord Lawrence entered a strong protest when India was made to pay for the cost of the Abyssinian expedition, and Lord Ripon did the same as regards the Egyptian War. But these examples evidently find no following now.

Recommendation for the recall of Lord Dufferin.

3. In writing about Burmese affairs, the same newspaper says that wise Englishmen have felt repentance for the annexation of Burmah and, in the interests of the greatness of England and the happiness of the subject-countries, recommends that if their repentance be sincere, Lord Dufferin should speedily be recalled and that his place should be filled up either by Lord Ripon or some liberal-hearted gentleman like him with a view to come to a patient and amicable settlement of the Burmese question.

Comments in connection with the appointment of the Civil Service Commission by the Government of India.

4. In noticing the appointment of the Civil Service Commission by the Government of India, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 6th October, says that there is not much reason to be glad at its nomination. The plan of leaving the appointment of Native Covenanted Servants to the mercy or whims of Government officials in India is, observes the paper, one which cannot be approved. Sufficient justice will not be done to the Natives thereby. Admission to the Covenanted Service should be by a competitive examination alone. The only reforms needed are that the limit of age for the Civil Service Examination held in England should be extended, and that a similar examination should be held in India. The holding of examinations for making appointments to uncovenanted posts will be better than the present practice and will not give rise to complaints. The Commission ought to suggest these arrangements, or else its appointment will be useless. The paper suspects that the nomination of representatives of the non-official Europeans and Eurasians on the Commission will lead to the break-down of the present advantageous system of setting apart certain uncovenanted posts for Natives. Government do the Natives no great favour in reserving certain subordinate appointments for them, as all high posts

throughout India are given to Europeans. If ill-educated Europeans and Eurasians are admitted into the Uncovenanted Service without any check or hindrance, Natives will find it difficult to enter it, as heads of departments will be more inclined towards the former than towards the latter. Properly speaking, the present course should be retained, nay increased facilities should be given to Natives for the purpose. Otherwise the best course would be to have a competitive examination, but this measure Europeans and Eurasians do not like, as they say that poor persons among them cannot afford to attain high education. When poor Natives manage to get high education, why should not Europeans and Eurasians do the same? There was no necessity for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the Civil Service question, but now that it has been appointed, it should secure for Natives greater facilities for nomination to both the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services. If any awkward arrangement is arrived at after the deliberations of the Commission, the public will feel sorry and disappointed, and this will add to the unpopularity of Lord Dufferin.

Suggestions in connection with the Civil Service Commission.

5. The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 6th October, expresses satisfaction at the constitution of the Civil Service Commission and at the appointment of Sir Charles Aitchison as its President, and observes that Sir Charles's nomination will meet with the approval of the entire native public. It trusts that the provincial governments will submit the names of popular Natives for seats on the Commission, or that they will call upon the chief local political associations to suggest such names. Such a measure, says the paper, will inspire confidence about the results of the deliberations of the Commission. It would have been better if the question of appointments to uncovenanted high posts in several large departments had also been referred to the Commission. If the Government of India attach sufficient importance to the report of the Commission and take speedy measures to carry out its recommendations, the people will be satisfied.

6. Writing upon the same subject, the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 4th October, says:—Such local committees do not inspire much confidence for the reason that they have necessarily to be composed of men drawn from the official ranks, who, in eight cases at least out of ten, come to the enquiry of such questions with minds more or less biased.

Suggestions to Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught regarding India.

7. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 7th October, says:--We are glad that Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have come a second time to this country. Such visits are sure to cement firmly the bonds already existing between the Natives and the English. Our only wish is that Their Royal Highnesses will, during their stay here, be pleased to study the wants and the requirements of the people of this country. If they ascertain the wants of the people and try to remove them, they will certainly be entitled to our gratitude. When Their Royal Highnesses return to their native land, they will, we hope, spend all their influence in trying to ameliorate the condition of our people. It is from this point of view that we welcomed the Royal visitors to these shores. We do not think it necessary to refer here to the other consideration that we are able on such occasions to manifest our loyalty to the Queen-Empress. We wish the Royal pair *bon* voyage and long life and prosperity.

A suggestion to Lord Dufferin to visit Poona and Mahábleshvar during their respective seasons.

8. In referring to the recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Poona, the *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 7th October, says that if the Viceroy and his suite visit Poona during the next Poona season in August and September and Mahábleshvar in October, they will see how pleasanter and more easily accessible Mahábleshvar is than Simla and whether it is not advisable to make Poona the capital of India or the seat of the Supreme Government for four months in the year.

9. In referring to the resolution about to be issued by the Bombay Government on the subject of giving previous notification to the ryots of the revised assessments in order to enable them to represent matters before Government finally sanction the new rates, the *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 9th October is afraid that this noble aim of Government will not be fully carried out, as survey officers will wish to show a large revenue and will not pay much attention to the representations of the ryots, but will put them down as exaggerated, and suggests that a committee of experienced men on the different local boards should be appointed to examine the objections that the ryots may have to urge, in consultation with the survey officers after the new rates are published in the vernacular and to submit a report thereon to Government. The *Jáme* thinks that Government should pass their final order after consideration of this report. This measure will inspire confidence among the ryots. Government should also warn survey officers that mere increase of revenue will not meet with approval, but that the increase should be as little complained of as possible. The political associations in the presidency are also advised to send their agents to the villages to explain the Government resolution to the ryots and to aid survey officers, if possible, in the same way as they sent agents about the time of the introduction of the local self-government scheme into this presidency. (The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 8th October, says that though the proposed arrangement is just and beneficial, it will not do much good to the ryots, as survey officers will put down the objections raised by the ryots as exaggerations, and hopes that Government will take care to see that it is well carried out and that its benefit is given to the ryots.)

Suggestions in connection with the resolution about to be issued by the Bombay Government on revised assessments.

10. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 3rd October, says :—The number of carts taken by officers while travelling in the districts is, no doubt, a trifling matter in itself, as also is the amount of the other inpedimenta which accompany them. What renders it desirable to consider the matter is the demand that is made on the meagre resources of the villagers in regard to food and provisions for men and beasts. The orders to pay for these are strict of course, and no well-paid officer would wish to deprive the poor villagers of their proper remuneration, but though he pays the money it may not all reach the supplier, and even then the provisions may be too short to be spared for sale. Such is undoubtedly the cry that one hears whenever the subject of the official tours in the districts forms the topic of conversation. The Finance Committee, therefore, would not make itself so ridiculous as has been represented, by looking into this apparently trifling matter. Indeed, considering the facility of travelling now, compared with that some time ago when tentage and other allowances were really necessary, it is a question if these tours with cavalcades and records should not be stopped altogether.

Suggestion to the Finance Committee regarding the curtailment of travelling expenses of district officers.

11. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104), in its issue of the 3rd October, makes a suggestion to the Finance Committee for doing away with the post of Assistant Income-tax Collector, Bombay, carrying with it a monthly salary of Rs. 350 on the ground of its being unnecessary.

The Income-tax Department in Bombay and a suggestion to the Finance Committee.

12. The *Sind Sudhár* (148), in its issue of the 18th September, says :—Alláhdád Nizámani, Nowrang Khose and other Zemindárs of táluka Dero Mohbat of the Tando Division of the Hyderabad Collectorate beg to make the following representation to the Commissioner in Sind :—Before the introduction of the settlement the assessment was levied, in the case of lift cultivation, on the number of Nárs (Persian wheels), and in the case of the Sailabi land, on its area. This entailed heavy losses on Zemindárs and Jághirdárs, many of whom were obliged to seek relief under Act XIV. of 1876. Some of the estates have since then been freed from incumbrances, while others are still under manage-

A request to the Commissioner in Sind regarding high assessment on lands in the Tando Division in Hyderabad, Sind.

ment. On the introduction of the Settlement we became ruined, for the maintenance and repairs of boundary marks, &c., were thrown on us, and this cost we have hitherto borne in the hope that we should be allowed to retain our lands in perpetuity. Lands in the Dero Mohbat Táluka are chiefly Charkhi. There is very little of Sailabi. Besides the land is poor and of inferior quality and consequently the Government demand cannot be easily met; and the water-supply being deficient, only a limited number of fields can be cultivated in any given season, so each year we have to relinquish those fields which cannot be brought under cultivation, and the following year we have again to apply for leave to resume them. This practice of relinquishment and resumption has been in operation since Kharif 1285. The requisite permission being obtained, the clearance of canals and water-courses is undertaken. If the permission to take up the relinquished lands is accorded at an early date, well and good, otherwise cultivation suffers. In the latter case we are reduced to poverty, having to satisfy Government demands, our private debts, and to meet our ordinary expenses! This year applications to take up relinquished numbers were made in April. Those numbers have been held by us from generation to generation. After investigation verbal orders were given to the effect that we might resume the land, provided we paid on certain numbers the ordinary assessment and on others twice as much. In the former case we were required to pay the entire assessment in advance and in the latter case it was directed that half the amouut should be paid at once and the other half as usual. With reference to this order, we beg to submit that hitherto we have never been asked to pay the assessment in advance. All along, the assessment has been paid from the produce. We were surprised to get the order as to the payment of Government demands in advance, because we had already contracted debts to meet the expenses of canal clearance and therefore could not raise any further loan. While we were in this perplexity, the cultivation season passed away. To add to our consternation, we have learnt that the Assistant Collector of the Tando Division has passed an order to the effect that the relinquished numbers are not to be given as usual to the original occupants but are to be disposed of by public auction. Being dissatisfied with this order we have submitted several representations, but to no purpose. (2) In obedience to the first order we were about to give the assessment in advance, but the time being short, we made preparations for cultivating the lands, and therefore the Mukhtyárkar issued notices of sale by auction. He came to the land in person, and finding the cultivation operations already commenced, he reported the matter to the Assistant Collector for orders, whereupon the latter ordered the recovery of assessment at thrice the usual rates. He further added that two-thirds of the assessment was to be levied in advance and the remaining one-third as usual. The Mukhtyárkar carried out these orders. Such being the case, we have come to the conclusion that Government cares neither for us nor for our lands. What are we to do? We are in great perplexity. The produce is small and the Government assessment heavy. Besides we can get no more money on credit. We have every hope that the Commissioner in Sind will consider our case and redress our grievances, so that our rights as land-holders may not be interfered with and we may be called upon to pay only the ordinary assessment as usual instead of paying it in advance.

Proposal for reducing the cost of the management of the Encumbered Estates Department in Sind.

13. The *Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi* (146), in its issue of the 19th September, proposes the following arrangement for the Encumbered Estates Department in Sind as less costly:—Let Mr. Jenkins resume charge of a sub-division and let him get some allowance for doing the manager's work. Let Mr. Kanramal be appointed to assist him. By this arrangement there will be less burden on Zemindárs and the work will be done equally well. In the Bombay Presidency there is a similar department and the officer in charge is called the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. That appointment is held by a Native and there appears no reason for imposing unnecessary expenditure on the Zemindárs in Sind.

14. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 4th October, congratulates Ráo Bahádur Barve and Khán Bahádur Kázi Sháhbudin on their being appointed additional members of the Bombay Legislative Council, and says:—We are really thankful to Lord Reay for his selection of these two gentlemen and hope that they will do full justice to the choice of His Excellency. It is to be gratefully remembered that all the selections which Lord Reay has made are very happy and His Lordship is entitled to our warm and hearty thanks. (The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 3rd October, expresses the same sentiments.)

Comments on the appointment of Kázi Sháhbudin and Mr. Barve to the Bombay Legislative Council.

15. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 3rd October, says:—In Kázi Sháhbudin mofussil experience of a varied character, which was sadly wanting in some of his predecessors, will be strongly represented, a decided gain no doubt to our legislative machinery not to be lightly valued. Mr. Barve, a mofussilite of much experience, will be a better representative of the *Mahárashtrá* than Mr. Ráste has been.

16. The *Kárbhári* (39), in its issue of the 4th October, expresses its delight at the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Barve to the Bombay Legislative Council, and says that this gentleman has been in the bad graces of native papers since 1882 when the well-known Kolhápur Libel Cases brought the editors of the *Mahrátta* and the *Kesari* into trouble, and that it was for this reason that his name was not recommended by the Native Press as a fit person for appointment to the Council.

17. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 3rd October, says:—The Mahomedan community has got in Khán Bahádur Kázi Sháhbudin a good representative. But Gujarát has not been equally fortunate, unless indeed we suppose that the Honourable Khán Bahádur's service in the Baroda State has made him familiar with the Gujaráti people. If the Gujarátis are ready to accept him as their representative, we have nothing to say to the appointment. The other fortunate gentleman is Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Vásudev Barve who is very well known to our readers at least. We bear the Ráo Bahádur no ill-will. Nay, we think that his appointment is a decided advance on that of the Honourable Ráo Bahádur K. V. Ráste. He is a man of energy, is well known in European circles, and is perfectly acquainted with the way in which official work is managed. He has had experience of State service and its requirements in several departments. He was reported to be a good executive officer. If he failed to satisfy the public, it must be said to his credit that he always kept his European superiors thoroughly satisfied with him. Such a man cannot be said to lack ability. At least one thing is certain; Ráo Bahádur Barve, having very little other business requiring active intellectual labour, will be in a position to devote the greater portion of his time to the legislative business of the Bombay Presidency. How he now utilizes the fine opportunities he has of furthering the cause of the public and securing its good opinion remains to be seen. But if a Dakshani Bráhman was to be selected, why was not Ráo Bahádur K. L. Nulkar chosen? We cannot answer the question. It is the inscrutable way in which Providence and Government manage the affairs of this world. Ráo Bahádur Nulkar has long served in Gujarát and next to a Gujaráti he would have made a good representative of that province. We have nothing to urge against the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin, for we know nothing against him. On the contrary we learn that he did the little work that was given him by the Mahárája of Baroda well enough. (The *Kesari* (41), in its issue of the 5th October, expresses similiar sentiments and attributes the non-appointment of Mr. Nulkar to his not possessing skill in securing the good graces of European officers,)

18. In a paragraph headed "The New Councillors," the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 4th October, says:—The native public is naturally somewhat disappointed with the selections which Lord Reay has made for the two vacancies in the Legislative Council. Kázi Sháhbudin and Mr. Barve are the two new nominees. It was expected that as in the case of former selections so in the case of the present ones care would be taken to appoint really

able and independent men. Among Mahomedans perhaps it was difficult to find any one abler than Kázi Sháhbudin and we hear that Mr. Badrudin Tayabji did not desire to be re-appointed owing to press of professional work. If so, it would be unreasonable to quarrel with the Mahomedan selection; but the other selection leaves Gujarát practically unrepresented in the Council.

19. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 3rd October, says:—The nomination of Kázi Sháhbudin and Mr. Barve to the local Legislative Council is not likely to be popular, especially in the case of the latter gentleman. There is little to recommend the choice, save perhaps that worse men have been in. (Several Gujaráti papers of this week disapprove of the appointment of Kázi Sháhbudin and Mr. Barve to the Council and complain of the injustice done to Gujarát by the omission to nominate a Gujaráti gentleman to it. The *Rást Goftár* (115), however, approves of the appointment of Mr. Barve in its issue of the 3rd October.)

His Excellency Lord Reay and some of his recent acts.

20. The *Dátardun* (90), a comic paper, in its issue of the 7th October, asks the question why some of the recent acts of Lord Reay, who is wise and just, have been unpopular, and replies to it by saying "because His Excellency is now becoming an Anglo-Indian, while formerly he was an Englishman of England."

Corruption and oppressive taxation at Allahabad.

21. A correspondent, writing to the *Pratod* (54) in its issue of the 4th October, observes:—At Allahabad all Civil and Revenue Officers from the lowest paid peon to the Sáheb Bahádur receive bribes. The poor ryots do not therefore get their grievances soon redressed. It appears that justice is, as a rule, sold. The other day a friend of mine witnessed to his surprise that while the officer was taking down depositions, his Shirastedár was significantly moving the fingers of his left hand. Demands for money are made in open court. It is said that at the desire of the great, the new graduate Mámlatdárs and Head Kárkuns in your part of the country do, at times, deal out similar justice. The income-tax is pressing heavily on the people everywhere, and as the administration is arbitrary after the fashion of the Nawábs no body can do anything in the matter. As an illustration in point the barbers have each to pay, beside the tax on their ordinary incomes, Rs. 4 per mensem for shaving the head on the 'Triveni.' The Government is not satisfied with this but exacts from the barbers, on penalty of fine, the shavings of the head for the purpose of making blankets, carpets, &c.

A proposal for stopping the mouths of Bengali papers with reference to the ill-treatment of Natives by European planters.

22. The *Arunodayá* (16), in its issue of the 3rd October, says that it is prejudicial to the interests of both the rulers and the ruled in India that cases of ill-treatment of Natives by European planters in Jessor and other places should have wide publicity, and as a gagging act for the whole Native Press of India would be a stigma on the British administration of India, proposes that mischievous Bengali papers like the *Sanjivini* should be secretly bribed into reticence on such subjects.

Complaint against the imposition of the income-tax.

23. The *Sind Sudhár* (148), in its issue of the 18th September, says:—By this time the income-tax has probably been imposed on all, and both Government and the subject population have discovered how great are the hardships and undue the pressure involved in its collection! On all sides complaints are heard to the effect that the income-tax-wolf has torn the flesh off the people and is now gnawing their bones. It has repeatedly been pointed out to Government that India is a very poor country, that the average annual income of each person does not exceed Rs. 20, and that consequently it is not right to impose such a tax as this. It has been shown (1) that if the income-tax is levied in other countries it is simply because those countries are rich, (2) that other taxes and duties levied in those countries are not so heavy as the taxes levied in India; and it has been urged that it is not wise to pull down one's own

hut because another person has got a palace; but Government reply that as they have already begun the work of demolition they are not prepared to stop it now. It is right, we think, that the Government should look well before they leap. In all countries laws and regulations are made and taxes imposed with due regard to the condition of the people. Just as medical treatment varies with the nature of the disease, in the same way taxes should be adapted to the condition of the people. The Indian Government should not enter the race with England! The collections on account of the income-tax will barely amount to sixty lákhs, while the deficit amounts to two krors. Government think that the remaining deficit can be made up by retrenchment in public expenditure; but this belief is a vain one. The duty on English cloth imported into India, foolishly abolished some years ago, should be re-imposed. This duty gave Government a net income of two krors.

Complaint about the unjust assessment of the income-tax by the Mámlatdár of Válva in Sátára.

24. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 4th October, says that Mr. Tipnis, the Mámlatdár of Válva in Sátára, is complained against by some people for unjustly levying the income-tax upon persons declared by the Patels, Kulkarnis and the Panch to be such as ought to be exempted from the operation of the tax, disapproves of this arbitrary procedure on the part of the Mámlatdár, and recommends that the officer empowered to hear appeals against the assessments of the Mámlatdár should consider the matter, if there be any truth in the complaint made against him.

Complaint regarding the heavy assessment of the income-tax.

25. The *Shubh Suchak* (63), in its issue of the 1st October, observes:—It is complained of by many that the assessment of the income-tax has been made arbitrarily by several Mámlatdárs with a view to curry favour with their superiors. The public rightly demanded that the assessment of the income-tax should be a legal subject for a civil suit; but Government did not grant that privilege. Their object in the refusal is made plain by the present experience. The assessing officer pays no attention to the account-books regularly kept by the people in the course of business, and admissible as evidence in Civil Courts. The Divisional Magistrates, who sanction the assessment, are the very officers to whom appeals are to be made; and how absurd it is for the people to expect proper justice at their hands! The income-tax, under these circumstances, may well be said to be a national calamity.

The Poona Assault Case and a suggestion to the military authorities in connection therewith.

26. In an article headed "A European official horse-whipping a Native Magistrate's son and a Pársi Barrister," the *Yajdán Parast* (133), in its issue of the 3rd October, says that if Captain Hughes be found guilty of assaulting Mr. Jehángier Dosábhái Frámji and Mr. Sethna, a Barrister, at Poona, the military authorities ought to take due notice of his conduct and to reduce him in rank. It adds that the public can well judge from this case of the tyranny exercised by some insolent and proud "Sáhebs" in the mofussil over poor and helpless Natives, and that the Natives will be compelled reluctantly to take the law into their own hands, if cases of assault by Europeans go on increasing.

The fine inflicted by the District Magistrate of Thána on Mr. Fitzgibbon, Assistant Engineer, and his wife for assaulting and wrongfully restraining one Mr. Deshpánde of Thána and a request to the Bombay High Court to call for papers connected with the case.

27. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 7th October, says that the fine of Re. 1 inflicted on Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgibbon by Mr. Charles, District Magistrate of Thána, for assaulting and wrongfully restraining Mr. Bháskar Lakshman Deshpánde for his using the expression "This is not England but Thána" to Mrs. Fitzgibbon is inadequate, that the offence committed by the accused five persons, of whom three were acquitted by the Magistrate, of entering Mr. Deshpánde's house and forcibly dragging him to the Police Superintendent, is very serious and deserving of severe punishment, and that for the sake of public safety and the administration of justice the Bombay High Court or the Government ought to interfere in the matter and thereby console the Native public. (The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 8th

October, considers the conduct of Mr. Fitzgibbon, Assistant Engineer, Thána, and his wife to be exceedingly arbitrary, and says that in the mofussil, where such European families of tender feelings reside, there can be little safety to the Natives even in their own houses; that the trying Magistrate ought to have commented upon the conduct of the Police Superintendent in detaining Mr. Deshpánde in custody for several hours, that the case brings once more to light the arbitrary conduct of the Mofussil Police; and that the explanation that the Police Superintendent may have to offer will be eagerly awaited.)

28. The *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 3rd October, says :—

Appointment of Mr. Maconochie as Acting Joint-Administrator of Nándod and the Government resolution stopping his promotion for two years.

Lord Reay appears to have departed from his usual manner of selections in the appointment of Mr. A. F. Maconochie, C.S., to the Acting Joint-Administratorship of the State of Nándod in Rájpipla. This gentleman it was who about this time last year ousted a Hindu priest from his seat in a first-class railway carriage and was debarred from promotion for two years by Government as a punishment for that offence; but before half that period is over he is nominated to the post above referred to, which surely must more than give him the promotion from which he was shut out. We however find fault with the appointment, not because of the personal gain or loss to him, but on broad public grounds. After his own full explanation he was found to have capriciously driven out an unoffending Native passenger from his rightful seat in a public carriage, and if he could not control himself in such a position, can he be trusted to behave with due caution and self-restraint in a Native State where, though only a Joint-Administrator in name, he must virtually be the master of the situation, and if a punishment meted out for a proved offence is thus cancelled, how will European officials be discouraged from behaving offensively towards the people in future? The Government may be satisfied on both grounds, but the people are not and cannot be, unless the Government disclose to them the reasons for their action. The question will naturally be asked—what would have been the fate of a Native officer in the position of Mr. Maconochie? And such a question will have more than a mere imaginary force in view of a certain unpleasant incident of last year and of its consequences still fresh in memory. Therefore this, we trust, will be the last appointment of its kind during the administration of Lord Reay. [The *Rást Goftár* (115), in its issue of the 3rd October, disapproves of the appointment and says that if Government resolutions are thus disregarded, how can the public be expected to confide in similar other resolutions? The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 4th October also disapproves of this appointment.]

29. In a leading article, the *Praja Matá* (113), in its issue of the 9th October, says :—

Complaint against Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad.

We have received so many complaints from persons employed in the office of the Collector of Ahmedabad regarding that office that we must bring them to the notice of Government. It is said that the conduct of Mr. Reid has undergone a change since his appointment as Collector of Ahmedabad. At any rate he is found to have become very simple and confiding since his nomination to the Collectorship. There was nothing but ignorance and arbitrariness on his part in harassing candidates for the last Departmental Examination. A fixed rule is observed in the Surat, Broach and Kaira Districts for admission to this examination, but nothing of the kind is done in Ahmedabad. In Mr. Borrodaile's time there was a fixed rule, but it has been disregarded since his departure. Now there is neither a rule for making appointments nor a fixed time for receiving petitions. Sometimes they are received at 5 P.M. and sometimes at 4. An order has been issued by the Collector that in making appointments to the posts of talátis preference will be given to those who have passed the Departmental Examination, while the circular issued by the Revenue Commissioner says that the candidates will have to pass the examination after serving for one year. Now which is to be believed? As the Departmental Examination is to be passed after being in service for a year, how can passed candidates be had for

employment as stated in the Collector's order? One year persons who had held acting appointments as talátis or kárkuns were allowed to appear for the Examination, while the next year they were not allowed. It is vain to expect justice when there is no fixed rule and when former circulars are disregarded. By a circular order of the local Collector, No 138 and dated the 30th July 1870, all tálukdári servants are required to pass the Departmental Examination. By virtue of this order several talátis, who failed to pass the Examination, were dismissed from service. But this order has now been disregarded. Is not this either ignorance or arbitrariness on the part of Mr. Reid? Did he not know of the order? If not, was it not the duty of his Chitnis to remind him of it? Was the latter unaware of this important order? If not, why was a taláti, holding a permanent appointment, not permitted to appear for Examination? One Parbhudás Girdhar, a taláti in the village of Nesada in the Dholka Táluka, was three years ago refused permission to appear on the ground that he had not passed the sixth standard examination. When he, after passing the sixth standard examination, presented himself this year for the Departmental Examination he was not allowed to sit for it. We shall be happy to publish any explanation that Mr. Reid or his Chitnis may have to offer in connection with the matter. We must otherwise bring such complaints, which are frequently made, to the notice of the Bombay Government.

A complaint against the Acting Civil Surgeon at Surat.

30. The *Praja Hitapatrá* (112), in its issue of the 6th October, objects to the Assistant Surgeon in the Párekh Dispensary at Surat acting as Civil Surgeon in addition to his duties, and remarks that most of the patients at the Civil Hospital are attended to by the Hospital Assistant. The paper adds that it is rumoured that the two Hindu compounders in the Hospital accept presents, that people have to wait a long time before they are supplied with medicine, and that a separate European Civil Surgeon, who could devote much of his time to the hospital work, is necessary, and hopes that the Surgeon-General will attend to the complaint.

A suggestion for the transfer of the Mámlatdár and the Chief Constable of Válva in Sátára.

31. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 4th October, after referring to a difference of opinion as regards the cause of the death of a certain woman at Itkáre in the Válva Táluka of the Sátára District between Mr. Tipnis, the Mámlatdár, and the Chief Constable of the Táluka, says that these two officers do not appear to be on good terms with each other and that both of them should be transferred in the interests of the public until the case has been investigated and decided finally.

Mr. Joglekar, the late District Deputy Collector of Sholápur and a recommendation for the recognition of his services.

32. The *Kalpataru* (38), in its issue of the 3rd October, gives a short history of the services rendered to the Government and the public by Ráo Bahádur Náráyan Bhikáji Joglekar, the late District Deputy Collector of Sholápur, and says:—The Government and the public have lost a clever, honest and spirited officer by the retirement of Ráo Bahádur Joglekar. Formerly such public servants were rewarded for good service, but that is not possible in the present case, as Mr. Joglekar is not a man who would ask for a reward. We therefore recommend that in recognition of his valuable services his son, who is a B.A., has passed the Lower and the Higher Standard Departmental Examinations, and has lately been appointed Acting Mámlatdár at Koregaum, be given a permanent Mámlat by the Revenue Commissioner.

Stoppage of the use of liquor by the Káli Paraj tribe and a request to the Bombay Government.

33. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 9th October, says that after the resolution adopted by the people of the Panvel and Pen Tálukás to abstain from the use of liquor and toddy, the movement has spread to Gujarát, the Dhoriás, Rajputs and others, known as the Káli Paraj tribe, residing in about 30 villages of the Bulsár Táluka and of the Dharampur State, having recently adopted a similar resolu-

tion and a breach thereof having been made punishable with fine and excommunication. The *Samdchár* is afraid that the movement will spread to all parts of this presidency and that the good name of the Government will be tarnished thereby. It entreats Government to take a warning from the fact and to relax ábkári rigour, as the outcome of this strike will be very bad. The attempts said to be made by the Government officials and ábkári farmers of the places, where the resolution has been adopted, to induce the people to disregard it, will, remarks the paper, have no effect but will only add insult to injury. [A correspondent, writing to the *Jáme Jamshed* (101) in its issue of the 9th October, gives particulars of the resolution adopted, and says that it is not likely to continue for ever, that the Khálpás and one or two other castes are also going to take a similar course, and that it is a matter for regret that the ábkári severity should have thus driven them to extreme measures. The *Yajdán Parast* (133), in its issue of the 3rd October, says that the movement for abstaining from the use of liquor in the Panvel and Pen Tálukás is a horrible picture of the oppressiveness of the A'bkári Act, and asks when the people will be freed from it.]

Removal of mills and theatres from crowded localities in Bombay.

34. The *Shetakaryáncha Kaivári* (14), in its issue of the 8th October, says that the close vicinity of mills and theatres in Bombay causes considerable annoyance to people living in the neighbourhood and that therefore Government should order them to be built not in crowded localities but far away from the city.

Gambling in Bombay and its neighbourhood.

35. In referring to the capture of two gambling parties of respectable Pársis, one at Parel and the other at Bándra, on the last Pársi new year's day, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104), in its issue of the 3rd October, says that it has received information regarding a so-called respectable club in Bándra having recently started gambling, that this vicious practice is fearlessly carried on on a large scale in Bombay and its vicinity, that the Government ought to enquire into the powerlessness of the Thána Police to suppress gambling in Chembur, and that it cannot understand why the two companies of gamblers arrested on the last Pársi new year's day were not prosecuted by the police.

The Post Office at Surat and suggestions to the Post-Master-General, Bombay.

36. A correspondent, writing from Surat to the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) in its issue of the 4th October, complains of the inconvenience and trouble caused to the people by the mails for Bombay being closed at 5 P.M. in the Branch Post Office in Kanpith from the 1st instant and of the contemplated abolition of the office of the Mail Agent on the Surat railway station, and disapproves of such economy. In the same paper of the 9th October the same correspondent complains about the discontinuance from the 1st instant of the conveyance of mails by the down mixed train to Surat, and suggests that the practice now given up should be renewed, the mails brought by the down mixed train for places north of Surat being conveyed thither by the passenger train. He adds that the people have requested the local *Praja Hitawardhak Sabha* to memorialize the Post-Master-General, Bombay, on the subject. [A correspondent, writing to the *Jáme Jamshed* (101) in its issue of the 5th October, regrets that the postal authorities should have reduced the number of sorters in the travelling post office and caused inconvenience to the people, and says that it would have been better if the salary of the highly-paid postal officers had been cut down by 25 per cent. instead, and that the mails for Bombay should be either closed at 7-15 P.M. at the Branch Post Office in Kanpith as heretofore or that they be conveyed by the mail train. The *Praja Mitrá* (114) makes a similar suggestion in its issue of the 6th October. The *Surat Akhbár* (75), in its issue of the 4th October, dwells on the inconvenience caused to the people by the local Head Post Office being situated in Nánpura, and suggests that it should be transferred to the building at present used by the Branch Post Office, the latter being removed to Nánpura.]

Part II.—*Legislation.*

37. The *Gujaráti* (97), in its issue of the 3rd October, mentions nine cases of ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans within the last three months in different parts of the country, and says that as long as Government do not pass a special act, strong-headed Europeans will not come to their senses. Cases of assault and ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans were, observes the paper, first heard of in some parts of Assam and Bengal only, but now they are reported on this side of India as well. A strong cry has been raised against this detestable conduct of Europeans, and if remedial measures are not taken, it is feared that severe fighting will be the result. The principal reason of the increase in cases of assault and outrage on the modesty of Native females is that the offenders are not as a rule adequately punished. Such encouragement at the hands of the law ought to be stopped, otherwise the Natives will find out a way for themselves. The best and the simple remedy is that the Natives should take the law into their own hands when assaulted by Europeans and return blow for blow and whip for whip, and thus administer exemplary punishment to those who outrage the modesty of Native females and do other disgraceful acts. For, when those who ought to observe the precept given in the Holy Bible *viz.*, "Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also" disregard it, why should Natives observe it?

Special legislation on the subject of the ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans wanted and Natives advised to return blow for blow.

38. In referring to the last Government resolution on the working of the C. D. Act in Bombay, the *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 6th October, dwells once more on the necessity for abolishing the Act, and adds that if it is to be continued, those that benefit by it should be made to pay for its working, instead of burdening the whole public with its expenses.

The working of the C. D. Act in Bombay.

Part III.—*Education.*

39. In an article headed "Technical Education in Bombay, No. III.," the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 3rd October, says:—On the whole we are led to think that except the institution of scholarships to enable students to go to Europe and the aid which Government mean to give to the Ripon Technical School, there is little in the resolution which will have any practical effect on the industries of the province. Of course something is better than nothing and we thank Government for what little they have been pleased to do. It is admitted that the success of the scheme is not to be tested by examinations and reports, but rather by exhibitions and by statistics of imports and exports, prices and wages, and we wait for an occasion to see how far the present scheme satisfies these tests.

Comments on the resolution of the Bombay Government on technical education.

40. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 7th October, refers to the appointment of Mr. Dorábji Edalji Gimi to act for Mr. Giles as Educational Inspector, N. D., and remarks that all the four Inspectorships in this presidency are at present for the first time held by Natives.

Acting Educational Inspectorships in the Bombay Presidency.

41. The *Arunodayá* (16), in its issue of the 3rd October, remarks that there is no reason why the people should be concerned at the intended abolition of the Deccan College. It is of opinion that the whole of the Educational Department should be dispensed with, as the kind of education it has imparted to the people of this country for the last forty or fifty years has made them less patriotic, less wise and less capable of discharging the duties of responsible posts under Government than their ancestors who once conducted satisfactorily the administration of the Marátha Government in its diverse branches, and as the people are sure to raise on the ruins of the present department an educational fabric likely to restore to them the good qualities of their forefathers.

Approval of the proposal to abolish the Deccan College.

42. The *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 3rd October, approves of the intended abolition of the Deccan College on the grounds that private institutions impart education at a lower cost than Government ones, that no benefit has been derived by the country from the application of the local funds by Government to higher education, and that it is unjust to appropriate money intended to be spent on education in general for the encouragement of higher education alone, ignoring thereby the interests of the poor agriculturists on whom the prosperity of the nation chiefly depends.

The proposed abolition of the Deccan College and the recompense that should be made for it.

43. The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 8th October, says that if the Deccan College is to be abolished, it should first be proved that it has become less popular than the College of Science at Poona, and assurance should be given that a portion of the money saved by its abolition will be spent upon technical education in the Deccan, that the Fergusson College will receive better support and supervision from Government, and that a portion will be spent on the spread of primary education in the Deccan. No objection can, says the paper, be raised against the abolition of the College, if these conditions be fulfilled. If the status of the Gujarát College is to be reduced, it should be done on condition that the money saved will go towards the foundation of a technical school. If the fees in Government High Schools are to be raised—for there can be no question as regards primary education, Government having been bound by promise to encourage its spread and to make it as cheap as possible—the number of free and reduced studentships in them should be largely increased, private enterprise should be better encouraged than at present, and arrangements should be made with private schools for giving education to poor students at a low rate of fees. At any rate economy should not be effected at the sacrifice of education. (A few other Gujaráti papers of this week also disapprove of the abolition of the Deccan College.)

Disapproval of the abolition of the Deccan College, Poona.

44. In an article headed "Reductions in the Educational Department," the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 3rd October, says:—The question of the abolition of the Deccan College has, it is understood, been raised by the Finance Committee, as part of the reductions that it has for the last seven months been proposing in various departments of the Indian services. If the Committee has taken this step, we cannot blame it so much as the Government of India, who were careful enough to exclude as sacred the Army Department and the costly machinery maintained by it, and who therefore, naturally enough, left poor, miserably-equipped departments like the Educational Department, exposed to the shears of reductions. Such a step appears in fact to be a part and parcel of the general policy of the Supreme Government. Grand military displays and costly pageants like the Delhi Camp of Exercise and the Rávalpindi Darbár can, without any murmur, be paid for from the Exchequer; warlike expeditions can be undertaken to countries like Burmah at the cost of India; and while the army expenditure is being cried down as extremely exorbitant, 30,000 troops can be sent to Burmah to crush out "dacoity" and preserve "order," and 30,000 troops can be added to the army at an annual cost of two millions sterling. All this the Government can do, because, as they say, they have to keep off the bug-bear of Russian aggression and to meet the imperious necessity for maintaining imperial interests intact. But they do not see the imperious necessity for keeping the educational interests of the country quite intact. Already a pittance—only a miserable pittance—is allowed to the Educational Department to defray its expenses: only twelve lákhs of rupees out of as many krors are allotted to education in this presidency, and yet if the recommendation of the Finance Committee be carried out, even that pittance will be further stinted by the abolition of a long-existing useful institution! We are prepared to believe that the Government of Lord Reay will think twice before following the recommendation, supposing such a one *is* made by the Committee. In his several speeches Lord Reay has been throwing out humorous shots at the Finance Committee, and on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the Poona High School for Girls His Lordship said:—"And it is why the travelling allowances of the members of the Civil Service have always been held in Bombay

not to be exorbitant, whatever the Finance Committee may say on that point." We hope Lord Reay will show the same resoluteness of spirit when the proposal of the Committee comes before him and say:—"The allotment made to the Educational Department in the Presidency is not exorbitant and I am therefore unable to sanction the abolition of the Deccan College, whatever the Finance Committee may say on that point." Resting therefore assured that Lord Reay will not commit himself to any hasty line of action, we shall try to place before him our views on this question. (The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 3rd October, says:—What the public sees in this withdrawal of State support from higher education is the intention of Government to encourage Missionary enterprise.)

45. While writing on the Deccan College, the *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 1st October, observes that under British rule no institution bearing the name of a Governor has anything to fear and thinks that, if the Deccan College had had that advantage, its abolition would not have been proposed. If the abolition, adds the paper, is intended with a view to discourage the spread of education, Government should not hope to accomplish that object, because, as people have now come to appreciate education, private schools will come into existence and take the place of Government institutions. But thereby bad instruction will spread among the people and cause unnecessary trouble to Government. The present Educational Department should, therefore, be left untouched, so far as retrenchment in expenditure is concerned.

46. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 3rd October, considers it better to do away with either the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, or those of Educational Inspectors than to abolish the Deccan College.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

47. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 3rd October, observes:—We are sorry Ráo Bahádur K. L. Nulkar has resigned his seat in the Municipality. It is rumoured that the unseemly squabbles in which Municipal Ráo Sáhebs indulge and the exhibition of personal feelings which almost every meeting calls forth, have disgusted him. If such be the case, we are sorry for our Municipal Commissioners. Party-spirit has got within the precincts of the Municipal Office, and work is very perfunctorily carried on. The accounts appear to be kept very clumsily and the auditors have a very hard time of it. On the whole the affairs of the Municipality are not in the best condition. But to return to Mr. Nulkar's resignation, we must say that his absence at the deliberations of the Municipal Councils will be a serious public loss.

Expression of regret at the resignation of Ráo Bahádur K. L. Nulkar from the Poona Municipality.

48. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (73), in its issue of the 3rd October, thanks the Government of Lord Reay for being kind to the Broach Municipality in not punishing it for giving a contract for collecting the excise in contravention of the orders of Government on the subject, and says that if a man like Sir Richard Temple had been Governor now and a man like Mr. Ashburner his Councillor, the Municipality would have been severely dealt with.

The Broach Municipality and the Bombay Government.

Part V.—*Native States.*

49. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (73) of the 3rd October hears that Government have allowed the Rána of Porbandar to resume the administration of his State, and adds that if this statement be true, the action of Government in this matter will do great credit to the mercy and wisdom of the Paramount Power.

The Joint-Administration at Porbandar and its rumoured removal.

50. The *Satyavakta* (118), in its issue of the 8th October, praises Mr. Lely, the Joint-Administrator of Porbandar, for abolishing certain taxes which pressed heavily on the people, but disapproves of his intention to demolish the fort of Porbandar, as the dispute with the Mers has not yet been settled.

Demolition of the fort of Porbandar disapproved.

His Highness Bálásáheb Holkar and the administration of Indore.

51. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 4th October, expresses disappointment at the intelligence which it has received about His Highness Bálásáheb Holkar having dismissed the trusted and experienced officers of the time of His Highness's father, the late Tukojiráo Holkar, exiled one Vámanráo from the State and driven away his wife and children after attaching his house. The paper then reads a long lecture to His Highness the Holkar regarding the proper administration of his State, and repeatedly warns the Prince to be on his guard, as the present administration of the Government of India is more like that by Lord Dalhousie than that by Lord Ripon, as is plain from the annexation of Burmah. (A correspondent, under the name of Udyogavádi, writes to the *Kesari* (41) in its issue of the 5th October, in defence of His Highness, and says that though some of the old servants of the State are dismissed, yet their places are filled up by more or, at any rate, equally competent men, and that the present method of administration is likely to be very beneficial to His Highness's subjects, if it is adhered to with more vigour and regularity.)

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th October 1886.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9TH OCTOBER 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 4th October, expresses satisfaction at the public reception met with by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at Poona, and says:—In order to commemorate the visits of such royal personages, Government will do well to confer more privileges on the people of India, such as permission for enlistment as volunteers, the admission of Natives into Parliament, the right of electing members for Legislative Councils, and so on. This will cement more closely the relations of the rulers with the ruled. When the Prince of Wales came to India, the Mahárája Scindia being asked by His Royal Highness what he wanted him to do for him, desired the restoration of the Morar Fort and Camp. On this the Prince of Wales gave an assurance that he would try his best for the realization of the Scindia's object and ultimately success did attend the exertions of His Royal Highness. It is not necessary to state how grateful the Mahárája and his subjects must have felt for this boon.

A proposal for commemorating the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to India.

2. The *Shuddha Varhádi* (5), in its issue of the 7th October, says:—Since his appointment as a High School Head-master, Mr. Aitkin has witnessed the elevation of two Natives to the post of the Director of Public Instruction and of three to that of the Educational Inspector in Berár without receiving any promotion himself. We think Government have not dealt with him as they ought to do and that they ought, in consideration of the length of his service, the ability he possesses and the disappointment he has experienced, to give him encouragement by suitable promotion in any other department when an opportunity occurs.

Mr. Aitkin and the Educational Department in Berár.

3. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 2nd October, dwells at great length on the misery caused to assistant station-masters on the G. I. P. Railway by hard work extending over twelve hours at night, small pay, want of leave of absence even on emergent occasions, and insufficient lodging accommodation, and requests Government to interfere in the matter by issuing a resolution directing that every small station should have an additional signaller and that more than eight hours' work should not be exacted from any railway employé.

Grievances of assistant station-masters on the G. I. P. Railway.

4. A correspondent, writing to the *Varhád Samáchár* (3) in its issue of the 4th October, describes the misery of passengers in general and third-class passengers in particular on the Akola station of the G. I. P. Railway owing to the absence of a water-pipe and the smallness of the third-class waiting-room, and draws the attention of the authorities concerned to it. The correspondent also refers to the unmannerly conduct of the Railway Police towards passengers at that station, and hopes that the station authorities will look to it.

Inconvenience to passengers at the Akola station of the G. I. P. Railway.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th October 1886.

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INDIA OFFICE
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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 16th October 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgá Dipika	Do.	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ A'ryaputrá	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chhatrapati	Do.	Do.	100
*23	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*24	„ Dakshin Mitrá	Do.	Do.	200
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*28	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
*32	„ Gova Punch	Mapua	Monthly	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	285
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
37	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitrá[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,700
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ	Sátára...	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*49	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
58	„ Satyâ Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
59	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*60	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
*63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	240
65	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*66	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Weekly	475
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
80	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryâ Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*82	„ A'ryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
84	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	200
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
86	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
87	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
88	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*89	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
90	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
91	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	1,025
92	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
93	„ Dharmâ Sadbodh Ratnâ	Surat	Do.	300
94	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Do.	475
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
97	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
99	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*100	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnâ	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
101	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
102	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
103	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
104	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,454
105	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*106	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*107	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
108	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
109	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
110	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
111	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*112	„ Praja Hitapatrâ	Nadiád	Do.	200
113	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Do.	400
114	„ Praja Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	950

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
115	The Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,750
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
117	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
119	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
120	„ Sauráshtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*124	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Ahmedabad	Do.	100
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
128	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
129	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*130	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
132	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
134	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*135	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
136	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
137	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
138	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
139	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
*145	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*146	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
147	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Sir John Gorst's visit to India and suggestions in connection therewith.

1. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 11th October, remarks that no benefit will accrue to India, if during his visit in the next cold season Sir John Gorst lives with the Governor-General and acquires through him the necessary information, that Europeans lose the original simplicity and purity of their hearts when they come in contact with Anglo-Indians, and that therefore Sir John Gorst should, during his stay in India, have nothing to do with European officers, but should derive his information direct from the Natives and by personal observation and comparison if he wishes to acquire authentic and reliable information regarding India for the guidance of the British Ministry.

The Civil Service Commission termed a farce and Lord Dufferin's policy run down.

2. The *Akhbáre Soddgar* (79), in its issue of the 13th October, says that the appointment of the Civil Service Commission is a new farce added to those already enacted by the Government of India. Numerous commissions, observes the paper, have been recently appointed in England and in India to enquire into different questions pertaining to this country, they being the best remedy for quietly shelving pressing matters. The report of the Education Commission has been neglected since the departure of Lord Ripon. The Finance Committee is another farce. The Civil Service is virtually closed against the Natives and is a complete failure, and the coming generation will laugh over the selfishness of the British in the matter, which is a disgrace to their good name. If the Natives be distinctly told that they have no right to certain appointments, they will keep quiet, but it is annoying to give them a right and not to allow them to enjoy it. The days of arbitrary government in India are numbered. The time for such farces as Commissions is gone and the time for honest action has come. The Natives have been enabled by their education to see through the ways of Government and they will not put up with them any longer. Certain posts in the Civil Service should be reserved for Natives. England should not tarnish her name by treachery like Russia. Though half the period of office of Lord Dufferin has past away, he has not fulfilled a single desire of the Natives, and the policy of his government is such that no amount of Commissions will do any good. [The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (13), in its issue of the 11th October, considers the appointment of the Civil Service Commission to be unnecessary and says that the work entrusted to it can very well be done by the Viceroy and his large staff with the assistance of Provincial Administrations.]

Suggestions in connection with the appointments on the Civil Service Commission.

3. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 11th October, says:—According to the resolution of the Government of India appointing the Civil Service Commission the enquiry will relate to *all* branches of the public service. Both the Covenanted and the Uncovenanted Services will fall within its scope. It is not easy to understand why the two questions should have been thus mixed up. There is no question about the lower branches of the public service raised except perhaps this that, though in various despatches and resolutions it has been laid down that the Uncovenanted Service should be more or less exclusively for the Natives, yet to some extent the orders have been dead-letters. We wish Government had restricted the enquiry to the Civil Service question for the present. The Commission is expected by Government to devise a scheme possessing "the necessary elements of finality," but we doubt if any scheme can be regarded as final in the changing conditions of a progressive country. The much-discussed question of the limit of age for the Civil Service will of course engage the attention of the Commission, as also that about holding competitive examinations in England. We have hopes that the Commission will recommend the removal of those obstacles which at present debar Native youths from getting into the Covenanted Service. At the same time we trust that residence in England for a period of two years will be rendered compulsory in the case of candidates successfully passing the competitive examination. As to the constitution of the Commission there is no

reason to complain as yet. In appointing Sir Charles Aitchison President, Lord Dufferin has selected the right man for the right place. Sir Charles enjoys the confidence and the respect of the Native public and may fully be expected to deal fairly with the question. The Local Governments are invited to recommend the names of three Native gentlemen, one of whom will be chosen by the Government of India. Speaking for our own Presidency, we may rest assured Lord Reay will recommend the names of competent Native gentlemen. We wish Mr. Dádábhái Navroji were here and had a seat on the Commission, but we are afraid there is no chance of that. He has studied the Civil Service question more thoroughly than any other Native gentleman we know of. Next to him comes the Honourable Mr. Ránade, but he is already busy with the Finance Committee and we doubt if Government will care to put him into a new Commission before he is out of an old one. If neither of these two can be had, then Lord Reay will have to make his choice from among, say, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Badrudin Tyabji, the Honourable Mr. Telang, and Ráo Bahádur K. L. Nulkar, any one of whom will be a useful acquisition to the Commission.

The Civil Service Commission and suggestions in connection with it.

4. In a leading article headed "The first noble act of Lord Dufferin," the *Gujaráti* (97), in its issue of the 10th October, says that it is the good fortune of the Natives that Lord Dufferin has once more brought forward the Civil Service question with noble feelings and tried to rear fully the seed sown by Lord Ripon in connection with the matter. The constitution of the Civil Service Commission is highly satisfactory and the paper has no hesitation in saying that the Viceroy has for once belied the opinion formed of him by the Natives that he has done nothing for them. The appointment of Sir Charles Aitchison as President of the Commission, has already gone half way towards the fulfilment of the object Natives have in view and Lord Dufferin has laid the Natives of India under deep obligation by selecting him as President. The *Gujaráti* exhorts the Natives to duly represent their grievances and wants to the Commission and reminds them that they must now "awake, arise or be for ever fallen." [The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad expresses the same sentiments in its issue of the 14th October and adds that Lord Dufferin will become popular if the Commission satisfies the expectations formed of it. It also suggests the following names as representatives of the Bombay Presidency on the Commission, *viz.*, Messrs. Telang, Badrudin Tyabji, Mahádev Govind Ránade, P. M. Mehta, Chandávarkar, Mandlik, Sayáni and Javerilál Umiáshankar. The *Praja Hitapatrá* (112), in its issue of the 13th October, says that Lord Dufferin deserves thanks for nominating the Civil Service Commission at a time when he has to attend to the intrigues of Russia, the pacification of Burmah, and other important matters and that the Civil Service age-limit should be reduced and the Civil Service Examination held also in India. The *Yajdán Parast* (133), in its issue of the 10th October, says that joy cannot be expressed at the constitution of the Commission until the appointments of the Native representatives of the different Provincial Governments are made. It says that the Commission should consider the facilities to be provided for the Natives for entering the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services, irrespective of the question of the employment of poor Europeans and Eurasians. The Commission should also inquire into the questions of the Civil Service age-limit, the necessity for holding the Civil Service Examination in India, the determination of the standard of qualification for admission to the Uncovenanted Service and the institution of an examination for the purpose. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104), in its issue of the 10th October, says that it would have been better if the proportion of independent members on the Commission had been greater, that the Commission should stop the objectionable system by which Europeans and Eurasians get into the Uncovenanted Service to the detriment of the Natives, that it should suggest a rule for the larger employment of Natives in low subordinate posts in the Uncovenanted Service, that the rule should be strictly enforced, and that the Statutory Service, which has proved a huge failure, should either be abolished or a competitive examination instituted in lieu of the present system of nomination.]

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5. In an article headed "The Civil Service Commission," the *Mahratta* (2), in its issue of the 10th October, says:—We are aware that no radical changes in the present system will be made unless the same or similar ones be made applicable to the English candidates also, but we think that it is advisable to separate the two questions and consider the difficulties of the Native candidates alone. We are sorry, however, that the simplicity to be gained by separating the two questions has been to a certain extent sacrificed by mixing up with the Civil Service question the general question of the employment of Natives in all other branches of public service. The latter, we admit, is an equally important question with the former, and an inquiry into it is as necessary as that into the other. We doubt, however, whether anything will be gained by combining the two questions and requiring the Commission to devise a scheme "which may reasonably be hoped to possess the necessary elements of finality and do full justice to the claims of the Natives of India by more extensive employment in the public service." It would have been much better had two commissions been appointed to inquire into these two different questions. The recommendations of each would then have received separate consideration at the hands of Her Majesty's Government in England and there would have been a greater likelihood of each question being considered and settled solely on its own merits. As the Secretary of State has however ordered the two questions to be considered together, the only course appears to be to direct the Commission to divide the inquiry into two distinct parts and to give its recommendations separately and, we hope, that the Government of India will be pleased to consider this suggestion in giving orders to the Commission.

6. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 10th October, says:—As regards the objects of the Commission we find at the very outset that it is empowered to deal with civil appointments only and has nothing to do with the admission of Natives into the higher military service of the Empire. Even in the civil administration, it makes one omission, *viz.*, that of the Covenanted Engineering Branch. As matter stand at present, almost a monopoly of our engineering appointments, we mean the higher ones, is given to the students who pass out of the Cooper's Hill College and this monopoly it should be one of the objects of the Commission to enquire into and modify. Although not so close as the monopoly of the Civil Service, this Cooper's Hill College monopoly is close enough and is productive of a good deal of injustice to Natives of this country. This ought to be looked into and we hope the Viceroy will instruct the Commission accordingly. It may be that this important particular is included in the general description of the objects of the enquiry, but we should like to have it specially mentioned. Now as regards the Covenanted Civil Service, we must emphatically say that anything which will tend to place the English and Indian selections upon different levels will, instead of promoting, rather injure the interests of the Native servants. We do not mean that no compensating advantages should be allowed to each of the two communities for the inherent disadvantages peculiar to each. Some particular concession as to age and as to the subjects of examination may be made in favour of Natives of this country. This point cannot too much be insisted upon, seeing that inattention to it has been the chief cause of the failure of the Statutory Civil Service. Perfect equality is what is quite necessary in such matters, and no section of the Covenanted Civil Service should be lower than the other. The best way to accomplish this is to hold the competitive examination in India as well as in England, and then to bring together the selected candidates from both the countries. No doubt this proposal may sound rather harsh to our people, but unless something like this is done, there is no likelihood of the removal of the feeling of superiority which English candidates always entertain regarding their Native compeers. Both the Native and the English selected candidates, selected as they will be by one and the same examination, will assuredly bear to each other feelings of perfect equality, but their residence in England during the period of probation is necessary to sustain that feeling.

7. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 10th October, says:—As regards a free and fair admission of Natives to the Covenanted Civil Service, there is no doubt there are several questions to be settled, such as the maximum

Comments on the Civil Service Commission.

age of the candidate, the place of examination, the probation of those who pass the open competition, &c., but we cannot understand what there is to be enquired into regarding their admission into the remaining branches of the Public Service. The broad and plain rule has been more than once proclaimed that they, if duly qualified, have a preferential claim over foreigners for employment in the administration of their own country. Now that financial considerations have forced on the necessity of more strictly carrying out the oft-declared rule, the only question is how the impediments in the way of its successful execution should be removed, or in other words, how the abuse of patronage, which saddles on the State Departments in India the services of costly Europeans when their work can be as well done by a cheaper Native agency, is to be effectually removed, and on what plan nominations of Native candidates should be made so as to afford a fair field and no favour to the various sections of the Indian people, including the Statutory Natives. Under these circumstances we cannot see why the questions regarding the recruitment of the two branches of the service should have been mixed up. The look of the matter, so far as it has been made public, is not satisfactory. The nomination of Sir Charles Aitchison to be the President of the Commission is of course calculated to inspire confidence in its labours, but to entrust the business to Anglo-Indian officials is practically to ask them to pronounce on the merits of their own work or judge in their own cause.

8. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 13th October, says that the appointment of Sir Charles Aitchison at the head of the Civil Service Commission, the re-opening of the question of the age for the Civil Service, and the enquiry directed into the large question of the employment of Native agency, are facts which show that Lord Dufferin is not only not ill-disposed towards India but that he will do something for the country.

The London *Times* on the admission of Natives into the Civil Service of India.

9. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 13th October, strongly disapproves of the leading article in the London *Times* deprecating the admission of Natives into the Civil Service of India, and says that the publication of the article in question immediately after the nomination of the Civil Service Commission is mysterious. The question arises, observes the *Samáchár*, whether the Civil Service Commission will pay attention to the complaints of the Natives and give increased facilities to them, or whether it will enquire into the question of their employment in the Civil Service or exclusion from it. If the Government of India wish to remove the impatience which the Native public is manifesting in the matter, they should speedily publish the questions which the Commission is to enquire into. The enquiry ought to be on the lines of granting more privileges in connection with the Civil Service to the Natives. The questions whether they should be allowed or not to compete for the Civil Service and whether the principle of reserving certain appointments in the Uncovenanted Service for them should be still observed, ought to be excluded from its enquiry. Otherwise it would be better both for the rulers and the ruled that the Commission should be abandoned. [A few other papers of this week also disapprove of the article in the *Times* and hope that the Government will pay no heed to it.]

10. The *Pandit* (143) in its issue of the 15th October, censures the London *Times* for recommending the exclusion of the Natives of India from the Indian Civil Service, notices with expressions of hearty approval the sentiments expressed by Mr. John Bright in 1859 recommending that facilities should be given to the Natives for their admission into the Civil Service of their country, and observes that a departure from the honest and straight-forward course hitherto followed by the British Indian Government, will not fail to prove detrimental to the interests of England.

The Finance Committee and reduction of expenditure in the Bombay Presidency.

11. The *Bombay Samáchár* (33), in its issue of the 11th October, observes:—The Finance Committee is said to have recommended that the pay of the Governor of Madras should be reduced by Rs. 1,000 and that his body-guard and band be done away with. If this be true, why not

follow a similar course in Bombay? It would be preferable to retrenchment of expenditure in the Educational Department in this Presidency. But what about the proposed change of Governorships into Lieutenant-Governorships? Of course Europeans do not quite approve of the change, but if the Committee has for this reason abstained from making the proposal, its independent spirit will not count for much.

Lavish expenditure in the Government Dockyard at Bombay and a suggestion to the Finance Committee.

12. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104), in its issue of the 10th October, draws the attention of the Finance Committee to the lavish expenditure incurred during the last five or six years by the Government Dockyard at Bombay. It says:—Since the abolition of the post of Master-Builder held by Mr. Wádia and that of his Assistant, who drew only Rs. 700 and Rs. 400 per mensem respectively, Government have employed instead a Constructor, a Chief Builder and an Assistant Builder, all Europeans, on monthly salaries of Rs. 1,200, Rs. 600 and Rs. 350 respectively. The Constructor was a mere draftsman in one of the docks in England and drew only £200 per annum. It is surprising therefore that the work, the monthly cost of which amounted to Rs. 1,100 six years ago, should now cost Rs. 2,150 per mensem. Moreover, no ship worth the name has been constructed during this period in the Bombay Dockyard. What is the necessity then for having a highly-paid Constructor? Again, the Assistant to the Director of Indian Marine in Bombay is paid Rs. 1,150 per mensem, when the same work was done by a Secretary on a salary of Rs. 700 at a time when the local Dockyard built a large number of vessels. There are many other items of lavish expenditure in this Department, which the Finance Committee will know on enquiry. It is the duty of the Finance Committee to recommend either the abolition of the above-named useless posts or to greatly reduce the salaries attached thereto.

Lord Reay's speech at the Silk and Lace Exhibition at Poona.

13. The *Jagodádarsh* (35), in its issue of the 10th October, refers to Lord Reay's speech at the opening of the Silk and Lace Exhibition at Poona, and says:—His Excellency's speeches are very sweet and he is very liberal in his utterances, though it is not known what will be the out-come of them all. His assurances on the subject of technical education are hopeful, but God knows with what staunchness they will be carried out. We for our part cannot believe that his promises will all be realised, yet we shall not be displeased to find our fore-cast falsified by the favour of God. [The *Gujaráti* (97), in its issue of the same date, thanks Lord Reay for the appeal made by him to the Duke of Connaught to encourage indigenous arts and industries, and remarks that the appeal has much pleased the Native public, that it shows that His Excellency has good feelings towards the people and hopes that he will do his best in this cause. The *Gujaráti* also hopes that the Duke of Connaught will not disregard the appeal, at least as long as he stays in India.]

Lieutenant Salmon and his rumoured transfer to the Military Department.

14. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 11th October, observes:—Lieutenant Salmon is ordered back to his regiment. This will inflict no small pecuniary loss on him. The *Bombay Gazette* says that Government have declined to grant permission applied for by the aggrieved parties to criminally prosecute Lieutenant Salmon. We are sorry to have to remark that we do not approve of this decision of Lord Reay. This order means that the aggrieved parties are to have no redress for the wrong done to them. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (73) and the *Gujaráti* (97) take the same view in their respective issues of the 10th October. The *Gujarát Mitrá* says that Government should speedily publish their resolution on the subject. The *Gujaráti* hopes that the Bombay Government will not incur public opprobrium by defending Lieutenant Salmon, by refusing permission for his prosecution by the aggrieved parties in the same way as the Government of Mr. Grant Duff did in their defence of Mr. Garstin. It says that many European officers in Káthiáwár consider the life of Natives to be less valuable than that of dogs, they hate and beat them, mal-administer justice

and often call them names. Government ought to strike terror into the hearts of such officers. Some years ago, Colonel Watson used a grossly abusive epithet, as in the present case, of a Girássia subject to the Bhávnagar State. Thereupon the latter drew his sword and ran towards Colonel Watson and would have killed him, but for the intercession of some persons. Colonel Watson, being wise, has given up his evil habit since then. The people of Káthiáwár say that Lieutenant Salmon is in the habit of using abusive language. If the Government of India favourably listen to the appeal of the Bháyáds to prosecute Lieutenant Salmon, well and good; otherwise a time will come when the heads of such officers as Lieutenant Salmon will not be safe. Of course the Government will be to blame for such a result.]

The Poona Assault Case.

15. The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 16th October, says that Messrs. Sethna and Karáka, the complainants in the Poona Assault Case, have done a sort of service to the European and Native communities by prosecuting Captain Hughes, that it would be doing injustice to them to question their motive in so doing, that they did nothing wrong in informing Colonel LaTouche at his residence that the case would be brought to the notice of the Civil and Military authorities after its decision, that the fine inflicted on Captain Hughes is sufficient punishment, that no further notice need be taken of it by the authorities, and that either His Excellency the Governor or His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief ought to issue a resolution disapproving of the conduct of Captain Hughes, and warning other officers that such conduct will be severely dealt with hereafter, and adding that the prestige and safety of the Empire depend upon a better intercourse and love between the European and Native communities. Such a resolution, says the *Jáme*, will certainly do much good and the public expect that it will be issued by Their Excellencies Lord Reay and Sir Charles Arbuthnot. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 15th October, says that the conviction of Captain Hughes will give satisfaction to the Native public. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), in its issue of the same date, says that the sentence passed upon Captain Hughes is not in the least severe, that the trying Magistrate ought not to have mixed up Mr. Kábráji's case with the case before him, and that it would have been better if he had expressed his disapproval of the conduct of those Europeans who assault Natives. The *Rást Goftár* (115) and the *Yajdán Parast* (133), in their respective issues of the 10th October, say that exemplary punishment ought to be awarded by courts of law to those Europeans who assault Natives, as it is becoming something of a mania to ill-treat Natives, the *Yajdán Parast* adding that in cases where the law courts do not severely punish them, Government should either reduce or dismiss such of their officers as may be convicted of such cowardly conduct.]

Officers in Kánara and their unjust conduct.

16. The *Havyak Subodhá* (135), in its issue of the 12th October, expresses regret that the Bombay Government should have hitherto paid no attention to the complaints made by the newspapers in India regarding the unjust conduct of the head officers of Kánara towards the people of that district in connection with the *Vanaduhkha Nivárani Sabha*, and in order that the grievances of the people may be redressed, advises the people not to be disappointed but to draw the attention of Parliament to the matter by getting their grievances ventilated in such papers as the London *Times* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Public thanks-giving ceremony performed by the Pársis of Umbargaon, Nárgol and other villages of the Thána District in honour of Lord Reay for redress of two ábkári grievances.

17. In a news-letter from Umbargaon, the *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 10th October gives an account of the Jasan (public thanksgiving) ceremony performed in the Agiáry (Pársi fire-temple) at Nárgol by the Pársis residing in Umbargaon, Nárgol, Sarode, Tádgaon and other adjoining villages of the Thána District on the 7th instant in honour of Lord Reay for redressing two ábkári complaints of the people of those villages. Mr. Vidal, the Collector of Thána, and Messrs. Máneksháh Jehángirsháh Táleyárkhán, a pleader, and Pestanji Behrámji Dántra, both of Bombay, were also thanked for their assistance in the matter.

18. The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (13), in its issue of the 11th October, says:—

Praises of Mr. G. H. Hart, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Mr. G. H. Hart, after serving under three successive Governors, Temple, Fergusson and Reay, for nearly seven years as their Private Secretary, reverts to his appointment in the Financial Department. He has been always kind, calm, active and obliging to all who had anything to do with him in matters of business. But we are sorry to observe his successor will not be so. Slow, deep and mainly prejudiced, he will not, we are afraid, be a proper successor to Mr. Hart. [The *Rást Goftár* (115) also praises Mr. Hart in its issue of the 10th October and says that his resignation of the post of Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will cause sorrow to the numerous people who came in contact with him.]

19. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 10th October, says:—

Praises of the Honourable Kási Sháhbudin.

We are very glad to see that the Honourable Khán Bahádur Kázi Sháhbudin has signalized his entrance into the Legislative Council of this Presidency by a remarkable speech which is as instructive as it is interesting. We had much confidence in the honourable gentleman and are glad to observe that he has exceeded what his friends expected of him in his first speech in the Council. In him we have now obtained a representative who combines ability with wide mofussil experience, not only of a theoretical character but practical and administrative. We congratulate the people of this Presidency and the Government on their having got such a member to assist them in legislative deliberations.

20. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 15th October, refers to

Disapproval of the Bombay Government spending ten lákhs of rupees or even half that amount on the construction of a new building for the European General Hospital in Bombay.

a statement regarding the Bombay Government having ordered Mr. Marzbán, the Executive Engineer, Presidency, to prepare a plan for a new building for the European General Hospital, costing not more than ten lákhs of rupees, and observes that it would be most surprising if the Local Government were to spend ten lákhs of rupees or even half that amount on the new edifice, when they refused to spend money even on very useful works owing to want of funds. The Government have, remarks the *Samáchár*, but very recently declared their inability to supplement the gift of one lákh of rupees made by Mr. Harkisandás Narotamdás for the construction of an hospital for women and children. Moreover, all the four hospital buildings for the use of Natives in this city have been built at the expense of the Natives themselves and the cost of them all does not amount to ten lákhs.

21. The *Yajdán Parast* (133), in its issue of the 10th October, refers to

Publication of the Government resolution on the working of the C. D. Act in Bombay disapproved.

the resolution issued by the Local Government on the working of the C. D. Act in Bombay, and says that Government would have done a favour to the public if they had allowed it to remain in a corner of the Surgeon-General's Office, that the people feel ashamed at this attack on their morality, and that it is a matter for regret to them that Government should lay aside all sense of decency in connection with it. The Act in itself, observes the paper, is so very immoral that the Government either ridicule themselves or libel public morality when they proudly inform the public of its successful working.

22. In an article headed "Discontent of the Government servants in the Revenue Department in the Ahmedabad Zilla," the *Praja Matá* (113), in its issue of the 16th October,

Transfers and promotion in the Revenue Department, Ahmedabad District.

gives three instances in which it is alleged that Mr. Trikamlál Dinánáth, the Chitnis in the Revenue Department, Ahmedabad, showed favouritism in the employment and transfer of Messrs. Bulákhidás, Motilál Chhotálál and Náran Patel, the first two being teachers and the third being a cook in the family of the late Mr. Jamnáseth, a bosom friend of Mr. Trikamlál, and says that an enquiry ought to be made into the matter and that Mr. Bulákhidás ought to be transferred from Ahmedabad after an enquiry into the subject by either Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmed-

abad or Mr. Stewart, the Commissioner, N. D. [The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (77), in its issue of the 13th October, expresses a doubt about the veracity of the complaints made in several issues of the *Praja Mitá* newspaper against Mr. Reid and his Chitnis, Mr. Trikamlál, and says that Mr. Reid ought to attend to those complaints, for some of them appear to be true and that he should publish his explanation in connection with them.]

Complaint that Subhedár-Major Shekh Káku of the 22nd Native Infantry has long been under arrest.

23. The *Pandit* (143) of the 15th October, in its issue, observes that Subhedár-Major Shekh Káku of the 22nd Native Infantry has been under arrest for upwards of nine months, and it is surprising that he should not have been brought up for trial for such a length of time as this. Nobody, remarks the paper, appears to know the nature of his crime. Government have long upheld the high position of a Native officer, and ought to do the same hereafter. It is to be hoped that the Commanding Officer of the 22nd Regiment and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will expedite the trial of the Subhedár-Major and will deal with him leniently, if it be possible to do so.

Complaint about the levy of the income-tax in Sukkur, Sind.

24. A correspondent writing to the *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 13th October, says:—Sukkur is looking rather dull and gloomy. The prospect before us is not cheerful. The odious income-tax is rendered still more odious by the way in which it is being imposed. Unless you are in the good graces of the Taxing Officer, woe be unto you. He not only levies taxes, but also hears appeals against his own assessments. This is, to say the least of it, absurd. It is against the common maxim, that no one should be allowed to sit as a judge in a case in which he is a defendant. If the Huzúr Deputy Collector is charged with the work of assessment, there should be some other officer invested with the power of hearing appeals against his decisions, otherwise the people will have much cause to be discontented.

Necessity for appointing Mr. Pinhey or some other competent officer in Sind during the absence of Colonel Grant on privilege leave.

25. The same newspaper says:—Mr. Forman had quite enough to do in his own district, as District and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, without being made to act for Colonel Grant during the latter gentleman's absence on privilege leave. The result is that Colonel Grant has heavy arrears to go through. It is reported that Mr. Forman will be soon going on privilege leave, when Colonel Grant will be called upon to perform both duties. We earnestly suggest that Mr. Pinhey or some other competent officer in Sind be asked to accept the acting appointment, since no District or Sessions Judge in the rest of the Presidency is willing to take it up for so short a period as two or three months.

Advantages accruing from the transfer of Sind from the Bombay Presidency to the Panjáb.

26. The *Sind Sudhár* (147), in its issue of the 25th September, says:—Had Sind been annexed to the Panjáb, we should never have had so much trouble in getting a College and a system of higher education established in Sind. The Panjáb had formerly no University. It now has one, and since the establishment of the University, the province has made rapid strides in education. Sind would surely follow this example, were it severed from Bombay. It must be admitted that the claims of Sind have, to a certain extent, been considered since Lord Reay that assumed the reins of Government, but formerly nobody cared for it. Government have lately advanced liberal loans for the improvement of Karáchi Harbour, simply because they have been firmly convinced that in its present condition the Port of Karáchi could not withstand the sudden attack of a foreign navy. Had it not been for this dread, they would never have sanctioned the expenditure of large amounts for the sake of commerce alone! The Bombay merchants are jealous of the growing commercial prosperity of Karáchi. They are under the impression that increased direct communication between Karáchi and England means the rapid decline of Bombay. They have therefore done their best to throw impediments in the way. But if Sind were annexed to the Panjáb, the Panjábis, to say nothing of the Panjáb Governments, would certainly improve Karáchi. The English post would, in that case, come direct to Karáchi, and

articles made in England that have now to be sent for from Bombay, could be procured in Karáchi. The least thought will show that Sind has had no material advantage from being considered a part of the Bombay Presidency; while if it is annexed to the Panjáb, there is every prospect of the people of both the provinces obtaining considerable advantages.

Necessity for having a Munsif at Umarkot for Thar and Párkar, Sind.

27. A correspondent, writing to the same newspaper, says:—Mr. Birdwood, who was Judicial Commissioner in Sind for a pretty long time, laid it down as a rule, probably in the interests of justice, that all appointments of Subordinate Judges should be given to those who had passed the Pleaders' Examination, Higher Standard, and since 1883, all such appointments have, as far as possible, been given to those who have so qualified themselves. The rule is in force in the Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur Districts, but God knows why in the Districts of Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier, Government have given the powers of a Subordinate Civil Court to those who have not a perfect knowledge of the Civil Law. Why, are the Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier Districts considered so destitute that Government entrust the reins of their administration to any one they choose? If Government desire that the same tone of justice and equity should prevail all over the country, and if they are, at the same time, unwilling to incur further expenditure and want revenue officials to do civil work, then they ought to compel these officers to pass the Pleaders' Examination. One Munsif, with Umarkot for his head-quarters, would be able to do all the civil and criminal work of the whole District of Thar and Párkar. This arrangement will not only reduce the amount of work at present done by the Deputy Collector and the Mukhtyárkars, but will also promote the ends of justice. As, under the present arrangement, Deputy Collectors have at times to do civil as well as revenue work, it would be well were Government to set a paper on the Civil Procedure Code at the Departmental Examinations.

Necessity for the examination to qualify for the posts of the Deputy Collector and Mukhtyárkar being held in Sindhi.

28. The same newspaper says:—The rules laid down by Government regarding the filling up of the Deputy Collectorships in Sind, declare that every Mukhtyárkar who passes the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, before the end of 1887, is eligible for the office of Deputy Collector, and under the same conditions, every Head Munshi will become qualified for a Mukhtyárkar's post. We are thankful to Government for the period of five years allowed, but the rule that the examination is to be held in English is somewhat severe. Government are well aware that almost all the Mukhtyárkars and Head Munshis in Sind are ignorant of English, and were they to devote all the five years to learning that language, it would be impossible for them to acquire a knowledge sufficient to enable them to understand law. The examination is at present held in Karáchi. Formerly it used to be held in Bombay and then candidates were allowed to write their answers in Sindhi; and these answers were translated and sent to the Examination Committee. It is a pity that Government should not be alive to the advantage of allowing people to pass the examination in Sindhi. Mukhtyárkars and Head Munshis would then certainly study law thoroughly and thus become more useful.

Suggestions regarding the payment of pensions to retired servants in Sind.

29. The same newspaper says:—Government grant pensions to old and faithful servants with the object that they may pass the remainder of their lives in comfort and happiness. But owing to the severity of the Pension Rules few enjoy their pensions comfortably, whereas to some the pension proves a source of distress and annoyance. If pensioners happen to be residents at places where there is no Huzúr or Táluka Treasury, they have to travel every month to the treasury, and the amounts of the pensions of some of them is so small that the cost of conveyance to the place of payment takes away a considerable portion of their pension. On the other hand, those who get tolerable amounts as their pensions, are often prevented from journeying to the treasury either on account of age and in-

firmity or owing to some particular bodily disease which is aggravated by travelling. The pensioners can get their pensions through the Mukhtyárkars only when they produce a Magistrate's certificate that they are really suffering from a disease which renders travelling impossible; but the Magistrates do not give such certificates without raising several objections. Government should either dispense with the necessity for such a certificate or should rule that a Doctor's certificate, or where there is no Doctor, a Native Physician's certificate should be accepted. Government might, with far greater advantage, rule that the Second Class Magistrates should, during their tours, personally pay all the pensioners within the limits of their respective charges.

Comments on the working of the Bombay Police under the present Commissioner.

30. The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (13), in its issue of the 11th October, expresses dissatisfaction at the working of the Bombay Police under the present Commissioner as compared with that in the time of Mr. Forjett, and says:—If men of influence, like Mr. Mathurádás Lavji, receive in thickly-populated localities a beating at the hands of bad characters—just in front of a police station—what shall we say of a *poor* man quietly returning to his house between 8 and 9 P.M., in front of the house of a Presidency Magistrate, suddenly attacked by disreputable characters, who had openly posted themselves in that locality to beat him severely with a view to prevent him from prosecuting his just claim in a Court of Law. In a city like Bombay, is it too much to expect that men's lives should be secure from the hands of desperate characters who attack innocent people on public roads? And in the case of *Badmáshes* who are at large, it seems to us that the police should advertise for their apprehension by offering suitable rewards and that policemen should be employed on night duty. These roughs are a source of positive danger to the public. It is no use keeping only Malabár and Khambála Hills or Breach Candy well guarded, but the back-slums of the town need proper protection, and we hope that the police will seriously direct their attention to the matter. We know that questionable characters from foreign countries, such as Cabul, Arabia, and other places are sent back to their mother country from Bombay; in the same way, such roughs who abound in our midst ought to be deported, or substantial security should be taken from them for proper behaviour. Then only will the people breathe freely.

Necessity for a separate District Superintendent of Police for Thar and Párkar, in Sind.

31. The *Sind Sudhár* (147), in its issue of the 9th October, says:—Why is a separate District Superintendent of Police necessary for the small District of Upper Sind Frontier consisting of only 3 tálukas extending over 12,729 acres, with a population of 124,181 men, seeing that there is no separate Superintendent of Police for the Thar and Párkar District, consisting of 7 tálukas extending over 213,917 acres with a population of 203,344 souls. In our opinion, Government are quite right in entertaining a full-time Superintendent of Police for the Upper Sind Frontier District, for if the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier District, were, like the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Párkar, *ex-officio* Superintendent of Police, he would neither be able to visit the scenes of murders, to say nothing of other crimes, nor could he exercise proper supervision over the acts of his subordinates, who if left to themselves would do what they thought best. As there are immense advantages in having a separate Superintendent of Police, Government will do well to appoint one for the Thar and Párkar District. Formerly the Political Superintendent of Thar and Párkar had two Assistants, one of whom had charge of the Police work. Just now, there is only one Assistant, and he has to do Criminal, Civil and Revenue work. In the Hyderabad and Shikárpur Districts, where there are already Superintendents of Police, Government have thought proper to entertain Assistant Superintendents of Police. Why then do not Government appoint a Superintendent of Police for the Thar and Párkar District, where his services are greatly needed.

Pestilence from thefts at Pandharpur in the Sholápur District.

32. The *Pandhari Mitrá* (49), in its issue of the 10th October, complains of the frequency of thefts at Pandharpur, says that the people are in great alarm in consequence of the insecurity of their property, and recommends the local police to take particular pains to perform their

duties and, if necessary, to write to the Police Superintendent for an addition to the existing constabulary force.

A complaint against the Ahmedabad Police.

33. The *Praja Matá* (113), in its issue of the 16th October, says that at about one o'clock on the night of the 9th instant a thief entered the house of one Keshavlál Ganpatrám in Sadmátá's Pol at Ahmedabad. Keshavlál seized him and sent for the police from the Police Chauki at Raipur, but as the police did not arrive on the spot till 3 A.M., the thief escaped. The paper adds that such management of the police in Mr. Mansukhrám's time is surprising.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

The Social Reform Resolution of the Government of India disapproved.

34. The *Pandit* (143) of the 15th October is extremely sorry that His Excellency the Viceroy should have disclaimed all idea of interference in the evil customs of child-marriage and enforced widowhood among the Hindus, and is exceedingly surprised to find that the subordinate Governments have advised the Supreme Government not to pass any Act in regard to these evils. The resolution of the Supreme Government in this matter, observes the *Pandit*, is prejudicial to the interests of India.

Comments on the Vatandárs' Bill (Bill No. 2 of 1885).

35. In referring to the business done at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 10th October, says :—The Honourable Mr. Naylor's speech is no doubt a good one, but is on the face of it fallacious in several parts. The defence he attempts to make of the extraordinary punitive clause, which empowers Government to confiscate the whole vatan for the offence of a single shareholder, is as weak as it is contrary to justice and good policy. His comparison of the Vatandárs with the stipendiary servants of Government, and his justification of the forfeiture of the whole vatan for the fault of a shareholder on the strength of the liability to punishment and dismissal of the ordinary servants for a like offence had, we think, better not been made at all, and it is no wonder that the shrewd Kázi Sháhbudin caught him there. Such defences and justifications are more harmful when expressed. They plainly demonstrate to the people the arbitrary character of such enactments and very clearly show that the promoters of the measures are themselves at a loss for arguments. There are no doubt instances of vicarious punishments to be found in jurisprudence, but we think the punishment of one person for the offence of another, who is generally sure to be not very well disposed towards the former, is without a precedent under wise Governments. Every person with mofussil experience knows that there is not much love lost between the members of a Vátandár's family, and it will not be very bold to imagine one sharer committing an offence with greater ease, especially as the consequences of his guilt will involve into ruin not only him but all the sharers. This feeling itself, we say, will induce Vatandárs to commit offences. The proposal for adjournment made by the Kázi ought, we think, to have been passed. Two able Native members were absent and it must be presumed that they were unavoidably so ; and two new gentlemen had come in who were not parties to the former deliberations and who had something to say upon the measure which deserved deliberation at the hands of others. As it was, the Honourable Mr. Ránade had already expressed his dissent from the report of the Select Committee, and so there was one dissentient voice already. We only wonder, by the bye, why Mr. Ránade did not formally put in a protest against the report? What was there that made him act in a manner which nullified his dissent. Whatever that was, the actual division on the motion for adjournment was five against three and in the minority we are happy to see the name of Sir W. Wedderburn. As for the five Europeans we may take it that the Commander-in-Chief was not so able to give any opinion on the Bill as Sir W. Wedderburn was, while the Honourable Mr. Melvill said in his speech that he knew next to nothing about

vatans. As to the Honourable Mr. Starling we cannot suppose that he knows much about these things, being a barrister practising almost wholly on the Original Side of the High Court. Thus out of the five who voted against the adjournment there were only two who knew about vatan matters, and even of these two the President cannot be supposed to know more about them than Mr. Melvill, while all the three who voted for the adjournment are persons who are very intimately acquainted with the subject, both by direct administrative experience and by a close contact with the people. Consequently we may safely conclude that of those who were familiar with the subject a majority was for adjourning the discussion. There was nothing which specially called for haste and we really cannot congratulate His Excellency on hurrying on matters. Had the Honourable Messrs. Ránade and Telang been present, we have no doubt that they would have voted for the adjournment, but their absence reduced the cause of the people to a sad pass. Now that the risks of being absent from the Council are thus forcibly demonstrated, we hope honourable members will in future try to keep aside all other avoidable engagements and be present at least on such important occasions. Not that honourable members keep away for light reasons, but we request them to attach greater importance to their attendance at the Council board.

36. Writing on the Vatandárs' Bill the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 11th October, expresses its entire concurrence with the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin in the sentiments expressed by him at the last meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona regarding the importance of the Vatandárs and the inexpediency and injustice of confiscating the whole vatan in the event of one of the members of the Vatandár's family committing an offence, and says that from the manner in which Government treated the Honourable Káshináth Trimbak Telang's suggestions while the Revenue Code Amendment Bill was under discussion and the proposal of the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin to postpone the passing of the Vatandárs' Act, it is evident that no importance is attached to what the Native members say, that Government carry their own point in spite of what able Native members say in opposition, and that if it is desirable to have Native members on the Legislative Councils, it is for the sake of their suggestions and not for the mere empty honour their membership does them. [The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (44), in its issue of the 14th October, expresses its disapproval of the provision in question and says that the safety of the country depends upon the Vatandárs, and that if Government confiscated their vatans, disturbances would arise and there would be disorder everywhere.]

Necessity for an Act preventing adulteration of ghee in the Bombay Presidency.

37. The *Sind Sudhár* (147), in its issue of the 9th October, says:—The Government of Bengal have framed a Bill to prevent the adulteration of ghee on the ground that adulterated ghee is injurious to health. If the belief of Government that adulterated ghee is injurious to health is true of Bengal, it is equally true of Sind. The Government of Bombay will therefore do well to pass a similar enactment for the Bombay Presidency.

Part III.—*Education.*

Technical education and an appeal to Lord Reay.

38. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 10th October, publishes "An Earnest Appeal to Lord Reay" in which after stating at the outset how from the antecedents of His Excellency the people were justified in expecting much public good from him and after approving of His Lordship's having passed a year and a half of his tenure of office in issuing Commissions to make inquiries into long-standing grievances, in promoting, encouraging, and partly carrying out the good work commenced but left half-finished by His Excellency's predecessor, in showing courtesy to those who approached him, and in forming friendship and acquaintance with the leading men of the community, the writer expresses disappointment with the resolution of the Bombay Government on technical education, on the ground that it leaves unremedied the chief evil of

foreign importation which is at present devouring the very vitals of the nation. The writer thinks that Indian agriculture does not stand in need of much improvement, that though a perfect stranger to the three R's or to the three D's the Indian cultivator is generally possessed of the necessary knowledge of agriculture, the chief cause of his suffering being, first, the employment of superfluous hands in agriculture and, secondly, the ever-increasing land assessment; that though India's salvation lies in manufactories, yet the saving of particular Indian arts from decline and decay is not likely to do any substantial good to the people of the country, and that if His Lordship be anxious to do anything substantial and permanent for this Presidency and country, he will have to summon forth all his courage and to utilize all his resources to enable him to lay the foundations of the manufactural fabric of India on the broadest and strongest possible basis. The writer then refers to what has been done in other countries in this direction, and concludes in the following words:—Your Lordship knows that the teeming millions of India cannot rise from the deep slough in which they are sunk for ages. If in the remote recesses of your kind heart there is living sympathy for this tremendous misery of suffering humanity, if you have properly read the lessons which are taught by the history of empires that are no more, if you desire that British Empire should endure longest in the land of the ancient A'ryás to the advantage and glorification both of the rulers and the ruled, and above all if you care for that beatitude which seeks no external reward, but which consists in the internal consciousness of having done, in the short space of time that Nature permits to an individual, everything that lies within your power to promote the material and moral good of mankind, you will, we have no doubt, spend the remaining years of your high office in the inception and execution of all that is necessary for laying the foundations of the industrial development of this country on an unshakable basis and thus secure for your Lordship a permanent place in the hearts of the countless millions of grateful India.

Observations on the proposed reductions in the Educational Department and disapproval of the abolition of the Deccan College.

39. In an article headed "Reductions in the Educational Department, No. II," the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 10th October, says:—The utility of the Educational Department is most clearly shown when we consider how the other services of Government are thereby rendered efficient. Every department of Government being now for the most part manned with intelligent, educated young men, work is turned out far more expeditiously and efficiently than before. Not only this but the wide spread of education has *cheapened* the services; where 25 years back you could hardly get a matriculate to take up an appointment of Rs. 40 or 50, you can now make your choice from among three or four graduates applying for the same place. When the services rendered to the public by the Educational Department are so important, we do not think that it is anything but suicidal to attempt to cut down the expenditure incurred on it. We are firmly of opinion that no Government should think of interfering with this department, however pressing the financial exigency. In 1876 when the devastating famine spread its ravages over the Deccan, Government, in an evil hour, we should say, thought of at once reducing the grants to private schools, and the consequence was that the growth of private enterprise was considerably retarded; and we do not hesitate to say that if the like policy be pursued towards higher education, the results will be very disastrous. At all events before thinking of making any reduction in this department, Government must assure themselves that all other modes of retrenchment have been tried. Being the chief source from which all other departments derive their strength and efficiency, the Educational Department cannot bear any curtailment, unless indeed, Government really mean that the cause of higher education has no great importance in their eyes, such as should induce them to make a sacred exception in its case in their general policy of retrenchment. But if it be found imperatively necessary that all departments of the Government should be forced, on account of the hard necessities of the case, to share in the general burden of economy, we shall not be so unreasonable as to say that this department should have no portion whatever thrown upon it. But then we shall have no

arbitrary amount assigned to it. It may be justly made to bear a proportional share: in other words, if 5 lákhs are to be saved by curtailing expenditure, the Educational Department should be made to bear its share in the same proportion in which it gets its allotment from the total revenues of the Bombay Presidency. The total income in 1884-85 was about 11½ crores of rupees, while the grant to the Educational Department from provincial funds was 12½ lákhs. The proportion is therefore a little over one per cent., and consequently this department can be justly asked to contribute one per cent. towards the amount of saving intended to be effected; that is to say, if 5 lákhs are, as we hear, to be saved in Bombay, only Rs. 5,000 will justly fall to the lot of this department. But we do not think there is any necessity whatever of resorting to such dangerous schemes as the abolition of the Deccan College. And what, after all, is the saving that will be effected by abolishing it or giving it in charge of some private agency? In 1884-85 the provincial grant to the Deccan College was Rs. 44,670. Now even if the College be abolished, Government cannot hope to secure a saving of Rs. 44,000. For, in the first place, Government cannot altogether leave the cause of higher education unprovided for; they will have to transfer the College to the management of a private agency, and we are sure no agency will take it up under the system of varying grants. It will make the payment of a fixed grant for a certain period of years as the first condition of accepting the charge, and we shall not be wrong if we put down this figure at Rs. 15,000 at least. And in the second place the abolition of the College will induce many a student to go to other Government Colleges on account of the many conveniences they afford. This will necessitate the appointment of additional Professors to provide for the increase in students, and we shall not be far amiss if we compute the cost of this additional establishment at least at Rs. 12,000 per annum. Thus, even if the College be swept out of existence, Government will still have to bear an annual expenditure of at least Rs. 27,000, and thus the real saving to Government by the abolition of this long-existing institution will not be more than ten or fifteen thousand at the most. This consideration seems to have been quite lost sight of by those who have advocated the abolition of the College. They put down the savings at fifty or forty thousand rupees; but as we have shown above the estimate is quite visionary. For a paltry sum like ten or fifteen thousand we do not think the Government is justified in striking a death-blow to the cause of higher education in the Deccan. On the contrary the real amount of saving (not Rs. 50,000) can be very easily made up by following the only policy to which the Government of India, by its refusal to sanction any more graded appointments in the Educational Department, has reduced the Local Government; namely, by infusing to a greater extent the Native element in the higher grades of the department. This is, in our opinion, the only possible and reasonable solution of the problem. Government ought no longer to shirk their responsibilities and ignore their pledges and solemn promises to the Natives of India. They ought to gladly avail themselves of this opportunity for employing educated Natives of proved capacity in posts at present filled by Englishmen. Native Educational Inspectors are working excellently in Berár and winning high praise from their European superiors, and they are working in the same excellent manner in this Presidency, and we doubt not that if Government sincerely grapple with this difficult question and cut the Gordian knot, instead of feebly trying to untie it, their hands will not be hampered. If Government have the will, they will easily find the way.

40. In a paragraph headed "The suicidal attempt against Higher Education," the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 11th October, says:—It is just probable that this attempt to put down higher education as far as possible is inspired by a feeling, believed to be widely cherished in official circles, that education has been the cause of political ambition and discontent. If this is true, then we can only say the feeling fails to take into account the fact that it is the educated Natives who in a way secure the safety of the Government. They may write against Government and complain of wrongs; but instructed and enlightened people are more useful than illiterate masses, because the former know the value of constitutional agitations and the folly of sedition.

Stop this higher education and you will realise the folly of keeping a people ignorant—how they will misinterpret every little act of the authorities, misjudge every motive, and form mistaken notions of the prowess of the Government. At present the educated Native forms a buffer between the rulers and the ruled. We can only regard this policy directed against higher education as suicidal and our present rulers ought to be the last to be led away by it. [A few Gujaráti papers of this week also disapprove of the contemplated abolition of the Deccan College and the lowering of the status of the Gujarát College.]

41. In writing on the subject of the policy of Government in respect of education in its issue of the 10th October, the *Subodh Patrika* (15) falls into a mood of despondency and wails over the state of dependence and the kind of administration under which India is at present, and makes the following observations :— There is no misery like dependence in this world. It deprives man of every thing human, except his external appearance. Such is our present deplorable state! The English were merciful enough to inaugurate a course of instruction for our benefit and our people will always feel grateful for this kindness; but the English have now commenced to stop that course under the impression that they were mistaken in giving it a start. We have come under their power and have no alternative but to live as they may keep us. Government have become impatient at even the superficial knowledge which our graduates have derived from their education and which in the opinion of the country has not been productive of much good. Seeing that Native graduates had begun to vie with Europeans, European officers thought of the inadvisability of giving them higher education and blamed Natives for aspiring after nothing but Government service, and doing nothing for the improvement of the industries and arts of their country. On this, we laid the whole blame at the door of the system of education inaugurated by Government. They evaded the consideration of this question for some time, but seeing that the evasion could not be continued any longer, made a show of supplying the deficiency. They were long anxious to check higher education and desired to do it by diverting the public mind towards technical education. In the meantime money came to be lavishly expended on preparations to meet a Russian invasion and in undertaking a war with Burmah and the people were held in the clutches of taxation and a proposal was quietly made to do away with the Deccan College. Such is the popular talk everywhere. At this very moment the deliberations of Government on technical education have come to a termination and have been published in a resolution which does not hold out prospects of much good. In short, higher education is in danger on one hand, and on the other technical education does not appear to be sincerely desired. The encouragement of technical instruction in India is likely to prejudice the interests of England and it is natural that one should first look to one's own good. People are now convinced that no Governor or European officer, however good he may be, will be able to do real good to India. We do not, therefore, blame either Lord Reay or his Chief Secretary and Acting Councillor Sir William Wedderburn, but blame the system of Government and the state of dependence. For similar reasons Ireland is in a critical state. Her people are, however, in a spirit of unanimity and in a constitutional and legal manner trying their best for their own amelioration. The same course must be followed by our people, and we have particularly to suggest that they should no longer depend upon Government.

Reasons why the Deccan College should not be abolished.

42. With reference to the proposed abolition of the Deccan College, the *Dnyán Prakash* (9), in its issue of the 14th October, says:—The Finance Committee in recommending the abolition of the College appears to have lost sight of the fact that it is maintained from the Dakshina Fund. The existing Dakshina Institution will in a short time close its career as the old Dakshináwállás are fast dying away and no new admissions are allowed But at the time when Government stopped new admissions they pledged their word to devote the savings to higher education. Are not Government then bound to maintain the Deccan College out of the money so saved? We cannot approve

of a measure which is calculated to produce discontent. There are many associations which endear the Deccan College to all the Deccanis. To give a blow to such associations, therefore, by the abolition of the College is not a wise and prudent thing. Government should give some weight to this consideration. Even financially the expenditure incurred by Government by the maintenance of the College does not exceed Rs. 55,000 per annum. It is not advisable that Government should transfer just now the interests of higher education to private agencies. The Deccan Educational Society, which is a private agency, is in its infancy and therefore it is not proper to over-burden it with responsibilities. We are sure that Government will take the whole subject into their serious consideration.

43. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 10th October, remarks :—Poona, having been recently the Capital of the Marátha Government, is dear to all patriotic people and to obliterate the memory of that Government from their minds is very important. The British Government, which caused the downfall of the Maráthás, can best achieve this object by diverting the minds of the people to higher education, and this can be most effectively done only by keeping the Deccan College open. The educated people are the mainstay of the British Government and they saved it at the time of the late Mutiny. It will not therefore do to create discontent by abolishing an institution which is so dear to them. Illiterate people are dangerous to Government and education is the only means of making it secure. India is one day or other sure to become independent, though it is a question of time, and it is not desirable that when the severance of England and India takes place, there should be any misunderstanding between the people of these two countries. Besides, the co-operation of the educated classes has become the more necessary in consequence of the evil eye of Russia towards this country. The most cogent reason therefore for not abolishing the Deccan College is the necessity for keeping the educated portion of the community contented, and a far-seeing politician like Lord Dufferin should not even dream of the proposal of the Finance Committee.

Disapproval of raising High School-fees.

44. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 6th October, says :—The fiat has gone forth that the school-fees should be raised. In the High School at Hyderabad, the fees in the higher classes are Rs. 3 per mensem. This is not a small fee and now we hear it is to be raised. We can assure the Educational authorities that any further increase would mean depriving all but the richest students of the benefits of High School education. The public will interpret any addition to the fees as a declaration by Government that the High Schools are not meant for the poor or the middle classes. The advantage to Government thereby would be very small, but the loss very great. We trust the rumour that has reached us is false.

Suggestions to Mr. Giles regarding the re-organization of the Educational Department in Sind.

45. The same newspaper welcomes Mr. Giles to Karáchi, and says :—His first duty is to determine whether his successor should be like him, a full-time Educational Inspector or a pluralist. It is now agreed on all hands that a full-time Inspector is necessary, and we have little doubt that Mr. Giles will come to the same conclusion. Mr. Giles will, we imagine, have also to report whether there is any Native officer in the Educational Department fully competent to discharge the duties of a full-time Educational Inspector. We have no doubt that the Deputy Educational Inspector, Karáchi, is thoroughly qualified for this office. Let Mr. Giles try this officer, let him by all means institute enquiries as to his character, competency and popularity, and we are sure his best expectations will be answered. We will merely warn Mr. Giles not to confine his enquiries to officials alone. The next important point to be settled by Mr. Giles is the establishment of an Arts College in Sind. Fortunately for him the Government of Bombay have already passed a resolution indicating the main lines upon which they are prepared to proceed in this matter. The College Committee have accepted the terms laid down by Government. Mr. Giles has therefore only to see that the Mixed Board which the Government desire to be

formed, is formed at once, for unless it is formed at once, no arrangement can be made for procuring an English Principal before the 1st of January 1887, on which date the College ought to be in full swing. If there are any difficulties in constituting this Mixed Board at once, let Mr. Giles authorize the College Committee to arrange for a Principal and it will, we are sure, do the needful. The affiliation of the College to the Bombay University is also a matter demanding prompt action. Many of the Sindhis at Bombay attend the Government Law School. The Sind College Committee has prevailed upon two Sindhi Bachelors of Law of the Bombay University now practising in the Karáchi Courts to deliver lectures in law to those of the students who may wish to pursue this profession. Following the noble example of the seven young men who have started the Fergusson College at Poona, these gentlemen ask for no honorarium or emoluments, and the Law School in Sind therefore will not cost even a rupee to the authorities. Mr. Giles should foster this spirit of self-help, and do his best not only to secure the affiliation of the College, but also of the Law School to the University. The promoters of the Madrissa claim that they have solved the problem of Mahomedan education in Sind. If Mr. Giles agrees with them, we would ask him to turn his attention to another very backward class, we mean, the non-Amil Hindus. One of the commonest educational fallacies is that because most of the *Amil Hindus* are better educated than the Mahomedans, *all Hindus* are better educated than the Mahomedans. We ask Mr. Giles to explode this long-standing fallacy. We would ask him to take the question of encouragement to Hindu-Sindhi literature into his most earnest consideration. The charge of primary education is now borne by Local Boards and Municipalities and, if Mr. Giles endorses Captain Stack's view in the case of the Bunyás, Government will be put to no loss and no expense. They will have to provide transliterations of Arabic-Sindhi books into Devanagari, it is true, but we believe that the sale proceeds of these school-books will more than compensate them for this outlay. If however the outlay exceed the income and the Government is not in a position to meet the excess, the Local Bodies may fairly be called upon to bear the excess which can never amount to more than a few hundred rupees. This, we believe, will represent the only extra expenditure that will be necessitated by the adoption of the Devanagari characters. One more point and we have done. Mr. Chatfield has discovered an old rule under which, he says, the grants-in-aid should never exceed one-third of the total cost of the school. There are very few grant-in-aid schools in Sind, and every one of these few is more or less shaky. The reduction of the grants will in this province simply nip private educational enterprise in the bud, and we therefore look to Mr. Giles to prevent this catastrophe.

A suggestion to Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, Sind.

46. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 10th October, says :—We hope Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, N. D., now on special duty in Sind, will inquire into the educational grievances of the Sindhis and make suggestions to the Government so as to put the province on the same level in education as the other provinces.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Gimi as Acting Educational Inspector, N. D.

47. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 10th October, approves of the appointment of Mr. Dorábji Edalji Gimi as Acting Educational Inspector, N. D., during Mr. Giless' absence in Sind.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

The Reay Market in Poona.

48. In referring to the attempts of the Secretary and the Health Officer of the Poona Municipality to get the vegetable sellers and other dealers in the old Mandai Bazár at Poona to sell their things in the new Reay Market, the *Gadári* (30), in its issue of the 9th October, says that the officers in question threatened female vegetable sellers with whips and were in their turn told that they would be treated similarly; and after stating that the municipal tax proposed to be levied on the shopkeepers in the Reay Market is such as to leave very little profit to the poor dealers for their maintenance, requests the Government to pay attention to the matter and to save poor people from the im-

pending heavy tax. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (51) of the 10th and the *Kesari* (41) of the 12th October disapprove of the steps taken by the officers of the Municipality in removing the shops in Mandai to the new market, and recommend that mild measures should be taken in the matter and that the rent of the new stalls should be moderate.]

The Reay Market and the Municipal officers in Poona.

49. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 10th October, says:—An unpleasant altercation is going on between the market people and the Municipal authorities. The *Reay Market*, since it was opened on Tuesday last, has not been half so full as it was on the opening day. The poor vendors of vegetables do not at all like to go to the new market, especially as they will have to pay a small rent for a seat there. Our Municipal authorities, it is said, tried a little physical force and did not at all come with flying colours out of the tough encounter. The market women proved more than a match for them. We now learn that the Municipality will have recourse to certain sections of the municipal Act which give them power to declare where a market shall not be held. Why was this course not followed earlier in the day? But let us ask, is everything they have done legal; for otherwise the sections of the Act will not help them.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Caution to Native newspapers as regards their publications concerning Native princes.

50. With reference to the complaint made by the *Indu Prakásh* (10) against His Highness Bálásáheb Holkar and reported in paragraph 51 of the Weekly Report No. 41 of 1886, the *Mahárashtra Mitra* (44), in its issue of the 7th October, observes:—His Highness Bálásáheb has not yet attained to the maturity of an elderly person, his territory is extensive and he is exposed to danger on all sides. Native papers should therefore be very cautious in publishing rumours or unauthenticated information against him, or else there is fear of His Highness's coming into a scrape through the instrumentality of Political Officers, as was the case with Malhár Ráo Gaikwád, A'pásáheb Jamkhendikar, Bábásáheb Nargundkar, &c. His Highness Bálásáheb's doings are less censurable than those of Sir Lepel Griffin, as the resolutions of Government regarding the Native States under the latter are such as we dare not pronounce to be legal or such as will meet with approval from all.

Government interference unnecessary in the internal administration of Hyderabad.

51. Referring to the unpleasant relations between His Highness the Nizám and Nawáb Sálar Jung and the ensuing visit of the Viceroy to Hyderabad, the *Indu Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 11th October, says:—The path of duty for the British Government is clear. Solemn treaties have bound the Government to respect the independence of the Nizám and most Viceroys from the commencement of the British power in India have adopted the policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the State. With the exception of a solitary instance in 1804, the British Government have uniformly abstained from dictating to the Nizám as to who should be his minister. The circumstances of Meer Alum's nomination were altogether unique and can scarcely supply a precedent for future guidance. In 1861 and 1867 the British Government indeed strongly supported Sir Sálar Jung against the displeasure of His Highness Alzool Dowalah, but even then their interference in his favour did not exceed the limits of advice and suggestion. But neither the fear of the predominance of a rival power which operated in 1804, nor a sense of important services which weighed with the Government in 1861 and 1867, has any existence in the present case, and the Government can have no difficulty in following the precedents hallowed by the names of Bentick and Metcalfe and followed even by the imperious Dalhousie. Lord Dufferin is too far-sighted a statesman to lend the weight of his authority to support a minister whose maintenance in office may mean the perpetuation of a deadlock in Government. We in conclusion ask the Viceroy to examine the whole matter with care and caution and to remember that as the responsibility of the administration rests with the Nizám, he should be left free to select any man he likes for his minister, provided he has ability, and to dispense with the services of any one with whom he cannot be on terms of official cordiality.

52. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 11th October, disapproves of the plan of the incurring of large expenditure by the Nizám on the reception of, and hospitality to, Lord Dufferin during his ensuing visit to Hyderabad, and says that it is the duty of the Supreme Government to prevent such useless expenditure by tributary princes and that, if the Nizám's Government is determined upon spending a large sum in honour of Lord Dufferin, it should rather establish an Industrial School in its capital and call it after Lord Dufferin. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 13th October, takes the same view of the reception to be given by His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda to Lord Dufferin on his approaching visit to that city, and advises the Mahárája to spend only about Rs. 30,000 on the Viceroy's reception, devoting the remainder out of the three lákhs of rupees said to be set apart for the purpose, to the foundation of a technical institution to be styled after Lord Dufferin, or to providing facilities to his subjects residing far away from Baroda to come to that city to receive high education or to a Girls' School for imparting high education. The *Jáme* hopes that Lord Dufferin will recommend Native princes and nobles to desist from wasting large sums of money on such receptions and will encourage them to utilize the money for works of public utility. Lord Dufferin will thereby lay India under deep obligation. A correspondent, writing to the same paper in its issue of the 11th October, advises the Mahárája to take this opportunity to introduce gas-light into Baroda. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 13th October, also recommends the Gáikwád to lay the foundation of some work of public utility in commemoration of the Viceroy's visit instead of wasting a large sum of money on festivities.]

Disapproval of a grand and expensive reception to Lord Dufferin by the Nizám of Hyderabad and the Gáikwád of Baroda.

53. The *Karnátak Mitrá* (40), in its issue of the 7th October, writes:—
Between the limits of Belgaum in British territory and Sháhápur in the Native State of Sángli there is a hedge of bamboo and other trees. This hedge near the village of Hassur in British territory having grown so as to cover some portion of the road leading from Sháhápur to that village, some people from the latter village were trimming it under the orders of the Belgaum Mámlatdár when some sepoys from Sháhápur seized and kept them in custody for two or three days. The people of Hassur allege that the hedge is situated in the limits of their village, while the people of Sháhápur claim it to be theirs. Whatever be the truth, it is certainly strange that people of Sháhápur should come within the limits of Belgaum and make arrests there. *Zulum* does not appear to have ceased in the territory of Tatyá Sáheb Sánglikar, nor does it appear that proper notice of such occurrences is taken by British Government. The people of Hassur concerned in this affair being poor, it is desirable that the District Magistrate of Belgaum should have the Sháhápur people prosecuted and punished. The officers of Sháhápur have many a time used force to people in British territory, but no notice has been taken thereof. It remains to be seen whether there is any courageous officer under the anarchical and pussilanimous British Government.

A boundary dispute and forcible arrests by officers of the Sángli State.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
23rd October 1886.

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(For the week ending 16th October 1886.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16TH OCTOBER 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Building-sites in Berár.

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 9th October, says:—In a Book Circular—No. VII. of 1885—the Resident published certain rules framed, it is stated, under the authority of the Government of India. According to rule I. the occupancy right in building-sites in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts belongs to the State. In rule VI. it is laid down that "owners of existing houses may purchase the occupancy right in the building-sites upon which the said houses stand." It will be seen that Government intend to make a law not only prospective in its operations but retrospective, and retrospective in a degree unprecedented in the annals of any civilized Government. The effect of rule VI., if it is carried out, will be a wholesale confiscation. Every house-owner, except in the exceedingly few instances where sites have been taken on rent from municipalities—is according to the view of Government liable to be evicted, unless he either pays to Government rent for occupancy or purchases occupancy right. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that Government are capable of being wilfully unjust. We are inclined to think that rule VI. was framed under a misapprehension of facts and without any calculation of its effects. We are not sure that when that rule was framed it entered for a moment into the mind of the framer that it would be a retrospective law of the most dangerous kind. It must be remembered that Berár is not an uninhabited province or a province only recently inhabited. There are houses in existence which were built hundreds of years ago. A very large proportion of the houses in the chief towns have been existing for more than a generation. They were built under the eye of the ruling power and its representatives. The first question is what ground have the Government of India or the Nizám's Government for saying that *each* and *every* building-site belongs to the State. What is their authority for saying so? But even assuming for the sake of argument that originally the proprietary right belonged to the State, it would appear to every man of common sense that it is monstrous to put forward that claim now. It was never put forward before; and it has lapsed now. Not only that, but Government are barred from putting it forward. Neither by law, nor by equity, can they do so. They have allowed people for generations to take up building-sites as if they were *res nullius;* they have allowed them to spend their money in improving and adorning those sites; they have allowed them to sell, mortgage and otherwise alienate them, as though they were full

owners. What makes things worse for Government is that in many cases they have expressly given sites to the present occupants or their predecessors in title in exchange for other sites occupied by them. Government have in numerous instances recognised the rights of the occupants. They have themselves given them compensation at times. Through their Registration offices they have permitted them to dispose of the sites. Through their courts of law they have recognised their rights to do so. In many instances they have, through their responsible officers, induced people to take up sites and build on them. Let Government take all these facts into consideratiom and then see whether it is possible for them to press their claims. Let them reflect for a moment and pause before they do a thing which will raise a universal cry of discontent.

Titles for the Native officers in Berár.

2. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 11th October, says that "Mr." is never prefixed to the names of Native high officials in the *Berár Government Gazette*, though it is never omitted in the case of Europeans, and suggests that the Berár Government should fix, once for all, the titles to be prefixed to the names of Native officers as the Bombay Government has done.

Necessity for a Dispensary at Budnera in Berár.

3. A correspondent writing from Budnera to the *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 9th October, draws the attention of the Berár authorities to the necessity of opening a Dispensary at Budnera on the ground of the town being populous and suffering much hardship for its want.

Criticism of the appointment of Mr. G. Subráv Náyadu as Third Class Tahsildár in Berár.

4. The same newspaper disapproves of the proposal for the appointment of Mr. G. Subráv Náyadu, Clerk of the Court to the First Assistant Resident, as Third Class Tahsildár on Rs. 175 per mensem in place of Mr. Giraráv Rámchandra to be promoted to Second Class, and says that though Mr. Náyadu is clever and promising, yet his appointment as Third Class Tahsildár, in supersession of men who are already Fourth Class Tahsildárs, are drawing higher salaries and are senior in service, will discourage men from passing the Higher and the Lower Standard Examinations, and that it is unbecoming to the British Government.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
23rd October 1886.

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INDIA OFFICE
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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 23rd October 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Weekly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgá Dipika	Do.	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputrá	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chhatrapati	Do.	Do.	100
*23	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
24	„ Dakshin Mitrá	Do.	Do.	200
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*28	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
*32	„ Gova Punch	Mapua	Monthly	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	285
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
37	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitrá[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,700
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Mahárásahtrá Mitrá	Sátára...	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*49	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Monthly	600
58	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
59	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*60	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
*63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	240
65	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*66	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vikshipta	Belgaum	Do.	100
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	475
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
80	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*82	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
84	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
86	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
87	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
88	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*89	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
90	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
91	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
92	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
93	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
94	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
97	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
99	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*100	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
101	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
102	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
103	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
104	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,454
105	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*106	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*107	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
108	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
109	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
110	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
111	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*112	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200
113	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Do.	400
114	„ Praja Mitrá	Surat	Do.	950

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
115	The Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,750
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
117	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
119	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
120	„ Sauráshtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*124	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Ahmedabad	Do.	100
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
128	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
129	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*130	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
132	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
134	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*135	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
136	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
137	„ Karnátak Hitechchhu	Belgaum	Do.	150
138	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
139	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
*145	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*146	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
147	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Number of Certificate.	Name of Applicant.	Address.	Number of Certificate.
	CANADA.—continued.		

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Intentions of Lord Dufferin in appointing the Civil Service Commission.

1. In an article on the Civil Service Commission, the *Kesari* (41), in its issue of the 19th October, says that from the tenor of the resolution appointing the Commission it seems to be intended to reserve the whole Covenanted Service, with a few exceptions, for Europeans, that Lord Dufferin's career is mainly guided by the policy of Lord Lytton and that His Lordship should well remember that his sugared speeches and resolutions will not deceive the people however cautious he may be in hiding his real motives.

The Civil Service Commission and the draught prescribed by Dr. Dufferin to his patient Indiana.

2. The *Pársi Punch* (111), in its issue of the 17th October, contains a cartoon representing Lord Dufferin as a doctor seated at his desk in his dispensary with a bottle labelled Civil Service Commission before him, while his patient Indiana is standing in a sulky mood behind his chair with her face towards "the old Granny" who shows to her the prescription written by the doctor which is as follows:—For Native India. R. Aqua Official, Tinc. Eurasian, Pot. N. October 1886. The letter-press runs thus:—Poor Indian Patient—With all the syrup he adds his draughts are always nauseous. I fear this dose will disagree with me.

The necessity for the present Public Service Commission and Lord Lytton's Confidential Minute on the subject of the Civil Service.

3. In an article headed "The Indian Civil Service Commission," the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 17th October, says:—The Government of India, if it has at all cared to keep touch with leaders of Native thought, should know by this time that the existing dissatisfaction is owing not to the fact that there is no Parliamentary legislation to secure to them what they want, but to the fact that the omnipotent Anglo-Indian bureaucracy in the country has from selfish motives *persistently thrown every obstacle* in the way of obtaining that which two Parliamentary statutes granted to them upwards of a quarter of a century ago. This is the *gravamen* of their complaint. The promises are *there* written in letters of the deepest black which neither time nor memory can ever efface. *Only they have not been fulfilled as they ought to be.* This fulfilment of solemn pledges affirmed and reaffirmed does not rest with the British Parliament which, we must acknowledge, has nobly rendered to the natives of India their due, so far as legislation is concerned. The rest now depends on the Executive Government at Calcutta and at Westminster. And it is these two despotisms that have combined their force to rob Indians of the rights so honourably ceded to them by the representatives of the British nation, first in 1833 and then in 1853, and again confirmed by the Proclamation of 1858. For instance, take this very question of the Indian Competitive Civil Service. Full six years after the introduction of that service, when its practical working was fairly tested, it was thought necessary, with a view to do justice to Indian candidates, to appoint a small committee from among the members of the Council of India to collect evidence and ascertain how far the complaint that the rules and regulations framed practically shut out Natives from admission to that service was well grounded. That committee was composed of Sir J. P. Willoughby, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Macnaughten, and Sir Erskine Perry. They made their report in the following terms on 20th January 1860. "We are, in the first place, unanimously of opinion *that it is not only just but expedient that the natives of India shall be employed in the administration of India to as large an extent as possible*, consistently with the maintenance of British supremacy and have considered whether any increased facilities can be given in this direction." Now it may be asked whether any good can come out of the Commission just appointed? At the best it can only reiterate the recommendation of the India Office Committee of 1860, if the question is investigated in an impartial spirit free from all class interests. We think no further inquiry is needed. The expediency and justice have long, long since been acknowledged. And there are two Parliamentary statutes still extant to

enable our rulers to render Indians their due *if they wish it.* The difficulty is not a want of evidence. That is overwhelming. The obstacle lies with the bureaucracy which *actually governs* the country. It is *the bureaucrats* who withhold the justice which Indians have been clamouring for all the while. This Commission, we repeat, can at the best only repeat the former conclusion, if it has the courage to do so. That the governing classes are intent upon monopolizing all the higher offices of the administration to the almost total exclusion of the children of the soil, is a fact that cannot be gainsaid. The highest mouth-piece of these very classes declared so in a confidential minute which he indited upon the subject. It is a remarkable minute and reads like the confession of a guilty party. It was referred to by an able Bengal delegate during the Congress debate last year, and we think it would not be amiss to quote the text in full. The minute is by Lord Lytton, the very Viceroy who in a public despatch recommended to the Secretary of State that the Indian Civil Service should be practically closed to the natives of India—a recommendation which Lord Cranbrook summarily rejected by remarking that no Parliament would ever entertain it. The contrast between this public despatch and the confidential minute is most striking. It discloses the painful fact that what our rulers conscientiously believe in private to be just and expedient they *dare not say in public.* So much for the *hypocrisy* of Government and the sincerity of their motives. We think that it is most humiliating to the political ethics of our rulers who take for their standard in the art of Government that scriptural motto of righteousness exalting a nation. Lord Lytton stated in that confidential minute:—"The Act of Parliament is so undefined and indefinite obligations on the part of the Government of India towards its Native subjects are so obviously dangerous that *no sooner was the Act passed than the Government began to devise means for practically evading the fulfilment of it.*" This is the first charge of which Lord Lytton from his own mouth convicts the Government of India. But to proceed. "Under the terms of the Act, which are studied and laid to heart by that increasing class of educated Natives whose development the Government encourages, without being able to satisfy the aspiration of its existing members, every such Native, if once admitted to Government employment in posts previously reserved to the Covenanted Service, is entitled to expect and claim appointment in the fair course of promotion to the highest posts in that service. *We all know that these claims and expectations never can, or will be fulfilled.*" Let the reader mark the significance of this remark. "*We have had to choose between prohibiting them and cheating them and we have chosen the least straightforward course.*" What a declaration from a Viceroy! Here we have it in black and white from Her Majesty's chief representative for a time in India that the British rulers of India have not been straightforward in their dealings and promises to the Indians! This is the testimony borne to the political morality of our rulers by one who once filled the highest office. But to proceed. "*The application to Natives of the competitive examination system as conducted in England and the recent reduction in the age at which candidates can compete, are all so many deliberate and transparent subterfuges for stultifying the Act, and reducing it to a dead letter.*" Precisely so. The Indians have expressed the same view in Parliamentary language, but it was reserved for an English Viceroy of India to characterize the procedure in such bluff but perfectly candid terms. What a Daniel indeed come to judge! And yet the present Government of India would put into motion the costly machinery of a Commission, largely consisting of Civilians, with this important declaration pigeon-holed in their own secret bureau! Of what use is this Commission when in spite of it it may never be the intention of the British rulers in India to render Indians that justice of which they so magniloquently *talk* only. Of what use, we honestly appeal to Lord Dufferin to say, when here is indelibly recorded this further declaration as to the policy *habitually* followed by the Government of India in its relations with the natives of India. "Since I am writing confidentially," says Lord Lytton, "*I do not hesitate to say that both the Governments of England and India appear to me, up to the present moment, unable to answer satisfactorily the charge of having taken every means in their power of breaking to the heart the words of promise they had uttered to the ear.*" We ask the impartial reader to

ponder over Lord Lytton's confidential minute while we reserve our further observations on this subject, so vital to the political and material advancement of this country.

Lord Lytton's confidential minute on the policy of the Government of India and the necessity for officially contradicting it.

4. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 19th October, quotes the paragraphs published by the *Indian Spectator* from the confidential minute of Lord Lytton on the policy of the Indian Government and remarks that the Native public will read them with great pain. The Natives, says the *Samáchár*, have a good many complaints to make against the British Government, but they never dreamt of such policy on the part of the latter. For the preservation of the honour and confidence reposed in Government by the people, nay, for the prestige of the British Indian Empire, it is to be hoped that such policy will not be followed. The disclosures now made greatly tarnish the good name of the British Government, and they should be officially contradicted. Otherwise, they will have a very bad effect on the people and will mar the good feelings existing between the rulers and the ruled.

Comments on the Resolution of the Government of India appointing the Civil Service Commission.

5. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 17th October, says:—The full text of the Resolution appointing the Civil Service Commission is now before us and we are sorry to find that it upsets completely all our expectations based upon the telegraphic summary about the good resulting from the nomination of such a commission. When we examine the contents of the Resolution now before us, we regret, we must say, that if not materially modified, the inquiry will do more harm than good to the cause which the Government of India here and in England wishes to protect and if possible to further. Such has been our impression about the Resolution, and we have little hesitation in saying that the same will be the impression of those who care to read the full text of the resolution. It is by this time too well known that the Marquis of Ripon made a very successful attack on the present system of recruiting the Civil Service, and in doing so he most conclusively showed that the system was as harmful to native as it was dangerous to English interests. This valuable minute raised a formidable storm against the system at present in vogue and the English nation took up the question, irrespective of the two races that constitute the service. The agitation thus begun was naturally supported in this country, and should it have been allowed to continue, the question would very naturally have been examined and disposed of without the least reference to racial distinctions. But it has pleased the Government of Lord Dufferin—we do not know if the idea is original or inspired—to divide the question by excluding from the subjects to be referred to the Commission all questions connected with the conditions on which English candidates are admitted to the Indian Civil Service Examinations. Had this been done simply for the purpose of facilitating the inquiry there could have been no objection to dividing the subject in this way. But this idea of exclusion, when taken up with the rest of the Resolution at once brings back to our mind the scheme of constituting a close Native Civil Service put forth by Lord Lytton. So far as the constitution of the commission is concerned there is little to be desired; but it may be fairly asked why there should be a representative of the non-official European community. According to the statutory definition of the term "Native," Europeans are not included therein. The third paragraph of the Resolution deals with what the enquiry is to embrace, and we regret to find that inside the gold lining of the first sentence there is really nothing substantial. The most important departments of State for the purpose of the present inquiry have been kept out of the pale. But this is not all. The power actually given to the commission is also much more limited than what it appears to be. In plain language, the Government of India evidently seeks only a ratification of Lord Lytton's proposals. Such a ratification made by a commission of representative gentlemen, European and Native, official and non-official, will be a gag placed in the mouths of the Natives. Let us not be supposed to say that we shall not be gainers, if natives are made assistant judges and assistants in

most of the executive and judicial departments. We shall be gainers by all means. But our losses will be greater than our gains. At present we hold at least in theory a position of equality with our European fellow-subjects, and when once the seal of the decision of this commission is placed upon our case, it will at least be a generation or two before the question of the eligibility of natives for superior grades of the public service can be re-opened. We cannot here too strongly urge upon the notice of the public bodies the necessity for exercising greatest discretion in suggesting names of representative gentlemen. If they cannot suggest names of individuals whose representative character is unquestioned, let them not suggest any, but let them not suggest the names of milk and water gentlemen, of compromisers or of gentlemen under the thumb of others. The interests at stake seem to be too large. Paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Resolution deal with two very important questions, or to speak more accurately, the two questions in the controversy. It is necessary that we should try to place the strongest evidence on these points before the commission. But at the same time we must say we fail to understand how these questions can be looked upon as not proved. The Government of Lord Ripon fought out this question, and so far as we know, its arguments have remained unanswered. It appears as if the Government of Lord Dufferin is determined to take up the administration of this country from where Lord Lytton left it. It did so in its financial policy, did so in its foreign policy, and above all it means to do so in its administrative policy. Let the public take a note of this; let our associations and our newspapers be aware of this; let the good people of England know this, and we are sure it will be impossible to revive Lyttonsháhi (Lytton Imperialism). The ninth paragraph is of a piece with the rest of the Resolution. It embodies views which existed in India fifty years ago, and refers to opinions which have ceased to carry weight with us.

The number of Native Representatives on the Civil Service Commission.

6. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 18th October, says:—In the first place it will be essential to have both Native officials and non-officials on the Commission. The former have that knowledge and experience of administrative work and routine which is not possessed by the latter, who, on the other hand, will be able to bring to the Commission that knowledge of general principles and independence of mind, which are useful in all inquiries of this character. In the second place, the European community throughout India has the same interests, is the same in feeling and thought, while that cannot be said of the Natives. The Bengalee may have to urge considerations with which the native of Western India may not be acqainted. The Mahomedans may have to present to the Commission a point of view in the interest of their community which is not likely to suggest itself to either the Hindu or the Pársi. These are considerations which render it necessary that there ought to be larger representation allowed to the Natives than to any other community or interest, and we may be allowed to express here an earnest hope that Lord Dufferin will not fail to exercise the power which he has taken care to reserve to himself. Or else, the Commission will fail to inspire any confidence, and its deliberations and recommendations will be regarded by the public as those of a practically official body. Enquiries in which officials in India bear the main share fail somehow to inspire much confidence, and we still think it would have been more for the interests of the people of India to have entrusted the task set to the Civil Service Commission to a body of English statesmen. This, however, is not to be, and we must make the best of what we have got. In making these remarks we do not wish to prejudge the Civil Service Commission. It will be judged by its results, but for the present we may say Lord Dufferin has earned our thanks by having re-opened a question which we thought had no chance of being re-opened.

7. The *Indian Spectator* (1) in its issue of the 17th October, says:—The number of Native members to be nominated is only four in a body of fourteen! Add to this inequality in numbers the fact that ten are Europeans and most of them possessed not only of official position and status and thus carrying much influence with them, but also commanding that knowledge and experience of technical details in which the natives must be at a disadvantage, and the feebleness of the representation of the native interests on the commission

becomes apparent. Again, while the handful of non-official Europeans and Eurasians are represented by two members, the two hundred millions of the Native population have only four. Surely, it is not extravagant to ask that each broad section of the native community in each Presidency should have one deputy at least—there ought in fact to be two, an official and a non-official member from each section, on the commission. It is therefore to be hoped that this grave inequality will be remedied by the Viceroy exercising the power he has doubtless intentionally reserved to himself in that behalf. The selection of the members too is a matter of equal importance, and will, to a great extent, minimise or aggravate the inequality in members according as the men chosen are able, well-informed, independent and possessing the confidence of the community or the reverse. Fortunately for us Mr. Dádábhái Navroji, who has mastered the whole subject so thoroughly, is returning, and he may be taken to represent all the sections of the local community. Then there is among the Hindus Mr. Krishnáji Lakshman Nulkar who joins official experience to the other requisites in a remarkable degree. The Mahomedans would well be represented by the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin. The Honourable Mr. Ránade's engagement on the Finance Committee may perhaps come in the way of his nomination to this task. Another official we may name is Mr. Jehángirsháh Erachsháh Kohiyár, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat, who, though comparatively young and not much known to the outside public, will, we believe, be a fit representative of native official interests and will also bring to the performance of the task a very clear head and much knowledge of details so essential to its satisfactory performance. [The *Native Opinion* (11) and the *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 17th and the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 21st October also wish for an increase in the number of native members of the Civil Service Commission. The *Gujaráti* (97), in its issue of the 17th October, suggests the names of Messrs. Dádábhái Navroji, Telang, Badrudin Tyebji, Phirojsháh M. Mehta, Mandlik, Javerilál Umyáshankar Yájnik and Krishnáji Lakshman Nulkar as representatives of the Bombay Presidency on the Civil Service Commission. To these the *Samsher Báhádhur* (116) of the 22nd October adds the name of Kázi Sháhbudin, while the *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the 17th October suggests those of Messrs. Dádábhái Navroji, Mahádev Govind Ránade, Badrudin, Telang and Phirojsháh M. Mehta.]

8. The *Kárbhári* (39), in its issue of the 18th October, suggests the names of the following persons for seats on the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Phirozsháh Mehta and Ráv Bahádur Nulkar from Bombay, Ráv Bahádur Raghunáthráv or Rája Sir T. Mádhavráv from Madras, Mr. Mujumdár, editor of the *Tribune* from Lahore and Mr. Narendranáthsen Surendranáth Bánarji from Bengal.

Comments on the article of the London *Times* in connection with the Civil Service Commission.

9. In referring to the article in the London *Times* on the subject of the employment of the natives of India in the Civil Service, the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 18th October, observes:—For many decades past India has been politically in a state of extreme dependence and has been consequently suffering in all respects. By the Proclamation published when Native administrations in India were supplanted by British rule, by the promises made from time to time and by a particular kind of behaviour, we natives of India were led to hope that under the British we should be free from our ignorance and should get administrative posts according as we might qualify ourselves for them, and that thereby our nation would advance in material prosperity. Our hope regarding the spread of education has been realised; but there are signs indicative of disappointment in the hope regarding our employment in administrative posts. Nothing that we know of has been done hitherto by the Native Civil Servants to induce the rulers to depart so far from the policy laid down by the eminent English statesmen who established British rule in this country. The proposed departure appears to have been considered necessary mainly on account of the fear of encroachment on the liberty of Englishmen by Natives whose attention has been of late drawn to the administration of their native country and who are demanding some share therein. If this be the real

motive, English civilisation does not appear to have improved the English people morally as it has done materially, and such a civilisation is, in our opinion, no civilisation at all. The suspicion that was raised in our mind by the refusal to admit us into the Volunteer Corps has been confirmed by the proposal to exclude us from the Civil Service of India. Certainly it is strange enough that such a proposal should be made in England while, being qualified by our English education to take a share in the administration of our own country, we in India are complaining of the reduction in the limit of age for the Civil Service Examination and are crying out for its extension and for the holding of the examination in India, and while the Governor-General is appointing a Civil Service Commission. All this is mysterious. No doubt the suggestion of the *Times* is such as the Government, with its supreme power, can easily carry out; but the out-come of such action will be disastrous. The people will openly say that the liberal and righteous promises made in 1858 by Government, either in writing or verbally, are all shams; the present distrust between the rulers and the ruled will increase, and when raised to the highest pitch, it will, without fail, bring about a serious evil which need not be described in plain terms. But we can say from conviction that it will affect both the parties. We, therefore, respectfully inform the Government that Clive, Hastings, Cornwallis and others who founded British rule in India, long ago laid down as the result of personal experience the policy according to which the administration of India should be conducted, and that no new decision on the subject is called for. However well-read the editor of the *Times* may be, he cannot come up to the men above referred to. They have all along maintained that if England wishes to keep India under her rule, she can do it rather by wisdom and judgment than by force. The powerful Mahomedan rulers of India were also ultimately compelled to reconcile their Hindu subjects. The British Government has had full experience of the consequences of force and discontent. We need not remind it of them in plain words. The policy it has hitherto followed is based upon the principle of reconciliation between the English and the Natives of India. The same should be continued, nay, with greater adherence as time may require. It, therefore, becomes the Government that it should admit our people into the Civil Service in large numbers and should carry on the administration of our country in conformity with the method in use therein.

The Eurasians and the Indo-Europeans and their claims for admission to the public service as natives of India.

10. The *Arunodayá* (16), in its issue of the 17th October, examines section by section, the memorial addressed by the Eurasians and Indo-Europeans to the Government of India on the subject of their employment in the public service, and comes to the conclusion that they are not natives and that therefore they should be excluded from the operation of the rules regarding the employment of natives.

An address of welcome to Lord Dufferin, mentioning the wants and wishes of the people of India.

11. In the *Nyáya Darshak* (110) of the 18th October is published an address to His Excellency Lord Dufferin drafted by the editor, in which he says that it is the misfortune of India that the expectations formed of His Lordship on his arrival in the country, *viz.*, that the License Tax would be abolished, that the natives would receive their due rights, and that His Lordship would follow in the footsteps of the illustrious Lord Ripon, have not been hitherto realized, but that on the contrary the sufferings of the people have increased. The editor then requests Lord Dufferin to improve the constitution of Indian Legislative Councils by allowing the people to return their own representatives on them, to permit principal towns to elect their own municipal presidents, to prevent the increase in school and college fees, to exempt *stridhans*, dowry and sale-proceeds of houses from the operation of the Income-tax, to grant more privileges to the people, to prevent race prejudices, to reserve certain posts hitherto held by natives for the natives, to encourage indigenous arts and industries, to prevent a deficit in the treasury and in short to raise the country from its present fallen condition, and winds up with the prayer that Lord Dufferin's remaining period of office be crowned with success.

12. In writing on the resolution of the Government of India on Mr. Malabári's "Notes," the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 17th October, says:—We cannot conclude without expressing our thanks to Government for the regard they have practically shown to the principles which govern their conduct in such cases and the promptness with which they have tried to remove all misunderstanding on the subject. We also trust that the lesson of this as well as the previous controversies on social subjects will not be lost on our reformers. [The Gujaráti papers of this week also approve of the resolution and call upon the Hindus to bestir themselves in the cause of reform.]

Resolution of the Government of India on infant marriages and enforced widowhood among the Hindus.

13. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 17th October, says:—The resolution of the Government of India is no mean triumph for Hindu reformers. It encourages discussion and warmly approves of every effort at self-improvement. Unfortunately it makes too much of general principles and confines itself practically to those matters brought immediately to its notice. This was perhaps inevitable. The reformers will have to educate Government still further. But it must be acknowledged in the meantime that as an abstract entity the Government has acted fairly enough according to its lights. It has admitted the evils, and is prepared, on suitable representation, to deal with the more glaring anomalies and iniquities of our present degenerate system. That is not too little to begin with; it rests with leaders of the community to get more in time. As to myself (*i.e.*, Mr. Malabári) personally, I am made for disappointments. Nothing satisfies me fully and for ever and so I prefer to view this resolution of the Government of India as a fresh disappointment, especially as I know that it will please the opponents of progress better. But through and near beyond this disappointment I see Hope smiling on every earnest effort.

14. While writing on the Government of India's resolution on social reforms amongst the Hindus, the *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 16th October, desires that the Government of India should extend the Act under which literary and charitable societies can be registered to Social Reform Societies in order to give the latter a legal status.

Registration of Social Reform Societies recommended.

15. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 17th October, says:—It is not satisfactory to know that the Government of India, without waiting for the recommendation of the Finance Committee on the subject, has notified to all departments that in future travelling allowances will be reduced to one-half the present scale. Not that there is no room for retrenchment in this item of the public expenditure or that a suggestion from the Finance Committee in that direction is necessary, but a summary and indiscriminate order of reduction like this cannot work fairly. The higher officers draw "double first class" rates by railway and steamer and a corresponding mileage by ordinary road. In the case of these the reduction is right and is a confession not that the future rates will be very low, but that those hitherto drawn have been very high; but the allowances drawn by men in some of the lower grades cannot afford such a margin. Even under the present rates, some of these find it hard to make the allowance cover the cost of the travelling they must go through, and with them the new order will in reality act as a deduction from their salaries, though not under that name. Then, again, there are offices to which permanent travelling and tentage allowances are attached and drawn along with monthly salaries all the year round, independent of the amount of the travelling gone through by their incumbents. Since this arrangement was first sanctioned, the circumstances of the country, the means of communication and the requirements of the public administration have undergone great changes, and it is a question whether in the case of some of these offices at least the allowances ought not to be stopped altogether and in others superseded by payment of actual charges. In respect to both the points there seems ground for enquiry and room for retrenchment; but it is hardly likely that any will be made if the whole question is to be settled by such a summary order as the one alleged to have been issued.

Observations on the alleged resolution of the Government of India regarding travelling allowances.

16. In noticing the telegraphic news received by the *Times of India* about the re-organisation of the Native Army, the *Pandit* (143) in its issue of the 22nd October observes:—A few years ago Colonel Chapman read an essay on the subject of introducing Reserves for the native army, and we expressed our full concurrence in that gallant officer's views, but very few of his suggestions have been adopted in the orders now issued. The abolition of the invalid pension after 15 years' service may make the military service unpopular, but if in lieu thereof Government are prepared to grant the ordinary pension on completion of 21 years' service, and also the superior rate of pension after 32 years' service, the change will not be so distasteful. It is to be hoped that Government will reconsider the matter and make the necessary alterations whenever they may think fit to do so.

Re-organisation of the Native Army and suggestions in connection therewith.

17. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 17th October, says:—From the way in which the Magistrates in the Punjáb and the North-West Provinces deal year after year with this eternal cow question, it would seem as if their one object in connection with this matter was to inflame the Hindu and the Mahomedan community against each other. We do not mean to say that the Magistrates "cherish" any such mad design; but judging by their proceedings one might be naturally led to suppose that they had some such object in view. All enlightened and unprejudiced Mahomedans admit that they are not bound by their religion to sacrifice the *cow* on the *Bakri-Id* day. They say that the goat would do as well. The Hindus look upon the cow as a veritable goddess. They actually do *Poojáh* (worship) to that animal. Killing a cow is one of the five *Mahápátakas* or great sins, for which a Hindu has to undergo severe penances. It is the duty of a Hindu to see that the cow is not killed. Again beef is an utter abomination to a Hindu—the very sight of it would be enough to make him throw up his food. Why should then our Mahomedan countrymen in Northern India insist on killing cows under the Hindus' very nose, when they are neither bound by their religion to sacrifice that particular animal on the *Bakri-Id* day nor to make the sacrifice on any particular spot? The Mahomedans have no reason to hate the Hindus, and the Hindus also have no reason to hate the Mahomedans. Enlightened Mahomedans are as anxious to mix and make common cause with the Hindus as enlightened Hindus are to mix and make common cause with the Mahomedans. But this most hopeful state of things is every year disturbed by the Hindus and Mahomedans quarrelling, rioting, wounding and sometimes killing one another in different parts of the country over this cow question. We believe it is mainly the ignorance of some of our executive officers regarding the feelings of the people which has hitherto prevented a satisfactory solution of this cow-killing problem. In fact their interference it is which, we believe, has widened the gulf between the two communities on this question. We wonder why Magistrates do not see the wisdom of proceeding in the matter in the spirit of the rules laid down by Major Edwardes. To prevent riots in the future those rules should be literally followed not only in the Punjáb but also in the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

Cow-killing in Northern India and the duty of Magistrates.

18. The *Nyáyadarshak* (110), in its issue of the 18th October, refers to the recent cases of assault and ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans in the Bombay Presidency, complains of the inadequate punishments dealt out by courts of law to such offending Europeans and of the escape scot-free of some, bewails the weakness of Natives in not retaliating such offences, advises them to take the law into their hands when assaulted by Europeans, and suggests that Native Political Associations throughout India should publish at the end of every year a list of such cases of assault and ill-treatment and the punishments awarded to the Europeans concerned in them in every presidency, that they should supply all the members of both the Houses of Parliament with copies of it and that they should send delegates from India to bring the complaint before Parliament. It adds that such a measure is necessary now, when some Europeans excite antagonistic feelings against Natives and when the authorities in India encourage, as it were, such conduct instead of striking a severe blow at it.

Ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans and a suggestion for stopping it.

19. The *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 17th October, says :—

Comments on the decision of the Poona Assault Case by the Cantonment Magistrate.

The Poona Whipping Case is over and Captain Hughes has been fined Rs. 25 for the assault he committed on two Pársi gentlemen. A fine and that a light one is no punishment to an Anglo-Indian; but the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona deemed it sufficient, because the complainants refused to accept apology and intended to move the civil and military authorities in the case after he had decided it. They were thus, the Magistrate says, as much interested in the result as the defendant; but he seems to forget that while the consequences of that decision were only personal to the defendant, the aggrieved could have no personal motives, and it is fair to infer that they were actuated by a laudable and public-spirited desire as far as they could to prevent a repetition of similar offences and the fact of their frank avowal of the intention ought not to have prejudiced their object in his eyes but that it did so prejudice him is evident from the way in which he mixes up Mr. Kábráji's letter to the *Bombay Gazette* on another assault committed by another European, and he evidently fails to realise that when a man in the position of Captain Hughes could so easily forget himself and without provocation assault respectable Natives, what must be his conduct to the poor and still more what the conduct of the lower orders of Europeans towards Natives, high or low? To let off such men with an apology is surely a mere mockery of a form which need not be gone through; and it therefore behoves the higher civil and military authorities to take proper notice of such behaviour and we hope they will do it. They ought to remember that it is such occurrences that mar the feelings of love and respect in the subjects towards the ruling race and fully justify the shrewd observation of foreigners that "the pettiest European subordinates treat the Natives as if they were not men," and that it is a grave scandal to deal leniently with the cowardly spirit which dictates such conduct towards the helpless subject race. It ought therefore to be rigorously dealt with by the higher authorities in every instance in which it shows itself, otherwise it can never be checked, much less put down.

20. The *Rást Goftár* (115), in its issue of the 17th October, says that the Jasan (public thanks-giving) ceremony recently performed by the Pársis of Umbargaon, Nárgol and other villages of the Thána District in honour of Lord Reay is an uncommon event, that it is a proof of His Excellency's success as Governor of this presidency and of the loyalty of the Pársi community, that the important lesson to be derived from it is the amount of hardship suffered by the people through the severity of the Forest and A'bkári Acts, that this outburst of thanks on the part of the Pársis was voluntary and sincere, that they desire more concessions as regards ábkári and forests, that they wish that the system of ábkári farming should be abandoned, and the heavy tax on liquor and toddy reduced.

The moral to be derived from the public thanks-giving ceremony performed by the Pársis of Umbargaon, Nárgol and other villages of the Thána District in honour of Lord Reay for redress of two ábkári grievances.

21. In a news-letter from Bulsár, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 19th October says that the movement to abstain from the use of liquor has now been joined by the Dhoriás and Kolis residing in about 32 villages of the Párdi Táluka. After giving the names of these villages it adds that about 125 Khastri gentlemen residing in Bulsár have also resolved to give up the use of dear liquor, and it is said that the oil-makers, rice-beaters, fishermen and other classes in Bulsár are going to follow a similar course. The same paper of the 18th October states in a news-letter from Dharampor that out of 360 villages subject to the Dharampor State the people of from 100 to 150 villages have of their own accord resolved to abstain from the use of liquor and toddy, that other villages are imitating their example, that it is expected that the consumption of liquor will greatly diminish after the Diváli holidays, and that a speedy reduction in the present price of liquor will perhaps induce them to abandon their resolution. [One P. M. Khergaumwálla, writing from Khergaum to the *Rást Goftár* (115) in its issue of the 17th October, observes that it is said that the Káli Paraj

Movement to abstain from the use of liquor and toddy spreading in Gujarát and the consequent loss of revenue from ábkári.

tribe is about to give up the use of its favourite drink toddy in the same way as liquor, owing to the Government not allowing them to tap date trees. He adds that there is no educated Native concerned in the movement, as supposed in some quarters. The *Yajdán Parast* (133), in its issue of the 17th October, says that the poor openly complain of the Government plundering the people with a view to replenish their treasury. The people, remarks the paper, say that the A'bkári Department is bent upon sucking the blood of the people, that the Government give it every aid in the work, and that it would be better to take away at once as much flesh and blood from the poor as may be necessary instead of thus cruelly reducing them to misery little by little. The resolution adopted by the people of the Pen and Panvel Tálukás to abstain from drinking liquor causes a loss of about Rs. 300 per day to the local ábkári farmer. The Maktedár in the Dharampor and Bulsár Tálukás must also be a loser for the same reason. Will not these losses affect the ábkári revenue? Really this is very pitiful and it is desirable that the Government should do the needful in the matter.]

Complaint about the heavy assessment of the income-tax at Násik.

22. The *Násik Vritt* (46), in its issue of the 16th October, complains of heavy assessment of the income-tax at Násik and disapproves of the arrangements under which the Huzúr Deputy Collector has power to hear appeals against his own assessments of the tax.

The Kánara Vanaduhkh Nivárani Sabha and Government officers.

23. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 17th October, refers to a rumour to the effect that Colonel Peyton, the Conservator of Forests, Southern Division, has in his report to Government on the working of the Kánara Vanaduhkh Nivárani Sabha written against Mr. Rámchandra Náráyan Karkaré deputed by the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha to enquire into the forest grievances in Kánara, and asks how Mr. Karkaré, who speaks only the Maráthi language, can influence people speaking Kánarese and whether Colonel Peyton means to convict Mr. Karkaré of high treason and concludes with the remark "Blessed are our English officers and the Government that is guided by their suggestions."

Complaint against the Village Registrars and their Inspector in the Válva Táluka of the Sátára District.

24. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 18th October, refers to the inspection of Mr. Náro Rámchandra Desái, Inspector of Táluka and Village Registers, and says that he must have confined his inspection to the records without enquiring whether the Táluka and Village Registrars take presents from the poor rayats and that, if he has made such enquiries, he is sure to say that the Registrars do not oppress the rayats by taking from them anything more than the amount of Government fee. The paper adds from personal experience that the Village Registrar behaves in any way he likes even though the inspecting Ráo Sáheb be in an adjacent room, that the latter has, as it were, taken a vow not to say a word about his subordinates, and that he is of the same type as they and blames the bad luck of the poor agriculturists.

Adulteration of *ghee* in Bombay and the duty of the police.

25. The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 22nd October, says tha the adulteration of *ghee* sold in Bombay has caused consternation among the Hindus and specially the Márwádis, as stated by one of its correspondents. The Márwádis have, according to the correspondent, "boycotted" Bombay *ghee*, ordered their castemen and Márwádi sweet-meat sellers to abstain from the use of Bombay *ghee*, the breach of the order being attended with excommunication and have begun to import *ghee* from Márwád, which is also examined before being used. According to the statement of the same correspondent, that sort of *ghee* which is dear and considered to be unadulterated was found to be adulterated with fat on an examination by the Chemical Analyser. Moreover, several dealers in *ghee* in Bombay are said to be large purchasers of fat. At any rate, it is the duty of the local police to speedily expose this nefarious practice and to prosecute the guilty parties, instead of waiting for the passing of an Act on the subject, as the public is in consternation. They should also attend to the adulteration of other articles of food.

It is hoped that the attention of the Bombay Government will not fail to be drawn to the matter. In the correspondence which the *Jáme* publishes the correspondent one Harnáráyan Sivdás Sami also requests the Bombay Town Council to do the needful in the matter.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Amendment in the Criminal Procedure Code necessary in respect of the punishing of sexual offences.

26. In an article headed "How we punish sexual offences," the *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 20th October, says:—According to Mahomedan law a woman caught in adultery is liable to be killed with her paramour by her husband. According to the same law a father catching a person in his house in the very act with his daughter may justly hold the trespasser's life forfeited. Under the Hindu law the king is enjoined to "place the adulterer on an iron bed well heated, under which the executioners shall throw logs continually till the sinful wretch be there burned to death," and the punishment enjoined for the adulteress is of a piece with this dreadful penalty. Under the English law the adulteress is not punishable at all, while the adulterer may get 5 years' imprisonment or fine or both. A gallant trespassing in a house in order to carry on an amour with a virgin can at the most, if at all, be punished with one year's imprisonment, or a fine of Rs. 2,000 or with both. His intention to annoy or insult the owner of the house would have to be proved, and if it could not be, he would escape scot-free. Woe unto the man who commits house-trespass in order to steal! Our legislature prescribes a maximum imprisonment for 14 years for this offence, but house-trespass in order to steal the chastity of the daughter of the house, house-trespass in order to steal what we prize dearer than money, is practically not punishable at all. The worst of English penal legislation is that it connives at sexual offences, at offences which used to be punished formerly with the highest penalties known to the law. This is a grievous error and has made the people resort to false complaints of thefts and assaults in order to wreak their revenge on sexual offenders. Why not recognize the fact that in India a sexual offence is a more heinous one than an offence against property, and that in India sexual offences lead to loss of life, to breaches of the peace, to false complaints and to false evidence? How many murders could have been prevented, if sexual offences had been treated as flagitious ones by our legislators! The police take cognisance of the least theft or house-trespass, but they will with the utmost nonchalance refer an injured husband or father to the Magistrate. The Magistrate in his turn will demand court fees and the expenses of witnesses, and dismiss the complaint, if neither is paid. Thus the poorest suffer the most. The poor man's lamb can be easily victimized by the rich. This system of administering justice in the case of sexual offences reflects very little credit on Government. If you can't punish the adulteress, and if you can't punish the violator of the sanctity of a virgin's life, at least make the offence of adultery cognisable by the police *on complaint* to them, and at least remit the charges which you now levy in such cases, but which you do not levy in cases of offences against person and property. The first of these proposals can be carried out by amending an item in the schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code, while the latter rests altogether in the discretion of the local Government. Will the Government of Lord Reay give up the fees it now levies from complainants of sexual offences and thus relieve the poorest of their subjects?

Want of proper check by the President on the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council.

27. The *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 17th October, says:—It is with regret we perceive that His Excellency the Governor as President of the Legislative Council does not exercise the check on its proceedings which might be expected from his position and principles but rather himself seems to be driven by the official side into an illiberal attitude. Two recent instances have suggested this remark. In the first the Honourable Mr. Telang and in the second the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin brought forward important amendments relating respectively to enhanced assessments and confiscation of hereditary vatans, but because they

were not in order, and it would have taken very little time to put them in order, they were rejected. In both cases the subject matters had been pending for years yet the safeguards proposed were sacrificed to save only a few weeks' time. Surely it was not the fault of the Kunbis or the Village Patels and Kulkarnis that the Honourable members were not or could not be in order in their proposals and it is hard that their vital interests should suffer on that account, and such an incident is to be regretted all the more because happening under an enlightened and liberal Governor.

PART III.—*Education.*

Necessity for technical schools and a suggestion to Lord Reay for raising a fund for the purpose by public subscriptions.

28. In writing on the resolution of the Bombay Government regarding technical education, the *Kesari* (41), in its issue of the 19th October, says:—Lord Reay must have realised the necessity for the establishment of a Technological Institute where instruction in every branch of mechanics and every industry could be imparted with a view to the material advancement of India. But it is possible that in declaring an opinion about the inadvisability of establishing such an Institute His Lordship may have been actuated by the fear of such a measure giving a blow to the British commerce and thus tending to prejudice the interests of his own country. Statesmen of the type of Lord Beaconsfield wish that all administrative posts of importance in India should be exclusively held by Englishmen, that India should produce only raw materials for the manufactories in England, and that in short the English should be kind lords and the Natives contented slaves. They never approve of the idea that we should ever become independent. They are firmly of opinion that we, the people of India, can never be able to administer our country independently, and that we must be always under some foreign rule or other. Time alone will decide the correctness or otherwise of this belief. It cannot, however, be denied that the conduct of men holding such an opinion regarding us is suicidal. No doubt the Musalmans were uneducated, oppressive, lazy and vicious, yet we did not find it difficult to maintain ourselves under their rule. Civilized, just, industrious and simple as the English are, the prosperity of our country is diminishing and the people find it difficult to get sufficient food on account of the rulers living beyond the seven seas. It is undisputed that we are in the enjoyment of unprecedented peace. But of what avail is mere peace? Every year unproductive works are absorbing the revenues of the country and no resources are left with the people for the improvement of their commerce or agriculture. If this course continues vigorously for some years, it is probable that the Government will be involved in serious difficulties. If we have money in our pocket, strength in our body and contentment at heart, then and then only our rulers will be at ease, they will be crowned with success in battles and their rule will last for ever. But if we are miserable, it is undoubted that they will be overtaken by the same misery. Lord Reay does not belong to the Beaconsfield school, but is capable of understanding that the prosperity of England depends on that of India, that agriculture alone cannot afford employment to the 250 millions of people of India, that manufactories must be started in India, that foreign imports must be stopped and that all this cannot be accomplished otherwise than by means of industrial schools. If the Government has not money enough the people will be willing to pay an extra small tax for the purpose. If this too is not to be done, Lord Reay should make efforts to raise a fund, and there is no doubt that money will thereby be collected to any amount. When Lord Dufferin comes to Bombay, a large meeting should be called under his presidency, and Lord Reay should become the Secretary of the meeting and invite subscriptions towards a fund to be called the Indian Technological Institute Fund. Such a measure is sure to be very successful. It won't do merely to talk sweet.

Disapproval of the intended abolition of the Deccan College, Poona.

29. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 20th October, says:—The proposal for the abolition of the Deccan College must have emanated, in the first instance, from those among the authorities who are of opinion that the educated natives are suffering from the evils of over

education. Could no other retrenchment be thought of than the abolition of an institution, which is next only to the Elphinstone College in point of importance, and which has done more than anything else to raise Poona to the position of the great centre of intellectual culture that it is at present? We can conceive no measure more retrogressive than the abolition of the Deccan College, and it would be still more lamentable if this great injustice were allowed to be done during the administration of Lord Reay, whose name has been hitherto indissolubly associated with the advancement of education. It is our earnest hope that Government will listen to the many voices that have been raised in protest and will abandon the proposal of abolishing one of the most successful institutions of high education in the Presidency.

Wanted a Committee of Inquiry for the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

30. The *Yajdán Parast* (133), in its issue of the 17th October, complains once more of the miserable results of the expenditure of thousands of rupees every year on the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái School of Art in Bombay and of the inefficiency, laziness and indifference of some of the teachers employed in it, and strongly recommends the Bombay Government to appoint a Committee to enquire into the working and management of the School, now that Government have given much importance to it in their resolution on the subject of technical education.

Complaint that the present standard for the Matriculation Examination encourages cramming.

31. The *Dnyánodaya* (8), in its issue of the 21st October, says:—The attention of our young people is directed at present towards the examinations that now follow one another in quick succession. We see one matter for sincere regret. The system of cramming is encouraged to a degree that is very alarming. Too many subjects are required by Government, and the examinations are of a kind that develop the memory, but not the thinking powers. For example, the method of examining in History compels the scholar to fill his head with dates. Of Geography, nothing but names of countries, mountains, rivers, cities, &c., are studied, with the minimum of information regarding these countries and places. Aided schools would very gladly abandon these standards for better ones of their own, were it not that in these hard times Government's generosity is welcome, besides the fact that for Matriculation the Government course is necessary, and it would be to the disadvantage of the student in this regard if another though better course of study were adopted.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

The approaching visit of Lord Dufferin to Hyderabad and advice to the Nizam.

32. Referring to the ensuing visit of Lord Dufferin to Hyderabad and the disagreement between the Nizam and his Minister, the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 18th October, observes:—The wiser of the two disagreeing parties should for the sake of the stability of the Hyderabad Government give in to the other party and remain quiet, and should not give His Excellency Lord Dufferin the trouble of interceding or making any other arrangement. Because in a government there are bad things as well as good things, and some of the former are such that when they are known to the supreme power, some injury or other is sure to result therefrom. Such weak points are sure to leak out when the contending politicians represent their respective cases to Lord Dufferin, and when they leak out they are sure to afford the paramount power opportunities to interfere, and the results of such an interference are easily imaginable when regard is had to the present state of our country. If the Nizam wants to assure himself on the subject, he should peruse the life of the Nawab of Bengal. It is bad to fall out, but it is worse in the case of persons who once loved each other very warmly. Such misfortune has now overtaken the Nizam, and he must act very cautiously under the circumstances. For many years past the Nizam has been in the full enjoyment of the power of appointing the Diván, and that is right. Care must be taken that the English do not interfere with it. If notwithstanding this warning, the Nizam's Government obstinately lays bare the whole case and gets the Diván appointed by the British Government, sooner or later it will have to repent very much.

33. The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 20th October, refers to the unpleasantness prevailing between the Nizam of Hyderabad and his Divan Nawáb Salar Jung, and remarks that if Sir Stuart Bayley had been specially appointed adviser to the young Divan for a period of 5 or 7 years in the very beginning, the present unpleasantness would not probably have arisen and the State would have been much benefited, and suggests that Lord Dufferin should, on the occasion of his approaching visit to Hyderabad, arrange to lend the services of one of his best and most experienced European officers to act as adviser. The paper adds that the Divan Nawáb Salar Jung will lose nothing by the employment of this adviser and that he himself and the State will be much benefited thereby.

Lord Dufferin's visit to Hyderabad and a suggestion to His Lordship.

34. The *Gujaráti* (97), in its issue of the 17th October, refers to the preparations made by His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda for the reception of Lord Dufferin, and remarks that the people want to know why the Government do not even think of conferring a big title on him, when less deserving Rájás and Thákors have got such titles. It says that very few Rájás of the present day can equal the Gáikwád in learning, experience and political views, that while the Hyderabad State is mismanaged many reforms have been introduced into the Baroda State, that the people do not complain against him, and that their complaints, if any, are speedily attended to, and recommends the Maharaja for a G.C.S.I. [The *Káside Mumbai* (105) makes the same suggestion in its issue of the 20th October, and adds that though the Baroda State is not a Model Native State, it is in all respects much better than Bhávnagar, the Thákor of which is to be shortly decorated with the G.C.S.I., the handbills published by one Brahamchári Mádhavánand against the Bhávnagar State having still remained unnoticed and the Brahamchári unpunished.]

His Highness Sayáji Ráo Gáikwád recommended for a G.C.S.I.

35. In its local columns, the *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad of the 21st October says that it has received a copy of the petition made by one Lakhmirám Tulsi of Rájkot to His Excellency Lord Reay against the *zoolum* exercised by the Rájkot Darbár. It remarks that if the complaint made in the petition be true, Government ought to interfere and to redress the wrongs suffered by the people.

The Rájkot Darbár and the petition of one Lakhmirám Tulsi against it.

G. M. SA'THE',

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

1st November 1886.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23RD OCTOBER 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	,, Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	,, Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	,, Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	,, Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

A suggestion in connection with the Civil Service Commission.

1. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 18th October, says that Berár and the Central Provinces do not appear to be represented in the Civil Service Commission and recommends Ráo Sáheb Jatár for a seat on the Commission as a representative of these provinces.

Complaint about appointments in Berár.

2. The same newspaper refers to the proposed appointment of Mr. Subráo Náyadu, Clerk of the Court to the First Assistant Resident of Hyderabad, as Tahsildár, in place of Mr. Girráo Rámchandra promoted, and says:—Appointments in Berár are made not on the principle of qualifications or merit, but on the strength of recommendations. This is really discreditable to Government. Without meaning any insult to the individual appointed, we have simply to state that the rules framed for admission into service in Berár should hold good at all times. Lord Dufferin, in order to act in conformity with this principle, appointed Mr. Vishnu Moreshvar Mahájani as Educational Inspector, Berár, though Mr. Aitkin was recommended for the post by Mr. Saunders and Colonel Ross.

Transfers of clerks in the Judicial Department in Berár necessary.

3. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 16th October, says:—Now that Colonel Bell, the Judicial Commissioner, has returned, we invite his attention to certain reforms that have now become urgently necessary in the Judicial Department. One general grievance is that clerks on the execution side of Subordinate Judges' Courts are underpaid; but this is perhaps beyond the power of the Judicial Commissioner to remedy. There is however another grievance. The evil arises in this way. Most of the execution clerks, including the Názirs, have been in their present places for a number of years. In some cases the clerks have retired or are about to retire from the very situations in which they were entertained at the commencement. The result of this has been not only loss in efficiency but existence of greater opportunities for corruption. We are told that in some towns the execution clerks get regular and fixed payments from the Márwádis on each Diváli day.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
1st November 1886.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 44 of 1886.

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INDIA OFFICE
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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 30th October 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Monthly... ...	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgá Dipika	Do.	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ A'ryaputrá	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára...	Do.	375
*22	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	150
*23	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
*24	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*28	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
*32	„ Gova Punch	Mapua	Monthly	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	285
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
37	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	130
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitrá[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,700
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia...	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly... ...	265

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Maháráshtrá Mitrá	Sátára...	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*49	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
59	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*61	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*63	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
*64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
65	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	240
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*67	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*68	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
69	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*70	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	475
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
80	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*82	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
84	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
86	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
87	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
88	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*89	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
*90	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
92	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,025
93	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
94	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
95	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
96	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
97	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
100	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*101	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
102	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
103	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
104	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
105	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,482
106	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	925
*107	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*108	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
109	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
110	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
111	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
112	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*113	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200
114	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Do.	400

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
115	The Praja Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	950
116	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
117	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
118	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
119	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
120	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
121	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
122	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
123	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
124	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Ahmedabad	Do.	100
*126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*131	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
132	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
133	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	800
134	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
135	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*136	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
137	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
138	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
139	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
*145	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*146	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
147	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 24th October, says:—It is a lamentable feature in the administration of this empire that sufficient publicity is not given to official papers and correspondence treating of subjects of the most vital importance both to the rulers and the ruled. The employment of Natives in the public service of the country is a subject of such importance, and yet the correspondence regarding it between the Secretary of State and the Government of India has not been published, and so the public is unable to say how far the Civil Service Commission will satisfy the requirements of the case as placed before the Secretary of State by the Government of India or meet the desires of the Secretary of State as expressed in the despatch communicating to the Viceroy the necessity for appointing a commission to enquire into the grievances of the Natives regarding the Civil Service question. We are told that the Secretary of State has indicated his desire that the Commission should have a proportion of Native members, and the proportion decided upon by the Government of India appears to be one-third. There will thus be ten European and five Native members. It is no doubt a step in advance that Government of their own accord have been pleased to introduce the Native element into the composition of the Commission; for though Native members have hitherto been appointed on several commissions yet it was only after the people had made pressing demands on the subject. So far, therefore, some ground is gained and the concession ought to be gratefully acknowledged, but in doing so we must not however fail to move Government to raise the proportion of Native members at least to seven. If Government comply with this prayer, the European and Native elements will be evenly balanced, though practically the majority will be on the side of Government, as the President is a European. We suggest that the Commission should consist of four European and four Native officials, and three representatives of each of the two non-official communities. The English lawyer of experience and the Secretary to the Commission should form part of the non-official and official sections of the European complement. The three officers, whose varied and large experience of district administration in this presidency marks them out, in our opinion, as the best representative officers for Bombay are Mr. Crawford, Acting Commissioner, C. D., the Honourable Mr. West, and the Honourable Ráo Bahádur Ránade. There ought to be no difficulty in finding out non-official Native gentlemen. The names of the Honourable Messrs. Dádábhái Navroji, Mandlik and Badrudin Tayabji suggest themselves to us immediately. Along with these may be mentioned the names of Messrs. Clarke Jervoise, Crawley-Böevey, T. D. Mackenzie and others in the service who have been known to take interest in such matters. Unfortunately the number of Native gentlemen who command entire confidence, and with that enviable virtue couple official experience, is small, but the names of Ráo Bahádur Nulkar, Mr. Javerilál Yájnik, and the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin cannot escape notice. [The *Indu Prakásh* (10) also, in its issue of the 25th October, suggests that the correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office, which has led to the appointment of the Civil Service Commission, should be published in order to put an end to all conjectures and misgivings regarding the objects of the Commission.]

Necessity for the publication of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Home Government regarding the Civil Service Commission and names of suitable members for the Commission.

2. The *Yajdán Parast* (134), in its issue of the 24th October, quotes the extracts published by the *Indian Spectator* from the confidential minute of Lord Lytton on the subject of the Civil Service, and observes that these extracts will cause much regret and pain to the Native public, that the confession of Lord Lytton that rulers of India say one thing and do another does not speak well for the morality of the Government, that the minute throws light on many matters, that the failure of the agitation made by the Natives against their admission to the Civil Service can now be clearly accounted for, that the Civil Service Commission cannot, after this exposure, be expected to prove beneficial

Lord Lytton's confidential minute on the subject of the Civil Service and disappointment at the nomination of the Civil Service Commission.

in any way to the Natives, that the Government are bent upon acting on the principle of excluding the Natives from the Civil Service as far as they possibly can, that the constitution of the Commission, the article in the London *Times* on the Civil Service of India and the movements made by Anglo-Indians and Eurasians in connection therewith are mysterious and that Lord Lytton's minute throws much light on that mystery.

Comments on the appointment of the Civil Service Commission.

3. In an article headed "The Public Service Commission," the *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 24th October, says :—The full text of the resolution appointing the Civil Service Commission belies the impression that was created by the telegraphic summary published beforehand. It now seems that the Commission will finally seal the fate of the Natives by excluding them from the open competition in England at the Civil Service Examination. At present theoretically at least, the natives of India have an unlimited privilege of entering the Civil Service of India. They are under no disqualification on account of colour. But hereafter even that privilege is to be denied to them and the Commission seems to have been expressly invented to mature a plan for the intended restriction of Natives, a fore-taste of which has already been given in the Statutory Civil Service of Lord Lytton. The almost humorous solemnity and the involved nature of the wording of the resolution fit in well with the intended mischief. The matter about the admission of Natives into the other departments, such as Forests, Education, &c., is for the present at least shelved, while the Commission is in fact told to take matters as they have already been inquired into and determined. It clearly appears that Government intend to restrict the employment of the natives of India to some particular number of places in the service. Surely the resolution must dishearten every well-wisher of this country—particularly because it has come out under the *régime* of a liberal Governor-General like Lord Dufferin. The several suggestions that are made to the Commission are very pregnant indeed, particularly the suggestion to consider or in other words to adopt the proposal of the Bengal Government to have a separate examination held for the natives of India.

4. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 25th October, says :—Neither the Native Press nor the political associations can be reasonably held responsible for the misgivings which the appointment of the present Commission has aroused. It is Government alone that are to answer for them. Every time they took up the question of the Civil Service they came to some decision detrimental to the interests and rights of the native population of India. They began by promising, then set about gradually receding from a practical fulfilment of the promise by, in the first place, reducing the limit of age for the Civil Service competition and then creating a distinctive service for the Natives, called the Statutory Civil Service. While accomplishing the latter end, the proposal that had been made by the Government of India to close the competitive examination against the Natives altogether was fortunately not carried out, though practically it is almost closed. It is now feared that perhaps they are going to close it in plain words.

India under different Viceroys and the indifference of the latter to learn the true state of affairs.

5. The *Gujaráti* (98), in its issue of the 24th October, disapproves of the administrations of the different Viceroys of India since the transfer of this country from the East India Company to the Crown save those of Lords Mayo and Ripon, who, however, it thinks, had not sufficient time to carry out their good intentions, says that though it is not yet two years since Lord Dufferin assumed office as Viceroy, the people are strongly clamouring against him, that though he should become popular hereafter by good deeds yet what the people have already suffered at his hands is not little, and that Indian Viceroys do not care to learn the true state of the country and the grievances and wants of the people and adds that no Viceroy has, hitherto, gone about at night in disguise to acquire a knowledge of the state of affairs and that viceregal tours, as at present conducted, do more harm than good to the people.

6. The *Nydyá Darshak* (111), in its issue of the 25th October, regrets the decay of warlike spirit among the people of India, says that the causes of it since the advent of the British in this country are want of confidence in the people and their scanty employment in the army, the pressure exercised by the British to keep the armies of Native Princes without proper discipline and arms, the disarming of the Natives and the prevalence of peace in the country, and requests Government to train up the warlike classes in India to the use of arms, to employ them in the army and to improve the condition of the armies of Native Princes. It adds that if this be done, Russia will find it difficult to face singly the strength of India.

Decay of martial spirit among the people of India and a request to Government.

7. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 24th October, says:—Riots have this year taken place between the Hindus and the Mahomedans as usual but their aspect is uncommonly serious. People tried their utmost to remonstrate with the Mahomedans on the subject but to no purpose. It is our own folly to lend encouragement to the stratagems which Government always use to widen the gulf between the different sections of the Natives. The expedient used by Government was first to take the Bráhmans under their patronage and drive off the rest and then to drive away the Bráhmans and draw the others near them. In this way all the Hindus were tamed. The only people that now remain to be so tamed are the Musalmáns and when they are reduced to the meekness of the Hindus, Government will have accomplished their object and they are making efforts in this direction. Really speaking, Government had no reason to make a show of their impartiality by making a distinction between class and class so far as Government service was concerned, but their object was to create an estrangement between the different classes of the Hindus and they shaped their conduct accordingly. The same policy is now adopted with regard to the Hindus and the Mahomedans. Government have now declared their intention of encouraging the Musalmáns by giving them high posts. This is all well and good but it will not do for the Hindus to remain quiet now, because the Musalmáns, the enemies of the Hindus, though devoid of power, are already persecuting us and if according to the intentions of Government they are appointed to responsible posts everywhere, there is no knowing what state the Hindus will be in. They will soon experience the evils of the Mogul Government or even greater ones under English Government aided by Musalmán officers. All Hindus must therefore keep this in mind and make their utmost efforts to ward off the future catastrophe. There is no other help.

The policy of Government towards the different classes of the Natives and a caution to the Hindus.

8. The *Shri Shivájí* (63), in its issue of the 22nd October, considers the article in the London *Times* recommending the closing of the Civil Service in India to the Natives to be mockery, and says that the Viceroy has also played such a joke in attempting to justify the large expenditure entailed by the Government of India's migrations to the hills by saying that most of the amount paid as travelling expenses by the Government is returned to it in the shape of railway fares, that it is a folly to expect a just administration of the country when responsible officers like the Viceroy indulge in jests, and that therefore Natives should take constitutional measures to have their grievances redressed. [Writing upon the subject of the Viceroy's justification above referred to, the *Arunodayá* (16), in its issue of the 24th October, observes that so long as Lord Dufferin does not show that the amount of railway fares received from Government officers going to and from the hills is in excess of profit required to pay an interest of 5 per cent. upon the capital spent on the State Railway between Simla and Calcutta, His Excellency's reply cannot be considered to be correct but must be said to be interested; that the Governors and the Governor-General have no greater right to go to the hills than the District Collectors and that the former must always be careful to preserve the honour and pendence which they possess in the estimation of the people of India.]

Comments on Lord Dufferin's reply on the subject of migrations to the hills.

9. The *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 24th October, publishes a summary in Maráthi of the resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the social reforms proposed by Mr. Malabári and in criticising the resolution remarks:—This resolution of Government is not only particularly cautious about their self-interest but is apathetic as regards the interests of others. It is, however, wrong to expect more from foreigners unless under favourable circumstances the reins of Government are in the hands of magnanimous persons like Lord Ripon. Persons who do not look beyond their own interests cannot be expected to do much. If Lord Ripon had been in office, this resolution would not have been so hollow. It is, however, a consolation that Government consider the reforms which we are seeking, to be necessary. Secondly, the general principles of action which Government have laid down in the resolution are highly beneficial. They only require a good man to apply them. The rules of conduct enunciated in the resolution will, if brought into practice, do much good to us. For instance, the second rule that Government will not enforce a practice sanctioned by caste or custom if it is opposed to morality. According to this rule a judicial court ought not to accept a suit brought for the restitution of conjugal rights by an old or unsuitable husband against a girl married to him by her guardians in opposition to her desires if she refuses to go to his house. For, who will consider it to be in accordance with morality to cause misery to one for the offence of another? But are the laws of Government thus enforced?

Comments on the Government of India's resolution on social reforms among the Hindus.

10. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 24th October, says:—Here is a suggestion for the Finance Committee. About three years ago, the authorities created a new post at Bombay, that of "Health Officer of the Port." This appointment costs the public revenues thrice as much as the former arrangement. For fifteen years the duties were performed by an able medical gentleman and during his tenure of office nothing was found wanting. This assertion may be verified by a reference to the authorities. Under these circumstances could not the Finance Committee recommend the abolition of the present post and suggest recourse to the former arrangement which worked at least equally well at one-third of the present cost? Will the Finance Committee be pleased to appoint one or two experts to look into the working of the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts and to inquire whether the work now done by the highly-paid accountants cannot be done equally well by competent clerks? There are, we understand, four First Grade Accountants drawing every month Rs. 450 each; four Second Grade Accountants drawing Rs. 300 a month each; half a dozen Third Grade Accountants on a monthly salary of Rs. 200 each; two Assistant Examiners on Rs. 450 each; a Deputy Examiner on Rs. 600, besides the highly-paid Chief Examiner. The duties of the Accountants seem to be to check accounts and look into figured abstracts. Surely there are hundreds of clerks in town, from amongst whom Government might select competent hands for such work for less than half the pay that is given at present. The Finance Committee will doubtless be glad to have hints like these to work upon.

Suggestions to the Finance Committee regarding reduction in public expenditure.

11. In an article headed "The recent riots in Upper India and their political significance", the *Yajdán Parast* (134), in its issue of the 24th October, says that the recent riots in Upper India between the Hindus and the Mahomedans during the last Dassera and Mohurrum holidays are disgraceful to the two communities and to Government, that such riots break out almost every year to the grief of the sensible classes of the people of India, that Natives are justified in blaming Government for this state of things, that they are surprised that the powerful British Government do not take measures beforehand for their prevention, that the people think that Government do not prevent the riots because they wish thereby to serve a political object, *viz.*, to embitter the feelings between the Hindus and the Mahomedans and thus to estrange them from each other, that though this inference may not be correct, yet Government

The recent riots in Upper India between the Hindus and the Mahomedans and the motives of the Government in not taking preventive measures beforehand called into question.

ought to take a warning from it, that this inference has been given publicity to by the Bengal Press, that privately the people accept it as correct, that the entire Bengal Press considered Dr. W. W. Hunter's lecture delivered in June last on "Aurangzebe and the destruction of his large army" as a censure on Lord Dufferin and openly accused His Lordship of "governing the country by estranging" the Hindu and Mahomedan communities, that this accusation is really serious, and that Government should do their best to nullify the effects of such a contagious suspicion by stopping the riots between the Hindus and the Mahomedans.

The recent riots and the lesson to be derived from them.

12. In referring to the recent riots at Delhi, Hushiárpur, Etáwáh, &c., the *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 27th October, says:—These riots convey a very useful lesson to the Government. It was known beforehand that the two great religious festivals of the Mahomedans and the Hindus would come off together. During these two festivals the populace are very excited and come to blows on the slightest provocation. They are very ignorant and will believe the wildest stories circulated. Yet no special measures were taken to preserve the peace. Nothing really was done until the riots actually broke out. This kind of short-sightedness has always characterised the action of the authorities. They appear incapable of foreseeing any danger and never seek to avert it until it is actually upon them. It is because they are so little in touch with the people over whom they are sent to rule that they are ignorant of the feelings of the people. These riots could not have been the work of a moment. There must have been premeditation, people must have talked about the danger that was coming, and threats must have been exchanged beforehand. But the authorities knew nothing and tried to treat the matter lightly when the riots had actually commenced. How helpless the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi must have felt when he saw a man beaten to death almost before his eyes? He did everything in his power to suppress the riots, but still he was a helpless witness to a terrible crime. He anticipated nothing, because he knew nothing about the feelings of the people. It is in this ignorance, this indifference to the feelings of the people that the real danger to the preservation of peace lies. And no attempt has been yet made to approach the people closer, and to learn what their feelings are. So long as the Hindus fight against the Mahomedans, the Government has nothing to fear. But the Hindus and the Mahomedans may unite as they have united before and make common cause against some other fancied enemy. This is certainly no cheerful prospect.

Disapproval of encouragement to the Imperial Institute at London at the cost of the Deccan College, Poona.

13. The *Dnyánodayá* (8), in its issue of the 28th October, expresses its surprise at the resolution of the Government of India sanctioning the cost of the Imperial Institute to be formed in London when the abolition of the Deccan College is under contemplation with a view to retrench expenditure in India.

Press messages and the Railway Telegraph Offices.

14. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 24th October, says:—Why is it that a press message is never accepted at Railway Telegraph Offices? It is very inconvenient for travellers to go out of their way for miles in search of Government Telegraph Offices of the first class which alone, they say, transmit messages at the press rate. Here is a fresh illustration of a gift given in the abstract but practically of little use. Surely the railway authorities can arrange for the receipt of press messages at a very small additional outlay and Government can do the same in connection with Second Class Telegraph Offices.

Recommendation for the removal of Theebaw, the ex-King of Burmah, to a better town than Ratnágiri.

15. The *Gujarátí* (98), in its issue of the 24th October, recommends the Government to remove Theebaw, the ex-King of Burmah, from Ratnágiri to a more salubrious locality, as the climate of that town is complained against by him as unsuitable.

16. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 25th October, says:—The railway guard on the East India Railway, who tried to commit an outrage on the modesty of a Bengali lady, is, we are very sorry to say, fined Rs. 100. We strongly protest against the leniency of the punishment. An example ought to have been made of the guard. The punishment meted out must be commensurate with the crime committed. Severity of punishment in such cases is an act of justice to the public at large. We hope that the High Court will send for the records of the case and enhance the punishment.

Dissatisfaction at the punishment awarded to the railway guard who tried to outrage the modesty of a Bengali lady.

17. The *Sind Sudhár* (147), in its issue of the 23rd October, says:—Any one, who entertains doubts as to the impoverished condition of India, may refer to the records of the Income-tax Collectors. He will find petitions of appeal presented denying liability to pay the tax. If there is no blood in the body, none can draw it off by opening a vein. Although weavers, shoe-makers, beggars, dancing girls, &c. have been caught in the income-tax net, still in the large town of Hyderabad, including Sadar Bazár and Gidu Bandar, only 650 persons have been declared liable to the tax. Of these 650, some may, even now, be exempted from the payment of the tax on appeal. What further proof is required of the poverty of the country?

Impoverished condition of India proved by a reference to the income-tax records.

18. Having learnt that Government have issued a resolution that proceeds of the sale of land by cultivators shall be subject to the income-tax and that orders have been issued for the enforcement of the resolution, the *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 25th October, remarks that the resolution will ruin thousands of people and that Government should rather plunder their subjects than pass such resolutions.

Sale-proceeds of land and the income-tax.

19. The *Yajdán Parast* (134), in its issue of the 24th October, quotes the remarks made by the *Indian Echo* newspaper against the "amiable weakness and breach of judicial procedure" on the part of Colonel LaTouche, who tried the Poona Assault Case and in which the Bombay Government is recommended to call upon Colonel LaTouche for an explanation in the matter, and says that the remarks made by the *Echo* are just, though strong, and that Government ought to reduce Captain Hughes in rank, thereby marking their strong displeasure at the conduct of those European officers, who assault Natives and setting an example to haughty Europeans like Captain Hughes. [The *Rást Goftár* (116), in its issue of the same date, approves of the sentence of fine passed upon Captain Hughes in the Poona Assault Case, and says that the effort made by Colonel LaTouche to blame the two complainants in the case owing to his leaning towards Captain Hughes mars the judgment pronounced by him in the suit, that it is a matter for regret that such a high officer as Colonel La Touche should be publicly contradicted by the complainants, as appears from Mr. R. D. Sethná's letter in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 18th October, and that it is discretionary with Government to take notice of the affair in order to preserve the dignity of the department of justice.]

The Poona Assault Case and comments on Colonel La-Touche's judgment.

20. Referring to a Sessions case at Ahmednagar in which the Sessions Judge sentenced one Kháre jkriya to eight years' rigorous imprisonment for causing grievous hurt to his father Háji Habib, the *Jagadádarsh* (35), in its issue of the 24th October, remarks that the Sessions Judge was wrong in disbelieving, on the authority of the Civil Surgeon, the statement of the accused's father that the accused was subject to occasional fits of insanity that both the accused and his father, the complainant, were bound with one chain before as well as after the evidence of the complainant was taken, that this procedure was unjust and contrary to the usual practice, and that the general public is of opinion that there has been a failure of justice in this case and that the accused has been wrongly sentenced.

Alleged failure of justice in a Sessions case at Ahmednagar.

21. The *Vártáhar* (68), in its issue of the 24th October, publishes a letter from Thána in which the correspondent says:—A complaint was made against a European police officer here and in connection with it a court-peon went to serve a summons on him. The peon had to wait at the door for about half an hour before he was called upstairs. After *saláming* to the officer, the peon presented the summons and asked him to acknowledge its receipt by signing his name. On taking the summons in his hand the European gentleman called the peon names such as brute, *suvar*, *gaddha* and ran towards him with the chair he occupied, in his hand. The peon naturally ran downstairs and in order to discharge his duty began to paste the copy of the summons on the door. On seeing this the brutal officer ran at him with a whip in his hand but the peon having escaped after pasting the summons, the European wreaked his anger on the two police constables who were near, by depriving them of their badges for having let in the peon with the summons. The officer then retired into his chamber and sent for the Chief Constable and on his arrival related to him all that had happened. The Chief Constable having said that the peon would report the matter to his superior, the European officer asked him to persuade the peon not to make a report and restored the badges to the police constables above referred to in order to induce them not to give evidence against him. The Chief Constable immediately sent for the peon and told him not to report the matter. The peon agreed for the moment but after consulting his friends made a report. He did well in not trusting to the advice of the Native police officer; for believing that the peon would not report the matter, the European police officer complained against him in the Magistrate's Court for disturbance of the peace, had a warrant issued and wrote to the superior of the peon asking him to give the man into his charge. The matter is now in dispute between the two European officers and nobody knows how it will end.

Complaint against a European police officer in Thána.

22. The *Praja Matá* (114), in its issue of the 30th October, says that sometimes some wrong actions of Government officials remain unnoticed, that such cases occur very seldom in the Judicial Department while a large number of them happens in the Revenue Department through the credulity of some Collectors, which however cannot be helped, that in 1880 the late Mr. Jamnáseth, the bosom friend of Mr. Trikamlál Dinánáth, Chitnis in the Collector's Office at Ahmedabad, became possessed of certain acres of land (*Vánta, i.e.*, share left to Rajput village-owners) in the village of Chandisar of the Dholka Táluka of the Ahmedabad District by virtue of a mortgage deed, that Mr. Trikamlál managed this estate during the life-time of Mr. Jamnáseth and now manages it for the benefit of his family, that by virtue of an order of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., dated the 13th October 1882, a remission of Rs. 742 being the amount of land revenue for the several acres of land that were washed away by the river, was granted to him, that Mr. Jamnáseth was the first person who got such remission of land revenue, that he did not deserve it, that the Government thereby suffer a loss every year, that the Collector and the Commissioner have been deceived, that any Native Mámlatdár or Deputy Collector will find on enquiry that the order was unjustly obtained and that some portion of the 80 acres of land, which were reclaimed in 1880-81, was used by Mr. Jamnáseth, though the shoal belonged to Government.

Remission of land revenue of a certain tálukdári *Vánta* in the village of Chandisar of the Dholka Táluka complained against as being unjust.

23. The *Satyavaktá* (119), in its issue of the 29th October, disapproves of the action of Government in having, as is said, framed certain rules for the management of the Mahárájá's temple at Ahmedabad owing to a fatal accident caused by the ignition of resin powder to a worshipper in the said temple during the last Holi holidays, and remarks that accidents do not happen in Hindu temples alone and that the best course would be to ask the authorities connected with

Fatal accident to a Hindu worshipper in the Mahárájá's temple at Ahmedabad during the last Holi and disapproval of Government interference in the management of Hindu temples.

the temples to arrange for the convenience of worshippers and to use for worship a place as spacious as possible.

Movement to abstain from the use of liquor spreading in Gujarát.

24. One H. P. Mallán writes to the *Rást Goftár* (116) of the 24th October to say that a movement for abstaining from the use of liquor is being made in many parganás (administrative sub-divisions) of the Surat District and in the Native States of Baroda, Dharampor, Bánsda and other places in the same way in which the Dhoriás have resolved to abstain from it.

Request to Lord Reay on the subject of the Vanadukh Nivárani Sabha and the Government officers.

25. The *Nyáyď Sindhu* (48) of the 25th October learns that the enemies of the Kánara Vanadukh Nivárani Sabha have asked the Government for permission to prosecute the President, the Vice-President, the treasurer and some members of the Sabha, says that such a proceeding under the *régime* of Lord Reay is really a matter of disagreeable surprise as the men sought to be prosecuted have done nothing illegal, and hopes that Lord Reay will free these men from the unjust persecution to which they are subjected by seriously reprimanding the Government officers concerned, in the same way in which His Excellency did in the matter of the school-master at Islur.

Forest grievances of Ratnágiri and the necessity for a good officer like Mr. Sinclair.

26. The *Satyď Shodhak* (60), in its issue of the 24th October, praises Lord Reay and Mr. Sinclair, Forest Settlement Officer, Kolába, the latter for bringing to the notice of Government a case of a shepherd who was deprived of a piece of land in the limits of Ságargad in the Kolába District by the local forest and revenue authorities, and the former for taking due notice of the matter reported by Mr. Sinclair, and says that many such instances of injustice take place in Ratnágiri and that a Sinclair is very urgently needed to bring them to the notice of Lord Reay.

Dismissal of 18 Hindu subordinates of the Forest Department from Government service and a request to the Bombay Government to publish the offence committed by these men.

27. The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 30th October, says that the Bombay Government have laid the public under obligation by dismissing from Government service 18 Hindu subordinates of the Forest Department serving in the Kalyán Táluka of the Thána District on account of gross neglect of their official duties, as notified in the last *Government Gazette*, and wishes to know their offence, as the information will very likely throw light on the bitter complaints made for years past against the Forest Department, and as these men were employed in the Thána District which has been loudly complaining against the Forest Department.

The Public Prosecutor, Bombay, recommended to prosecute the directors of the Barton & Co., Ld. for their mismanagement of its affairs.

28. In an article headed "The Barton & Co., Ld., and extraordinary disclosures," the *Gujaráti* (98), in its issue of the 24th October, refers to the last general meeting of the Barton & Co., Ld., recently held in Bombay, and says that the management of the Company is extremely bad, that its last report presented to the share-holders is very shameful, and that it has up to this time suffered a loss of about Rs. 90,000, out of its capital of one and a half lákh of rupees, and recommends the Public Prosecutor, Bombay, to prosecute the directors of the Company for their blind management. It adds that many joint-stock companies in Bombay are mismanaged and that their directors ruin the poor share-holders, and asks if Government will not enquire into such mismanagement. It is surprising, remarks the *Gujaráti*, that many joint-stock companies should openly deceive their share-holders and yet be not brought before a court of law and that until they are brought to justice their management will not improve. [The *Rást Goftár* (116), in its issue of the same date, also complains of the fraudulent management of the Company.]

29. The *Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ* (44), in its issue of the 21st October, writes a long article on the importance of having kind and considerate officers to carry out the good intentions of Government and therein describes the various hardships which overbearing and hard-hearted officers have brought on the people of India during the last 30 years, such as the oppression of the Forest Department, the insult and annoyance caused by the Municipal officers at Poona in connection with the Reay Market, the duty on salt, the manner in which the income-tax is collected, and the increasing number of thefts and other crimes in India in consequence of the poverty of the people, and concludes with a prayer to the Collector of Sátára to reduce the number of stations where tolls are levied on carts from five to two between Sátára and Poona, in order that a margin may be left for the cartmen after paying the tolls and defraying the expenditure for the maintenance of the bullocks.

A prayer for the reduction of toll-duty levied on the road leading from Sátára to Poona.

30. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 24th October, says:—The recent riots between the Mahomedans and the Hindus suggest that the Police in India is a sham. These preservers of peace are generally conspicuous by their absence from those places and on those occasions, where and when their presence is urgently needed. Even in Bombay, we learn, that the policeman is not deaf now and then to the jingle of a four-anna piece, and knows how to hold his tongue and pretend not to hear and see. When such is the case even with the best police force, what can we expect from the lesser lights of the mofussil? These are generally cowardly bullies. This condition has been a standing grievance for a long time; but we have not yet had a strong Governor willing to take the bull by the horns.

Inefficiency of the Police Department in India.

31. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 24th October, says that it has learnt that a farce ridiculing the Hindu community and its religion is about to be brought on the stage in Bombay, and suggests that Government should ascertain the truth and take suitable steps if the information of the paper turns out to be correct, as an open mockery of the Hindu religion is not likely to be tolerated by the Hindus who, though they are more tolerant than the Musalmáns, will not bear to see their religion exposed to public ridicule on the stage.

Rumour regarding an intended dramatic performance in derogation of Hindu religion and a suggestion to the Bombay Police.

32. The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 27th October, supports the petition made to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, by about 300 citizens for improving the *recklás* (bullock-hackeries) plying for hire in the city, and says that the Commissioner should attend to the comfort of those who travel by these conveyances in the same way as he did in the matter of the Bombay buggy, and that the reform can easily be carried out by reducing the license fee in cases in which it is adopted by the *reckla* drivers. [The *Yajdán Parast* (134) and the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in their respective issues of the 24th and the 26th October, make the same request to the Commissioner of Police, the former adding that the authorities ought not to forget the poor condition of the *reckla* drivers in effecting the necessary reform.]

The Bombay *recklás* and the necessity for improving them.

33. The *Gujarát Mitrâ* (73), in its issue of the 24th October, complains of the inconvenience, trouble and expense that will be caused to the people by the postal authorities charging a fee of two annas on every letter posted at the Surat railway station after 6 P.M., if it is to be transmitted to its destination on the same day, and remarks that this order is applicable to Ahmedabad, Bombay and other stations as well, that it would not have objected to this late letter fee if the time for closing the mail at the Surat railway station had been only a little earlier than that of the departure of the up-passenger and mail trains which leave Surat for Bombay at 8-30 P.M. and 12 midnight respec-

New postal arrangements in Gujarát.

tively, and that such an increase of income at the cost of the public cannot be approved of, and hopes that the order, which has not yet been enforced, will be revoked. [The *Praja Mitrá* (115) makes the same complaint in its issue of the 27th October. The *Yajdán Parast* (134), in its issue of the 24th October, expresses a hope that the postal authorities will speedily attend to the complaints made by the people against the new postal arrangements in Gujarát.]

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Advocacy of legislative interference with the marriage customs of the Hindus.

34. While writing a series of articles advocating legislative interference with the custom of early marriages among the Hindus, the *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 3rd October, says that a law should be passed to prevent the marriage of girls under twelve years of age and with men above the age of forty, and in its issue of the 17th October remarks that the backwardness of Government in making such a law is due to their fear that in the event of their interference with the social customs of the Hindus the latter would join the Russians of whom the Government have been in constant dread for so many years past. The same paper, in its issue of the 24th October, while writing on the same subject, observes that religious interference had nothing to do with the Mutiny of 1857 which was mainly due to the selfishness and avarice of the British Government in spending extravagantly the money derived from the rayats, that Government need not abstain from making wholesome laws affecting the social condition of the people with a view to prevent abortion by widows and save the weaker sex from tremendous misery, and that such laws will constitute no real religious interference.

Part III.—*Education.*

Observations on the proposed reductions in the Educational Department, disapproval of raising high school and college fees and a request to Lord Reay.

35. In an article headed "Reduction in the Educational Department, No. IV," the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 24th October, says:—One of the several remedies proposed to effect economy in the Educational Department is to enhance the rates of fees in schools and colleges, so that the institutions becoming very nearly self-supporting, much of the money now spent on them may be saved. We hear that the fees in the Elphinstone College and the Deccan College and the Elphinstone High School are to be raised to Rs. 20, 10 and 8 respectively. Already the rates of fees in the Elphinstone High School and College have reached their maximum, and to increase them cent. per cent. would, in our opinion, be a most inhuman cruelty and an unprecedented hardship, which cannot but tell on the education of the community. Is not this step, we seriously ask, equivalent to declaring that the Government is not particularly anxious about higher education, that it is ready to leave the people to the tender mercies of the "benevolent" Missionary Societies spread all over the country? Our strongest objection to the proposed enhancement of fees is that the scale is preposterously high. There are other objections also. If the doubling of fees be enforced in all Government institutions, the first consequence will be that in those places where there are no private schools the large majority of students will be prevented from prosecuting their studies. Government will, in that case, have actually shut out so many pupils from learning, and this is an evil the magnitude of which we leave to our readers and Government to imagine. In those places where there are Government and private institutions working side by side, the proposed step will drive many students to the private schools and thus make them receive inferior instruction. But Government will not allow such a state of things to exist. They will prevent boys from leaving Government institutions by obliging the private institutions in the same locality to charge the same rates of fees on pain of losing the Government grant-in-aid. But we beg to assure Government in the most distinct terms that such a policy will not only be opposed to the entire spirit of the recom-

mendations of the Education Commission, involving, as it does the most serious interference with the internal management of private schools, but will strike a death-blow at the very existence, continuance and prosperity of private enterprise in the country, and quite defeat the objects which it is intended to serve. Private agencies are expressly intended to supplement the departmental machinery. In no country has the Government alone been able to do everything for the people. But if the hands of the managers of private institutions are to be tied down in the matter of fees, if they are to be forced to observe the same rules as to the giving of free-studentships as obtain in Government schools, if they are not to be allowed to *cheapen* instruction which is already costly in departmental institutions, if the lure of grant-in-aid is to be used as a means of pressing a private school into the mould of a departmental school, if in fact Government take every minute precaution to see that its own institution may not in any way suffer from competition with private schools in the same place, then we emphatically say that the course will be opposed to the whole principle of relying on private effort. We fail to see the justice of the step which induces Government to impose such rigid conditions upon private schools. Lately we have heard of two instances in which the Educational Department has ordered the managers of private schools if they want grant-in-aid to charge the same rates of fees as in Government schools and to conform to the rules of free-studentships. We have thus tried to show that the proposed enhancement of fees will not be productive of any good; but that on the contrary, will produce the most mischievous results, the chief of which will be that private enterprise will be materially checked and all further development stopped. We conclude with a few words of earnest entreaty to His Excellency Lord Reay, the enlightened Governor of Bombay. His fame as a reputed educationist reached this land before he set foot on the Indian soil. We expected that His Lordship would one day take up and lead to some useful termination the great question of technical education and would make some endeavour to reform the Bombay University by trying to make it a *real* University. But we are afraid we are doomed to disappointment in both these respects. The solution of the first important question has disappointed many and there are no reasonable prospects of His Lordship's taking up the University reform question at an early date, because there, as everywhere, the great question of money has to be faced. He has, therefore, up to this time not been able to do much that is *positive* for these two schemes. We have only to request His Lordship that he will hold his own ground at least when he has to act on the *defensive*: to save the Educational Department from being clipped to the very root by the rude and merciless scissors of the Finance Committee. Much as we regret his inability to do anything substantial in the first two cases, we shall be greatly thankful to him if, with the resolute energy and far-sighted policy which he has clearly evinced in some of the first acts of his career, he will boldly tell the Governor-General and his advisers when they see him in November, that he cannot allow any great reductions to be made in the Educational Department without material prejudice to the cause of education in this presidency.

Disapproval of the abolition of the Deccan College.

36. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 24th October, says:—The abolition of the Deccan College is to be followed, it is said, by the transfer of its professors to the Elphinstone College to strengthen it. If increase in professorial staff be the only object, we think that it may as well be done by the abolition of the two provincial colleges, those of Ahmedabad and of Kolhápur, which from the educational report for the current year do not seem to be very flourishing and that the professors so relieved may be drafted both to the Deccan and the Elphinstone Colleges, thus making up the want of strength so much complained of. We do not think any serious objections can be raised to such a procedure, considering that two powerful colleges can help onwards the progress of higher education in our midst better than weakly manned ones. This consideration ought to weigh with those who advocate the abolition of the Deccan College before they take a leap in the dark. The saving that will be effected by this measure may amount to Rs. 50,000. We have still

great hopes in the judgment and foresight of Lord Reay who is too shrewd and farseeing to commit a grave error of judgment that will shock the feelings of a whole community.

Complaint against the instruction imparted in high schools.

37. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 24th October, says:—The cry which the *Dnyánodaya* raises against the hard and fast rules which at present bind aided schools is just and deserves to be heard. The present system of instruction which is in force in Government as well as private high schools is condemned on all hands. We are not sure if matters can ever be mended in Government schools. But private schools exist certainly for making such alterations in the system as are required by the necessities of the people. It is only these schools that are capable of moving out of the groove and adapting the system of instruction to the wants of the people. But unfortunately for us all such schools cannot be independent of Government assistance and where Government assistance is given the rules make it impossible for an independent system to exist. As yet there does not appear to be any prospect of change for the better.

Public Service Certificate Examination at Násik and the leaking out of questions.

38. A correspondent, writing from Násik to the *Indian Spectator* (1) in its issue of the 24th October, says:—It is authoritatively stated that the questions in the Public Service Certificate Examination papers in this division have been divulged by some one connected with the Educational Department and perhaps by the subordinates at the Central Press also. It is believed that they knock down examination papers to the highest bidder as at an auction sale. The examination for the present is stopped. Can Government do nothing to prevent such oft-repeated frauds?

Complaints concerning the Sholápur High School.

39. The *Kalpataru* (38), in its issue of the 24th October, complains about new admissions into the Sholápur High School having been stopped and about the insufficiency of teachers therein, and says that the Sholápur High School should have the same support from Government as the high schools in other districts.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Complaint of inconvenience and roguery at the Allahabad railway station.

40. A correspondent, writing about Allahabad in the *Pratod* (54) in its issue of the 25th October, says that the waiting-room for third-class passengers at the Allahabad railway station is such that the passengers are exposed to rain and are wetted with their baggage in the rainy season, that people's pockets are picked in the booking-office for want of efficient police management, that when money is tendered for the purchase of tickets the booking-clerk while counting it drops some of it into the drawer of his table and demands additional money from the purchasers or throws away the insufficient money, and that the station-master, though informed of this roguery, takes no notice of it.

Part V.—*Native States.*

The Viceroy's tour and the excitement it has created among the Chiefs.

41. Referring to the tour of Lord Dufferin, the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 25th October, observes:—Our Chiefs and Jáhgirdárs are in a flutter and are vying with one another to please the Viceroy by a suitable reception. Nobody knows what will be the end of all this. Looking to documentary records, our Chiefs have no reason to put aside their dignity and prestige and to spend lákhs of rupees in showing hospitality to His Excellency, because treaties and resolutions have settled almost all matters. In reality, however, things stand differently. Though the Viceroy is only a high officer and not of the same rank with our Chiefs, yet their welfare entirely depends upon him. Nay, the Viceroy may be identified with the British Government. There are defects, more or less in every State and it is

but natural that all these Chiefs should spend lákhs of rupees to be in the good graces of the Viceroy. All this is tantamount to saying that the Mogal Imperialism is not yet extinct but is in existence almost in its entirety as before.

Alleged exercise of oppression in the Cambay State.

42. The *Khambát Gazette* (107), in its issue of the 24th October, says that a respectable citizen of Cambay, Sha Nálchand Ratanchand, who assisted the people of Cambay in laying their complaint before the Government at the time of their former exodus from that town, was arrested suddenly on the noon of the 23rd October and seals were affixed by the State authorities on his shop and residence with a view to disgrace him. The paper adds that the reason for his arrest is the part he took in the former exodus and that the Political Agent, Mr. Wilson, should speedily order his release, as otherwise something serious will happen. The same paper says that the Diván of Cambay interfered in a civil suit brought by the Shivmárgis against the Vaishnavs for recovering the possession of a garden containing a Hindu temple and situated near the Mádla Taláv, that he has made over the property in question to the Vaishnavs and taken their signatures on the address prepared for presentation to him by some people and asks whether this is justice.

G. M. SA'THE',

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

6th November 1886.

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(For the week ending 30th October 1886.)

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH OCTOBER 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 23rd October, observes:—It is no wonder that the apathy shown by the Akola District in the matter of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund has excited comment. While in a district like Yeotmal Rs. 6,000 have been subscribed, nothing has been done in Akola. This is not due, however, to want of public spirit in the people of the Akola District as compared with the men in Yeotmal; but it is simply due to the want of an organised attempt to enlist the sympathies and secure the aid of the people. At the general meeting held at Amráoti in April last the Deputy Commissioners of the six districts were requested to interest themselves in the matter and appoint sub-committees for their districts. In Akola there has not been any sub-committee appointed nor any other agency started. We should not be understood to mean that the Deputy Commissioner ought to have used his official influence and coerce people to give money. If the Deputy Commissioner is under the impression that the mere fact of his asking people to subscribe to the Fund will operate as an official order, he should appoint a committee and leave to it the task of collecting subscriptions, taking care to keep himself in the back ground. Other Deputy Commissioners having been appointed Presidents of their District Committees, it would have been an act of grave discourtesy to have made an exception in the case of the Deputy Commissioner of the Akola District. If Colonel Rennick, however, is disinclined to move in the matter, it will be necessary for the Association for providing female medical aid to the women of India to make some other arrangement.

Apathy shown by the Akola District in the matter of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

2. The same newspaper says:—It is said that Mr. Eknáth Moreshvar, Clerk of the Court to the Deputy Commissioner of Amráoti, and at present Acting Tahsildár at Morsi, has been recommended for a Tahsildárship of Rs. 175 a month. Mr. Eknáth is known to be a hard-working officer. But what about the orders of the local Government and of the Commissioner that he should not be invested with any judicial powers?

Proposal for appointing Mr. Eknáth Moreshvar, Clerk of the Court to the Deputy Commissioner, Amráoti, as Tahsildár.

3. The same newspaper bitterly complains of bad roads in the town of Amráoti.

Bad roads in Amráoti.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
6th November 1886.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 45 of 1886.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 6th November 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Monthly... ...	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	150
*23	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
*24	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*28	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
*32	„ Gova Punch	Mapua	Monthly	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	285
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,700
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 6th November 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
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*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Monthly... ...	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	700
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	150
*23	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
*24	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*28	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
*32	„ Gova Punch	Mapua	Monthly	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	285
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,700
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Mahárásht̃rá Mitrá	Sátára...	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*49	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
59	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*61	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*63	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
*64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
65	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	240
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*67	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*68	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
69	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*70	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*82	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
84	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
86	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
87	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
88	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
89	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
*90	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
92	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,200
93	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
94	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
95	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
96	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
97	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
100	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*101	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
102	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
103	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
104	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
105	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,482
106	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*107	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*108	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
109	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
110	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
111	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
112	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*113	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200
114	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Do.	400

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
115	The Praja Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	950
116	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
117	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
118	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
119	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
120	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
121	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
122	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
123	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
124	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Ahmedabad	Do.	100
*126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*131	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
132	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
133	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
134	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
135	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*136	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
137	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	915
138	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
139	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
*145	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*146	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
147	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 31st October, calls John Bull by the name of *Topivála* and describes him as follows:—*Topivála* is a stout and huge land-holder with jaws so terrible that when he once swallows anything there is no hope of his disgorging it. Such has been our experience of him in India. He has his lands everywhere and is every day adding to his possessions. He owns the British isles and the narrow strait of Gibraltar. He has caught hold of Malta and Cyprus and has thus secured a footing in the Mediterranean too. His policy is first to get a small opening and then to widen it gradually. He is now looking askance at Constantinople. As for Egypt he has secured a home there. Though it was not he who had the ingenuity to have the Suez Canal dug, yet now that it has been made by another, he is thinking of taking possession of it. From Aden in the Red Sea he can see at a distance a large domain which is the *Kohinoor* in his crown. In that land he has absolute power, immense wealth and a host of Native Chiefs to dance attendance upon him. The twenty-four crores of people who are subject to him there, are content to be in his service though now and then they receive a good beating from him. In Africa, America and Oceania too he owns various lands. One may suppose that he has had to fight many battles to acquire all this territory. But that is not the case. He has acquired very little by personal prowess. To protect all his possessions he has entertained but a very small army, so small that no nation in the world has a smaller army than his. Moreover, strange to say, his army is very inferior and consists of the dregs of the people; yet he is nowhere disturbed but is always serene. If there is any disquietude on the score of Russia or Afghanistan, he has the vast resources of India at his command with which to purchase peace and immunity from war. Though we are now reduced to a state of effeminacy, yet in times of yore we fought battles for the sake of the Bráhmans and cows. *Topiválá's* battles are, however, all in the interests of trade, general peace and civilisation. He invades other people's houses to make improvements therein! Is not this disinterestedness? He always says to others: "Give me your land and I will give you the Bible received from the Father in Heaven." God's book is certainly a sufficient compensation for man's land! He is so confident about the purity of his intentions and the goodness of his heart that he neither likes nor believes the news of the death of his men at the hands of his enemy. When such intelligence is received, the version given in the newspapers next day is: "Battle of —. Our soldiers killed — men of the enemy with bravery, but when during the night our men were off their guard the enemy massacred them." Of course other people possess no bravery at all! In this style was intelligence published of the Zulu war. When *Topiválá* has once conquered a country, the people of it have nothing to fear from him. He at once proclaims to them a general amnesty as was the case with India in 1858. You will perhaps say that the promises in the Proclamation of 1858 are not yet fulfilled, but against this it may be remembered that every rule has exceptions. In every conquered country the *Topiválá* conducts the administration through the natives. This is not the case with India, but that is because we do not possess the necessary qualifications. If we had had them, the kind and disinterested *Topiválá* would have long before this left us alone. He does not care for India at all! Not only does he not derive any benefit from the possession of India, but on the contrary, he is put to some loss on account of it. He trades with conquered countries, and do you know why? Simply to make the people appreciate commerce. You will ask how this can be done when he abolishes a duty for the benefit of the Manchester traders. But I tell you, you are ignorant; he does it for your own convenience. He would have even left the duty alone but for the principle of free trade! He has no other object. By carrying on such trade he enriches the conquered country. One might think that this was not applicable to India and that the country was evidently becoming poor; but I assure you that this is a false impression. We are not becoming poor. Only we have no food to eat and no clothes to wear. As regards the the rest, do we lack anything else than gold, silver, diamonds, rubies, &c.? But does this mean that we are becoming poor? The *Topiválá* behaves very kindly with the conquered people and endears himself to them. Our ancestors

A description of John Bull under the name of *Topiválá*

respected him as the Messenger of the god Rám. People say that thousands of Topiválás come and live amongst us because they cannot maintain themselves at home. But the people have no real insight into the matter. I will hereafter describe his domestic condition, and my readers must therefore prepare themselves for it.

A petition of appeal to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress against the policy of the Indian Government.

2. The *Kárbhári* (39), in its issue of the 1st November, publishes a respectful appeal to the Queen-Empress, in which after enumerating the various benefits which India has derived from British rule—such as safety of person and property, facilities of communication and correspondence by railways, telegraphs and post, the spread of education, &c.,—it draws the attention of the Queen-Empress to the grievances of the people of India which, it says, are to be traced to the belief on the part of the rulers that they have acquired India by the sword and that therefore they are at liberty to treat the Natives thereof in any way they like. The grievances complained of are:—A partial disregard of the promises made in the Proclamation of 1858 by withholding high posts in the Civil and Military Departments of Government from the Natives; the unequal treatment of European and Native Soldiers by supplying the former in times of war with sumptuous food when the latter are not given even a sufficient quantity of coarse food; the large expenditure of money which is incurred by Government by appointing European officers on large salaries when the work done by them can well be done by Native officers on smaller pay, and by involving the country in foreign wars, as was done some years ago by Lord Lytton in carrying on war with Afghanistan and recently by Lord Dufferin by picking a quarrel with Burmah; the imposition of the income-tax; the misdeeds of Europeans against Natives; the ill-treatment of the late Rája of Kolhápur by a European medical officer; the oppression of the Forest Department and the difficulty of getting fuel and *ráb*.

A description in verse of the state of India.

3. The *Nyáya Sindhu* (48), in its issue of the 1st November, publishes a poetical contribution descriptive of India, in which the contributor describes the Natives as having lost their patriotism, telling lies for self-interest, loving slavery and lacking perseverance, unity, prowess, honesty, industry, &c.; thinks that India is becoming poorer day by day, and exhorts the people to gird up their loins and make a strong effort to raise their country economically, commercially and politically. [The *Kárbhári* (39), in its issue of the 1st November, publishes a similar description in verse in which the author bewails the fallen condition of India and is sorry to see that the enemy calls devotion to one's own land by the name of disloyalty].

Necessity for gold currency in India.

4. The *Mahárashtra Mitrá* (44), in its issue of the 4th November, says:—If Government wish to administer India according to the principles of justice, they should introduce gold currency into this country as in England, pay pensions, pay, &c., in gold and keep the accounts in India, or, if gold currency cannot be introduced, all payments in England should be made in rupees. If this be not done, the people will be right in saying that the Government is plundering its subjects.

Visits of distinguished European visitors to India and their duty.

5. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 3rd November, says:—India has been steadily rising in the estimation of winter tourists from Europe, but in no previous year was the list of visitors so distinguished or so long as this year. Last year we had Lord Randolph Churchill amongst us. He had not then reached the pinnacle of fame and office. His Lordship turned his visit to pretty good account, although he did not make much use in England of his visit to India except in obtaining the office of the Secretary of State for India. But still Lord Randolph Churchill pursued the right path to gain information about India. This year Sir John Gorst's visit is of special importance, as he is the first Indian Minister who has yet visited India during the term of his office. The Under Secretary's visit cannot be quite of an official nature, but it is evident that he will be entrapped in the official net the moment he sets foot on Indian ground. Sir Theodore Hope has been told off for this duty and he will capture the Under Secretary imme-

diately on his landing. Lord Randolph Churchill had things very much in his own way, but that is a habit which is characteristic of him, and he was not then in office. It will never do for a real Chancellor of the Exchequer to be gadding about in Indian streets or meeting Indian gentlemen in their own houses. Sir John Gorst, if he places himself in the hands of officials who will be but too happy to do their best for him, will have a jolly time of it and will be wheeled about in nice railway carriages from place to place. Grand dinners and balls will be given in his honour, and if these are declined, some other kind of official incense will be burnt before him. But if he wishes to see something for himself and with his own eyes, he must escape from the silken net in which Sir Theodore Hope intends to catch him. Without in any way declining the splendid hospitality that awaits him, he can move about a little on his own account and try to learn something about the discontented revolutionists who, we are told, guide the political thoughts of the people of India. We hope for much good from the visits of great politicians like Lord Hartington and Lord Rosebery and an Indian Minister like Sir John Gorst. There can be no reasonable doubt that the two Liberal leaders will seek to acquaint themselves with the aspirations of the advanced Indian politicians, and it is to be hoped that the Under Secretary of State for India will do the same. They will no doubt be as agreeably surprised as Lord Randolph Churchill was; for, whatever their enemies may say, the leaders of political thought in India are almost invariably a class of sober and logical men, earnest, clear-headed, loyal, moderate, and wide-awake. To their intellectual gifts sufficiently flattering testimony has been already borne by Lord Randolph Churchill and others.

The recent riots between the Hindus and the Mahomedans in Upper India.

6. Referring to the riots which took place in British territory between the Mahomedans and the Hindus during the last Moharam and Dasara festivals, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) in its issue of the 1st November, says that no such disturbances occurred in Native States either under Mahomedan or Hindu Chiefs, alleges that the breach of peace in British territory was owing to the officers in some of the places lying at ease in their own Bungalows like Nabábs, and letting the Hindus and the Mahomedans try their prowess against each other, and suggests that the Government of India should take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of such disgraceful riots in future. [The *Chikitsak* (24), in its issue of the 3rd November, deplores the occurrence of the riots as betraying a want of unity among the two sections of the people which is the most important cause of the downfall of a country, considers the Mahomedans to be ungrateful to kill cows and thereby to offend the religious feelings of the Hindus, who not only look upon the former as their own people but even worship their gods, and advises them to give up the vain pride of their former greatness and the belief that they being a terror to Government, Government will side with them, and to live amicably with the Hindus remembering that mutual quarrels will not compel Government to make an addition to the Police force, but will, on the contrary, lead to a reduction in the strength of the native army.]

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the employment of the Mahomedans in the public service.

7. Referring to the resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal regarding the employment of the Mahomedans in Government service, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 1st November, disapproves of the action of the Bengal Government as likely to cause race animosity between the Hindus and the Mahomedans, and says:—If the Mahomedans are to be employed because their number at present in Government service is small, why should not backward Hindu classes such as Mahárs, Mángs, &c., be treated with the same indulgence? No sane man will advocate the employment of men because of their belonging to a particular community. We shall not be sorry at all to see the Mahomedans employed, but we shall be sorry to see unqualified men entertained in Government service, whether they be Hindus or Mahomedans. It is the principle that we care for, and as the ruling of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is dangerous, wrong and partial, it calls for the Government of India's special attention.

8. Referring to the confidential minute of Lord Lytton published by the *Indian Spectator*, the *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 30th October, says:—We do not doubt that many are of the same opinion as our gifted ex-Viceroy, and that they are quite as frank when writing confidential communications. Probably Lord Lytton never knew that a confidential minute would ever reach the public, and probably he does not trouble himself about it now. But what can be more unsafe than these dangerous double-dealing—honeyed accents on one side and cynical out-spokenness on the other? Is it really true that the Government of India has been devising means for evading the fulfilment of the Act of Parliament, while in public it is assuring the people that it seeks to guide its policy by the Royal Proclamation and the Acts of Parliament? When there is double-dealing on one side there must be distrust on the other. But we fervently hope that we have not had many Viceroys like Lord Lytton who looked upon deception as a necessary feature of statecraft. As in other things so in politics an honest and straightforward course is ultimately more successful than a dishonest and crooked one. An empire is a great edifice, and the stronger and deeper the foundations the more lasting and firmer the superstructure. But an empire built on hollow protestations and duplicity is bound to fall, burying in its ruins those who have raised it up. The empire that England has raised has lasted long enough already to prove to the world, if proofs were wanting, that it rests upon a strong and sure basis. Viceroys like Lord Lytton may bring an empire to the eve of a downfall, but they cannot shake its foundations. If the Civil Service Commission is appointed with the object of excluding the people of India from the Covenanted Service, the evil effects of such a measure will be more far-reaching than we can imagine. It will throw back the position of the Government by half a century, and it will give the lie to the professed policy of the Government. It will stultify the fundamental principles of the British Government. The observance of race-distinctions in an open competitive examination is so directly opposed to the spirit, as well as to the letter, of British rule, that a wide feeling of deep distrust will spread all over the country, if it is known that the Government intends openly to reverse the policy that has been followed ever since the establishment of the empire. We are yet unable to believe that it is the object of the Civil Service Commission to disqualify Natives for the Covenanted Civil Service.

Lord Lytton's confidential minute on the Civil Service and the object of the Civil Service Commission.

9. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 31st October, says:—To us the Civil Service Commission seems to be intended as a sort of set-off against, and a feeder to, the Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the Government of India. It will be remembered that both the Liberals and the Conservatives have shirked the appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry, contenting themselves with a Parliamentary Committee. From such a Committee playing in the hands of Anglo-Indian experts, India can expect very little, unless indeed the heads of discussion are prepared for it by some such Commission *in India* as has been proposed. That the scope of inquiry will be wide enough and that the constitution of the Commission is intended to be made as representative of the most important interests and sections in the country, has been sufficiently well indicated in the resolution. And as we observed before, the appointments of Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir Charles Turner on it augur fairly for the work of the Commission being carried on in a liberal spirit. At any rate, we think that the inquiries made by the Commission will afford an excellent opportunity for our countrymen to formulate their demands in a manner not to be mistaken by the great English public. A word of acknowledgment is therefore due to the Government of India for their friendly intentions, and we think we can best appreciate this interest by pointing out in time such of the defects in the constitution of the Commission or in the mode of inquiry as seem to us to call for remark. Although the assurance given in the resolution, that the Governor-General in Council reserves to himself the power of nominating additional Native members to the Commission, shows that His Excellency is anxious to see the people of India duly represented in that body, we think it our duty to state plainly that the people will have but little faith in the Commission

The necessity for a larger Native element on the Civil Service Commission.

unless a larger number of representative Native gentlemen is appointed. At least half the members of the Commission should be Natives. How can a Commission, consisting mainly of Covenanted Civilians and Europeans, be expected to decide impartially between the claims of the Covenanted and the Uncovenanted Services and of those of Europeans and Natives? Is it at all likely that the Covenanted and European members of the Commission will admit that the time has come when that Service should be reduced in strength, that they themselves and their brethren have been receiving salaries on a scale unknown in any other country in the world, that it should be lowered, that there is a number of *sinecures* in that Service which ought to be abolished without delay, that that Service should be thrown open to the children of the soil on equal terms of competition with Europeans, or that the Natives of the country have been kept out of that Service by rules and regulations deliberately framed to keep them out? Hence we beseech Lord Dufferin to invite the different public associations to nominate members to the Commission. For, otherwise, the country will have little confidence in it. The inquiry will not touch such important departments of the civil administration as the Forest, Opium, Customs, Post Office, Telegraph, Railway, &c., *i. e.*, the very departments of the civil administration which are as good as monopolies in the hands of Europeans and Eurasians. We do not ascribe any unworthy motive to the Government India, and it is impossible to do so in the face of the assurance that a special enquiry will be held in regard to these excluded branches of the Service when the more important questions referred to the Commission have been dealt with. All that we mean is that the entire Covenanted Service question to be satisfactorily solved must not exclude the question of employment in the branches of the Service above-named. There is another unfortunate restriction which the Government of India has placed upon the enquiry. The question of the proper strength of the Covenanted Service has, the resolution tells us, already formed the subject of careful examination, and important decisions upon it have been arrived at by the Government of India in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The Government of India therefore think that there is no necessity for the Commission to go over the same ground again. We think this is an unfortunate decision, for, in our opinion the solution of the Covenanted Service problem depends mainly upon the solution of this problem. A public inquiry into the question as to what should be the future strength of the Covenanted Service will be of great service to the interests of the people. But we have not the slightest doubt that Lord Dufferin is sincerely anxious to see the whole Service question honestly solved. His Excellency has not precluded the Commission from reviewing the facts or the conclusions arrived at by the Supreme Government. There is one thing rather curious in the resolution. It speaks of "the freer admission of Europeans to offices from which they, in their turn, are now excluded." What are these offices? Where are they? We know of no offices from which *Europeans* are excluded. An honest and good-hearted Secretary of State for India laid down some years ago that to posts carrying a salary above Rs. 200 a month Natives alone should be appointed. Is not a large majority of such posts given away to generally unqualified Europeans?

Comments on the nomination of members on the Civil Service Commission.

10. Writing about the Public Service Commission, the *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 3rd November, observes:—Sir Charles Aitchison's appointment is unexceptionable, because he is both popular and well qualified for the position to which he has been appointed. Public opinion will be equally unanimous about Syed Ahmed Khán. Mr. Peacock's qualifications are yet unknown. The Bombay nominations are not yet known, but Mr. Dádábhái Navroji is coming back, and the Bombay Government should not lose the opportunity of nominating one who may prove to be the best member on the Commission, being specially fitted for such work by his past career, his experience and his undaunted devotion to duty.

11. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 31st October, says:—The appointment of Sir Charles Turner to the Public Service Commission is another guarantee of good work. Men like Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir Charles

Turner would not accept office on such a Commission unless they were convinced that it was in the interests of the general public. This is the way we prefer to look at the matter, in spite of the honest alarm felt by our contemporaries. As to the mode of nominating Native members and the details of inquiry, there is room for suggestions and advice.

Probability of corruption in the Civil Service of India.

12. The *Kesari* (41), in its issue of the 2nd November, refers to statements regarding responsible and high paid officers of Government fearlessly taking bribes, published in the issues of the *Admiralty* and *Horse Guards Gazette* for the months of May and July, and says:—As there are corrupt officers amongst Natives so there are corrupt officers among Englishmen too, though the proportion of the latter on account of their education may be a little smaller. The state of the Admiralty and the War Office is a sufficient index of the state of other administrative departments. The state of things in the India Office may also be easily imagined. This office is the most neglected, and nobody cares to inquire how things stand there, what expenditure is incurred, and whether the officers do their duties zealously. Such being the state, the officers in that office are at liberty to behave in any way they like. Neither is it probable that the Civil Service in India, which Englishmen praise so much, is free from the defect in question. It is a common rule that men inherit the good and bad qualities of their ancestors, and looking to this fact one may infer that the Civil Service of the present day must at least in part possess the good and bad qualities of the Civil Service of a century back. Marshman has excellently shown how nasty the Civil Service was in 1786 when Lord Cornwallis undertook an enquiry into it. It is therefore a hazardous matter to suppose that the descendants of such Civil Servants are quite immaculate in pecuniary matters. In the beginning, posts in the Civil Service were conferred by patronage. After the patronage system had given way to the present competition system, the best men of the middle classes in English society were in the beginning sent out here, but of late inferior men have come to India, and such men being unrestricted by circumstances of high birth and noble disposition they are probably ill-behaved. Mere literary attainments and high pay are not sufficient guarantees for freedom from corruption. They are likely to relax in the absence of those implied in high birth and noble disposition. One need not go very far in search of cases in point. Even now some Civilians are unfavorably spoken of, and according to a common maxim there must be some foundation in truth for such rumours.

Translation of important Government Resolutions into the different vernacular languages suggested.

13. The *Bombay Samáchár* (33), in its issue of the 3rd November, approves of the Government Resolution on the translation into the different vernaculars of this presidency of the resolution issued by the Bombay Government on the subject of technical education in September last, suggests that other important Resolutions ought also to be similarly translated and circulated among the people for their information, and adds that much good would be done to the people, if District Collectors were to evince an interest similar to that shown by the Collector of Násik in the matter. [The *Praja Mat* (114) expresses similar sentiments in its issue of the 6th November.]

Satisfaction at the orders regarding revenue survey assessments by the Government of Lord Reay and suggestions to the rayats.

14. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 31st October, says:—Lord Reay's Government deserves hearty thanks for the issue of the fairly conceived orders regarding revenue survey assessments, and the rayat and his friends should now be careful to see that no excuse is supplied to the Survey Department to represent to Government that they are productive of no good to any body, but result only in useless trouble to itself. Unless we are very much mistaken, the department is far from pleased with these provisions though embodied in a resolution of the executive Government, and will not fail to press for and bring about their withdrawal if possible. The rayat and his truest friends, therefore, we repeat, are bound to be doubly cautious in deriving from them what good they can, so that they may not remain a dead letter.

15. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 3rd November, says:—There is a rumour that Sir William Wedderburn's furlough will be followed by his retirement from the service. It is of course certain that Sir William Wedderburn cannot stay in the service much longer, but we hope he will allow himself to be persuaded to stay out Lord Reay's term of office. He has been able to do such a world of good during the time he has been at the head of the Secretariat that it would be a thousand pities if he were going away very shortly. After Lord Reay's retirement we cannot expect Sir William Wedderburn to stay amongst us, for it is well known that even now his stay in India is a considerable self-sacrifice, but it is not unreasonable to expect that the best adviser of Lord Reay should stay another year or two in India. Mr. Lee-Warner is very fortunate, but he no doubt deserves the promotion, for he is one of the cleverest men in the Bombay Civil Service.

Rumoured retirement of Sir William Wedderburn and his usefulness to the public in Lord Reay's term of office.

16. The *Dnyán Ságar* (29), in its issue of the 1st November, expresses delight at the appointment of Mr. Lee-Warner as Political Secretary to Government, and says that as Political Agent he administered justice to the people of Kolhápur satisfactorily, and that since in his new capacity his connection with the State will be very close, the people of Kolhápur have no reason to be discouraged in their expectations of justice from him. [The *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 31st October, says that the appointment will afford satisfaction to many, but that the mischievous Bráhmans of Poona will not like it, as they do not approve of Mr. Lee-Warner's desire to deal justly with non-Bráhmans. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (7), in its issue of the 3rd November, hopes that Mr. Lee-Warner will, in this high post, make himself popular by giving up his fiery and jealous temper. The *Kesari* (41), in its issue of the 2nd November, observes that Mr. Lee-Warner's appointment in the place of Sir William Wedderburn will not meet with approval from some people or, at any rate, from the educated people of the higher classes. Mr. Lee-Warner is well known for his dislike of educated people and, in particular, educated Bráhmans, and as he will have much administrative work in his hand as Secretary, his appointment has created much fear in people of the above-mentioned classes. The *Rást Goftár* (116), in its issue of the 31st October, hopes that Sir William Wedderburn will return to India after the expiry of his leave, as the people cannot afford to lose their patriotic friend, and says that it would be difficult to find a more clever and experienced Civilian than Mr. Lee-Warner for the post of Secretary to Government.]

Comments on the appointment of Mr. Lee-Warner as Secretary to Government.

17. The *Arunodayá* (16), in its issue of the 31st October, says:—We learn that the officers in the Sálsette Táluka summon some of the leaders of the different castes which are now making a league against the drinking of liquor and take down their statements in writing. As it is not known why Government officers should make enquiries when the people are taking measures for the reformation of their morals, the officers concerned or Government should explain their own action. If the officers are concerned at the loss to which the farmers of liquor are likely to be put, they should make arrangements to grant them remissions or make up their loss from their own pockets. But it is not good to present such a front to illiterate people who turn away from immorality. A large meeting of agriculturists living between Bhándup and Kolshet was held last Sunday at which a resolution against the drinking of liquor was adopted. The meeting was attended by about 1,100 people, among whom were to be seen even the village Mahárs and Chámbárs. Some policemen and some men belonging to the ábkári farmer were also present to watch the proceedings of the meeting. It was unanimously resolved that no one should drink liquor, that one any breaking this rule should pay the caste a fine of Rs. 50, and that nobody should either manufacture liquor from mhowra, sell it, or have anything to do with the liquor trade. From all this it appears that these people have become ready to reform themselves and to assist Government in their administration, and as this is very

Public meetings in the Thána and Kolába districts for the prohibition of liquor-drinking.

praiseworthy of them, the people should try their utmost to abide by their resolutions without minding the empty threats of some people on behalf of the liquor-farmers. It is also very necessary that Government, their officers and other gentlemen should approve of the doings of the agriculturists and encourage them to stand firm by their determination. [A correspondent, writing to the *Jáme Jamshed* (102) in its issue of the 4th November, observes that excepting the Pársis almost all the classes of the people in Párdi, who hitherto drank liquor, have, it is said, resolved to abstain from it. A correspondent, writing to the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) in its issue of the 2nd November, says that the movement to abstain from the use of liquor now appears to have been joined in by the whole of the Bulsár Táluka.]

A recommendation for granting remissions to ábkári contractors.

18. The *Suryodayá* (65), in its issue of the 1st November, says that as the people have combined to abstain from liquor, the liquor farmers are sure to be put to much loss, and it is but just and expedient that Government should not insist upon the payment of the whole of the sum agreed upon between them and the farmers, but should only take from them the amount of duty upon the quantity of liquor actually sold, as such an act of kindness will plainly show that Government are sincere in their professions regarding the welfare of their subjects, and that they do not care for ábkári revenue if the people show a desire to improve their morals by abstinence. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 4th November, expresses similar sentiments, and adds that the people will be encouraged if Lord Reay be pleased to issue a resolution approving of the determination of the people not to drink liquor and prohibiting Government officers from behaving in a manner likely to place obstacles in the way of these determinations of the people.]

A request to Government not to come in the way of the people who have resolved to abstain from liquor.

19. The *Shetakaryáncha Kaiwári* (14), in its issue of the 5th November, says that on the repeated representations of the liquor-farmers, Government have issued a proclamation to the effect that "every one has a right to buy and drink liquor and it is a serious offence punishable by law to prevent one from exercising this right by riotous conduct or threats. One may drink liquor or not according as he desires. There is no compulsion about it." Such a proclamation is suspicious, for a caste may have to tell a liquor-drinker to abstain from drinking, and if upon the complaint of a liquor-drinker Government punish those people of the community who have prohibited the use of liquor, the meritorious combination will evidently be destroyed. Government should therefore desist from taking legal steps, considering this to be a religious matter. People will find fault with Government under the impression that Government exercise force with a view to pecuniary interests.

20. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 31st October, publishes a correspondent's letter on the subject of the public combinations against liquor, and asks the Thána papers to make enquiries as to the truth of the ambiguous allegations in the letter which says:—The poor cultivator has not in his house even the most wretched ornament left. He has neither food to eat nor clothing to clothe himself with, and therefore out of sheer necessity he has resolved to abstain from the use of liquor. Meetings were and are being held in different places but Government, though indirectly, came in the way. Secret consultations and confidential correspondence began to be carried on among Government officers, whether high or low. Lists of leaders were made, the liquor-farmer was in anxiety, he made frequent complaints to Government, the sight of Government was also blinded by fear of loss in revenue in the event of liquor contracts becoming impracticable, and consequently poor cultivators are said to have been embarrassed. The cultivator is really in a very difficult dilemma, if through fear of unjust punishment by Government officers at the instigation of liquor-farmers he is compelled either to give up his determination or to expose himself to danger. This is a time when Political Associations, impartial newspapers and disinterested and charitable gentlemen should come to his help.

21. Writing about the assessment of the income-tax at Sátára and the necessity for the exercise of thought and judgment in levying the tax from the poor rayats of that district, the *Bodh Sudhákar* (21), in its issue of the 20th October refers to the various taxes under the burden of which the people of India are in its opinion at present crushed for the benefit of the Europeans, and says that it would be preferable for Government to deprive the people at once of all they possess to such a slow method of impoverishing them.

Assessment of the income-tax in Sátára.

22. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (21), in its issue of the 20th October, refers to the various cases of ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans which have been of late the subject of much writing in the newspapers, such as the case of horse-whipping at Poona, the cases of tea-planters in Bengal and such others, and says that those who have not witnessed the Mogul career may have an opportunity of knowing what it is like under the British Government of the present time.

Ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans at the present moment.

23. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), in its issue of the 4th November, gives some particulars that it has learnt of an alleged outrage in the Mángrol port on the modesty of several Hindu women who were passengers for Bombay by the S. S. *Pachumba* of the British India Steam Navigation Company on board that steamer by some European soldiers who were coming to Bombay from Karáchi by the same vessel. It says that several soldiers forcibly carried away like slaves about ten or fifteen of these women and tried to commit rape on them, one of these girls, aged 15, being now in a dangerous condition owing to several soldiers having forcibly outraged her modesty by turns, as stated by a passenger on board the S. S. *Pachumba*, the Captain or Mate of which did nothing to help the injured parties. The event has caused a consternation among the Hindu public of Bombay. A subscription to meet the expenses of bringing the culprits to justice has been raised, about Rs. 200 or Rs. 400 being collected at a meeting called for the purpose. A difficulty has been felt in the matter, as Hindu women would not come forward to give evidence in a court of law. The Captain of the S. S. *Pachumba* having declined to enquire into the petition presented to him by some of the Hindu passengers, the Hindus have resolved to abstain from patronizing the B. I. S. N. Company, as far as possible. The Company ought to enquire into this disgraceful and brutal conduct of the soldiers on the high seas and somewhat pacify the Hindus. The same paper, in its issue of the 6th November, being served with a notice by the Solicitors of the B. I. S. N. Company, expresses regret at its having given currency to an exaggerated and ridiculous account of the matter, and observes that as the female passengers experienced difficulty in getting on board owing to the roughness of the sea, several European soldiers merely gave the assistance of their hand to them according to European etiquette and removed them from near their baggage, which some of these women spoiled by walking over it with naked and dirty feet. The *Akhbár* says that nothing has happened beyond these facts, that the male Hindu passengers have, after reaching these shores, shown much more consternation than their women, and that they are quite unable to prove the alleged improper conduct on the part of the soldiers, as they have no proofs whatever. The paper also advises the Hindus to help the B. I. S. N. Company in having the parties, who raised such a false alarm, duly punished, and regrets that the Native Press should have been made the instrument of defaming an innocent Company in the same way as the Bombay Police was blamed some time ago in the matter of the alleged plundering of bill-collectors in the employ of several Hindu cloth-merchants of this city. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 5th and the *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 6th November, say that the Government ought to enquire into the matter, the *Jáme* adding that no injustice should be done to the Native Press for publishing the news, as it had already been known in the town.]

An alleged outrage on the modesty of several Hindu female passengers by the S. S. *Pachumba* by European soldiers on board that vessel at Mángrol.

24. A correspondent, writing to the *Praja Matá* (114), in its issue of the 6th November, complains of some of the Judges and Sub-Judges in Gujarát coming to the Court at 12 o'clock, spending about two hours in Chambers and then hearing cases, and of the consequent arrears of work, delay, expense and trouble to the suitors and their witnesses, and adds that it is necessary that this state of things should be remedied.

Complaint against the perfunctoriness of some Judges and Sub-Judges in Gujarát.

25. In an article headed "Discontent of the Government servants in the Revenue Department in the Ahmedabad Zilla," the *Praja Matá* (114), in its issue of the 6th November, again dwells on the inconvenience, trouble and expense caused to the clerks employed in the Revenue Department at Ahmedabad by their frequent transfers on equal pay from place to place and on the arbitrary conduct of Mr. Trikamlál Dinánáth, the Chitnis, and observes that the kárkuns have during the last three years suffered a good deal of hardships; that their rights have been disregarded; that they have been transferred if they displeased the Chitnis; that Mr. Amulakh Sákarlál, the son-in-law of the brother of the Chitnis, was undeservedly given an increase of Rs. 25 to his salary, while that of Mr. Harilál Dalsukhrám was reduced by Rs. 5 owing to the spite the Chitnis bore him; that the husband of a sister-in-law of the Chitnis was brought to Ahmedabad, while an old taláti was transferred against his will to the distant village of Demái in the Modása Táluka; that Messrs. Chhaganlál Himatrám and Amritlál Mansukhrám were transferred five times on equal pay from one place to another; that the same was the case with Messrs. Dáyábhái Bhagvánji and Reváshankar Shivshankar four times, with Messrs. Bápálál Javerilál and Lallubhái Bápuji three times, and with Tápishankar Kuberji twice; that some of these transfers owe their origin to the Chitnis; that the matter should be enquired into and the Chitnis speedily transferred from Ahmedabad; and that as Mr. Reid, the Collector, does not attend to these complaints the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., and the Bombay Government ought to enquire into them and publish the result. [A correspondent, writing to the same paper, says that a circular was issued about the 28th August last to the effect that talátis are not required to produce a medical certificate of their physical fitness to enter Government service, the issue of this circular being attributable to the doctor having declined to give a certificate of physical fitness to Mr. Manilál Hirálál, a taláti in the Daskroi Táluka.

Transfers and promotions in the Revenue Department, Ahmedabad District.

26. The *Havyak Subodhá* (136), in its issue of the 2nd November, says that it is glad to hear that the school-master of Islur in Kánara, lately transferred to another place in compliance with the recommendation of Mr. Wiltshire owing to his connection with the Sirsi Vanaduhkh Nivárani Sabha, is restored under the orders of Government to his original place, and it advises the Native Press to bring to light the mistakes of Government officers with a view that they may be rectified, as in the case of the school-master above referred to.

The Sirsi Vanaduhkh Nivárani Sabha and satisfaction at the action of Government in restoring the school-master of Islur to his original place.

27. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (21), in its issue of the 6th October but received on the 4th November, praises Mr. Sangáppa, Chief Constable of Sátára, for the conscientious and careful discharge of his duty, and recommends the Government to give him promotion by appointing him a Police Inspector in recognition of his good services.

Recommendation of Chief Constable of Sátára for promotion.

28. The *Rást Goftár* (116), in its issue of the 31st October, supports the petition made by 300 citizens of Bombay to the Commissioner of Police for improving the condition of the *recklás* (bullock-carts) in this city, and remarks that the patience of the poor classes who use these

The Bombay *recklás* and the necessity for improving them.

conveyances has now reached its limit and that the Police Commissioner ought to improve them, attention at the same time being paid to the state of their poor owners. [Several other Gujaráti papers of this week make the same request.]

Beggars in Poona and a request to Government and the Municipality on the subject.

29. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 31st October, writing upon beggars in Poona and the annoyance they give to the people, proposes that Government and the municipality should make arrangements to rid the people of the pest of beggars by prohibiting able-bodied people from begging and by accommodating and feeding the lame, deaf, dumb and such other disabled persons in the existing hospital for the poor. [The *Bodh Sudhákar* (21), in its issue of the 3rd November, makes a similar suggestion for the whole of India.]

The postal employés in Gujarát and their grievances.

30. A correspondent, writing to the *Praja Matá* (114), in its issue of the 6th November, complains of partiality in the appointment and promotion of the employés of the Postal Department in the Ahmedabad and Gujarát divisions, and says that their duties are so hard that discontent is produced by such conduct, that the low subordinates suffer a good deal of hardship, that some of those who have been in the service for the last three years have received no promotion, while some new employés have got it, and that this state of things ought to be brought to the notice of Government.

Part II.—*Education.*

A request to the Bombay Government to foster the growth of vernacular literature by recognizing the study of vernacular languages for high education.

31. In commenting upon the Annual Report on publications in the Bombay Presidency for the last year, the *Yajdán Parast* (134), in its issue of the 31st October, advises educated Natives to foster the growth of vernacular literature by writing good books, and says that the Bombay Government will greatly help the work, if it includes the study of vernacular languages the curriculum for high education.

Disapproval of the appointment of Mr. R. B. Karandikar as Kánarese Translator in the Educational Department, Bombay.

32. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (137), in its issue of the 5th November, disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Ráoji B. Karandikar as Kánarese Translator in the Educational Department on the ground of his not being a Kánarese scholar, prefers Mr. Anna Savadi and Sangáppa Malappa Ankli for the post on account of Kánarese being their mother-tongue, and says that the present backward state of Kánarese literature is due to appointments like that of Mr. Karandikar and that the Kánarese translations of law books are such that it is a matter of doubt whether their meaning is intelligible to the translators themselves.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

Adulteration of *ghee* in Bombay.

33. A correspondent, writing to the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) in its issue of the 6th November, says that certain manufactories situated in certain quarters of Bombay secretly produce *ghee* of different sorts; that several Hindus and Mahomedans are engaged in this trade; that the Hindus use cocoanut and mangosteen oils and boiled yellow wax for the purpose and add a little good *ghee* to the mixture; that this sort of *ghee* is sold at the rate of about Rs. 6-4 per maund; that the Mahomedan manufacturers use the oil of safflower and boiled fat of animals for the purpose and sell it at from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6 per maund; that labourers and other poor men are deceived into buying this sort of *ghee* which has the appearance of being pure, that these manufacturers are likely to be found guilty of evading the payment of the town duty; that enquiries into the matter will reveal the true state of things and that similar adulteration is made of honey.

34. Writing about the Reay market in Poona and its unsuitableness for the poor vegetable and fruit sellers, a correspondent writing to the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) in its issue of the 4th November, learns that it is settled to give Náná's Váda for the New English School and to build a separate building for the records at a cost of 3 lákhs of rupees, and proposes that the municipality should sell the new market for the accommodation of the records and build out of the sale-proceeds a Municipal Office near the Tulsi Bág at a cost of nearly one lákh and spend about Rs. 50,000 in building platforms and common sheds for the convenience of the sellers in the present Mandai market. Such an arrangement, adds the correspondent, will meet with approval from all the people concerned and will entitle Lord Reay to the gratitude of the shopkeepers in the Mandai to whom the present place has by long usage become very dear.

Proposal for the disposal of the Reay market in Poona.

35. The *Kárbhári* (39) of the 1st November is surprised to see that Ráo Sáheb Narso Rámchandra Godbole, Secretary to the Poona Municipality, who was some time ago pelted with potatoes and against whom complaints are about to be made in Criminal Courts, should be given by the Municipality full power to behave in any way he likes, and that he should be kept in office notwithstanding all that is said about him in the Poona papers, and says:—There is much adverse talk about Ráo Sáhebs Piloba Jog and Godbole. Of these the first has been sent away from Poona by Government, but the second being a municipal servant there is some difficulty about him. We suggest to the Bombay Government that it should mediate between the disagreeing parties and settle the matter. Nobody will find fault with the Government for doing so. Will it enquire into the circumstances that led Ráo Báhádur Nulkar to resign the Municipal Commissionership?

Ráo Sáheb Narso Ramchandra Godbole and the Poona Municipality.

36. Anent the rumour that Ráo Sáheb Godbole has asked permission of the President of the Poona Municipality to resign the Secretaryship in April next, the *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 31st October, recommends the municipality to examine minutely the work done by Ráo Sáheb Godbole and to satisfy itself that there is nothing wrong or irregular about it.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

37. The *Rást Goftár* (116), in its issue of the 31st October, requests Lord Dufferin to give a private interview to the Nizám of Hyderabad on the occasion of his approaching visit to that town, when the Resident and the Nizám's *kárbháris* ought not to be allowed to be present. It says that if this be done, the Viceroy will very likely hear from the Nizám something not only against the Diván and his circle of flatterers, but also against the Resident and his surroundings, and that the *khatpat* (intrigues) carried on at Hyderabad by the partizans of the Diván has so much won over the Resident to the side of Sálar Jung that the Resident has become, as it were, a Barrister of the latter instead of preserving his position as a Judge.

The approaching visit of Lord Dufferin to Hyderabad and a suggestion to His Lordship.

38. In an article headed "Mismanagement in Jámnagar," the *Gujaráti* (98), in its issue of the 31st October, complains of Political Agents being led away by the external and hollow show of Native States, of their apathy to the introduction of reforms into the internal and rotten state of affairs and of their taking or recommending to Government the adoption of extreme measures for reforming the States when anarchy prevails in them, and remarks that if Political Agents had been strict from the very beginning, the necessity for appointing Joint-Administrations in Porbandar and in Nándod would not have arisen. The *Gujaráti* is very much afraid that a similar fate will overtake the States of Jámnagar, Cambay, Rájkot and Wadhwán. It then complains of the Jámnagar State being deeply involved in debt, of the influence exercised by dancing-girls and the personal attendants of the Jám in the State, of the inability of Mr. Maganlál, the Diván, to reform the administration, of Jánbái and Karsan and Rághav *khavásis* (body-attendants) being all-powerful as the Jám

Mismanagement in Jámnagar.

is a mere puppet in their hands, and of no Annual Administration Report of the State being yet published, and says that Prince Ranjitsing is shortly going to petition the Parliament against the decision of the Government of India in the matter of the adoption as heir-apparent of the son borne to the Jám by his Mahomedan wife Jánbái instead of himself, and that a strong outcry will be raised on the subject from Káthiáwár. The *Gujaráti* further observes that the influence exercised by dancing-girls and mistresses in Jámnagar is evident from the fact that the Mahomedans who severely assaulted the Hindus in Khambháliya during the last Mohurrum have escaped scot-free, it is said, through the influence of Jánbái, while the Hindus are on the contrary seriously threatened and prevented from complaining against the Mahomedans. It says that this is most disgraceful in a first-class State, and requests the Political Agent and the Bombay Government to see that a particular class of people is not tyrannized over.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
13th November 1886.

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(For the week ending 6th November 1886.)

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 13th November 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Monthly... ...	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ A ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	150
*23	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
*24	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
*27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*28	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
*32	„ Gova Punch	Mapu a	Monthly	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	285
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
*36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*49	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*63	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
*64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
65	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	240
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*67	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*68	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
69	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*70	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*82	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,300
84	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	500
86	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
87	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
88	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*89	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
90	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
92	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
93	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
94	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
95	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
96	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
97	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
100	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*101	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
102	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
103	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
104	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
105	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,559
106	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
*107	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*108	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
109	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
110	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
111	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
112	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*113	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200
114	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	400

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
115	The Praja Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	950
116	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
117	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
118	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
119	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
120	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
121	„ Sauráshtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
122	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
123	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
124	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Ahmedabad	Do.	100
*126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*131	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
132	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
133	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
134	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
135	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*136	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
137	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
138	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
139	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
*145	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*146	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
147	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 13th November, says in a leading article that there is a vast difference between the sincere and enthusiastic welcome accorded by the people to Lord Dufferin on his landing in Bombay on the 8th December 1884 and that to be given to him on the occasion of his second visit to this city, and that it is owing to the expectations formed of him by the people not having been realised, and requests His Lordship to follow, in future, in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, Lord Ripon, as promised by him on the occasion of his first landing in Bombay. If Lord Dufferin chooses, remarks the paper, he can do much good to India and her people during the remaining portion of his term of office. What the Natives want is that their loyalty should be duly recognised, that they should be trusted by the Government without any fear, and treated in the same way in which Europeans are treated. The *Jáme* appeals to His Lordship to say whether this demand of the Natives is just or unjust, and adds that if he wished he could do much good to the country without nominating committees of enquiry and commissions, as he has now acquired a sufficient experience of India. The paper concludes with a fervent appeal to the Viceroy to kindly fulfil his promise of treading in the footsteps of Lord Ripon, and assures him that the people will give him a grand reception on the occasion of his retiring from India in 1889 like the one they gave to Lord Ripon, and that they will always remember him with gratitude.

An appeal to Lord Dufferin to tread in the footsteps of his predecessor, Lord Ripon, as promised by him after his landing in Bombay in December 1884.

2. The *Deshi Mitrá* (92), a comic paper, of the 11th November, is glad that Lord Dufferin did not visit Surat. It publishes an address to His Lordship written in an ironical tone in which his policy is disapproved of, remarking that the people blame him for the imposition of the income-tax and wish that he should speedily return to England, as they are quite dissatisfied with him. The address is signed by one "M. A. D.," the private secretary to the *Deshi Mitrá*.

Lord Dufferin's administration of India disapproved and His Lordship advised to return to England.

3. The *Kárbhári* (39), in its issue of the 8th November, writes a strong article in condemnation of the policy of Lord Dufferin, says that it is entirely at variance with the sentiments expressed by His Lordship in his speeches at Belfast, on the occasion of the Trades' Dinner at Calcutta, and on the occasion of his first landing at the Apollo Bandar, Bombay, asks whether His Lordship's prowess, learning and other qualities serve to give him relief when at night the cries of the forlorn children and women of Burmah and their curses may be chiding and terrifying His Lordship, and says that every drop of blood and tear shed in Burmah will without fail bring on due retribution some day or other. In conclusion the paper observes that Lord Dufferin has not only not acquired fame like Lord Ripon, but has surpassed Lords Dalhousie and Lytton, that on the occasion of his visit to the Bombay Presidency one need not praise him in flattering terms in giving a fit reception to him, and that Lord Dufferin should duly consider what is said of him and mend his conduct.

Comments on the policy of Lord Dufferin.

4. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 7th November, refers to the minute of Lord Dufferin written at Mandalay on the 27th February last on His Lordship's policy towards Burmah and the circumstances which led to the annexation of that country, publishes a translation of it and says that the reasons given therein for the annexation of Burmah are so weak that it does not require a man of extraordinary intelligence to see that the writer of the minute does not possess a particle of honesty, and that the minute plainly shows that the present Viceroy is dexterous in gravely chit-chatting—a habit common to Englishmen—and how solicitous Englishmen in general are to represent their censurable deeds as just and unavoidable.

Comments on Lord Dufferin's minute on Burmah.

5. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (21), in its issue of the 10th November, divides invaders into three classes, best or real invaders, greedy invaders, and worst invaders. In the first class are included sovereigns who invade countries and bring the kings thereof under their subjection without doing them any other harm. Invaders that deprive the countries invaded of all their valuables but let their kings remain on their thrones come under the second class, while the class of worst invaders comprises all those that depose the kings of the invaded countries, appropriate all their possessions and spread depredation in their territories. The paper indirectly places the British Government in the last class for its behaviour towards Burmah, though it says that on account of its allegiance to the British Government and the fear of being charged with disloyalty it dare not openly say so.

The British Government and the annexation of Burmah.

6. The *Kárbhári* (39) and the *Suryodayá* (65), in their respective issues of the 8th November, express their opinion that Prince Myngoon of Burmah should be placed on the throne of Theebaw, as there are no prospects of the efforts of the British Government in that country coming to a successful end.

Prince Myngoon of Burmah and the British Government.

7. The *Chhatrapati* (23), in its issue of the 8th November, refers to the rebellious rising of the people of Cabul against the Amir, as reported in a telegram from Simla on the 28th of the last month, and says that it may perhaps be owing to their dislike of the presence of foreigners in their country, to the dissatisfaction created by the hospitable treatment of the Boundary Commission by the Amir, and to their fear of the English plundering their country in conformity with their habit of meddling with foreign countries which are materially and politically prosperous and of ultimately bringing about the ruin of their kings and peoples.

Rebellious risings in Cabul and their causes.

8. Referring to the cost of the Government of India's annual removal to the hills and the Viceroy's justification of it, the *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 8th November, says that it can be proved that Englishmen, including officers like the Governor-General, intend to plunder the wealth of India without regard to the justice or otherwise of their doings, calls the Hindus foolish for their mutual quarrels, and tells them to beware and think of the manner in which their wealth is, on account of their dependence, being taken away by the English.

Spoliation of India.

9. The *Rást Goftár* (116), in its issue of the 7th November, says that the appointment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, will be hailed with delight by the entire Native public of this presidency, and that his presence in Bombay will strengthen the bonds of loyalty of the people towards their Queen-mother. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 8th November, takes a similar view and adds that Bombay has reason to be proud of the Duke, who is the future Commander-in-Chief of Great Britain, that the Duke and the Duchess will not fail to do their best to increase cordial intercourse between Europeans and Natives during their stay here, and that their presence will improve the condition of Native society and of Native females and will give great *eclat* to the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in Bombay.]

Appointment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, approved.

10. The *Pandit* (143) of the 12th November is concerned to find that General Arbuthnot has been transferred to the Madras Command, and observes that the Native officers of the Bombay Presidency much regret the transfer. General Arbuthnot, says the paper, was not only just but kind to the Native officers. His decisions in the cases of the Subhedar of the 21st N. I. who had come into trouble after a long service of upwards of thirty-one years and of Subhedar-Major Shekh Káku of the 22nd N. I. bear ample testimony to his kind and merciful disposition. It is to be hoped that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught who has been appointed to the Bombay Command, will tread in the footsteps of the

Regret at the transfer of General Arbuthnot to the Madras Presidency.

General in the discharge of his new duties, and that General Arbuthnot will not fail to extend the help prayed for to the Native Military Orphanage. No pecuniary assistance is wished for; it is only wanted that Government should be kind enough to inform the directors of the orphanage whenever a child in a regiment becomes an orphan on account of the death of a Native soldier or officer, or whenever a sepoy or officer cannot afford to maintain and educate his child on account of his retirement on pension.

Lord Lytton's confidential minute on the Civil Service question and the policy of the Government of India.

11. The *Pársi Punch* (112), in its issue of the 7th November, contains a cartoon in which Lord Lytton is portrayed as standing at his counter dressed as a shopman, a balance and weights being on the table, on which several articles are exposed for sale. Near his feet is a box containing "The Queen's Weights and Measures." A board hangs near the table with the words "Buy here. Fresh supplies. No fraud. No adulteration." The letter-press is as follows:—The honest and zealous shopman! Shopman L—tt—n! Confound these yelling hounds! It's useless concealing that we have used false weights *in the interests of the local branch of the firm*! ["We have had to choose between prohibiting them and cheating them, and we have chosen the least straightforward course. The application to Natives of the competitive examination system as conducted in England and the recent reduction in the age at which candidates can compete are all so many deliberate and transparent subterfuges for stultifying the Act and reducing it to a dead letter."—Lord Lytton's confidential minute on the Indian Civil Service question.]

Approval of the nominations on the Civil Service Commission and the good expected therefrom.

12. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 10th November, says:—There are in all six Native members on the Commission, the entire number being sixteen. This is very satisfactory compared with the composition of other commissions of enquiry. The selection of the Native members is also very satisfactory on the whole. The Public Service Commission must be pronounced to be sufficiently representative on the whole, and for the present we may banish the idea that this Commission will recommend that the people of India should be finally excluded from the Covenanted Civil Service. We may rest assured that all the Native members, and very probably Mr. White also, will positively refuse to be parties to such an act of injustice; nor is it at all probable that either Sir Charles Aitchison or Sir Charles Turner would have consented to sit on the Commission if their work had been chalked out for them beforehand. It would be most unfair to either of these gentlemen or to their colleagues to suppose that they would have anything to do with this Commission unless they were allowed absolute freedom of judgment. Lord Dufferin has done a great deal to allay useless suspicions by his wise selection of members. The number of official and non-official members is well balanced, and all interests will be duly considered. With such a representative commission before us we are not justified in predicting anything evil from its labours, but should on the contrary hope that its efforts will bring about real and large reforms in the public service.

13. The *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 7th November, says:—The appointments to the Public Service Commission, so far as they have been made, are very good, the Native portion especially so, but the number of the Native members, as we have more than once remarked, is quite inadequate and it is to be hoped that the Viceroy will use the power he has reserved to remove this defect. [The *Indu Prakásh* (10), the *Dnyánodayá* (8), the *Kesari* (41), and several other papers of the week approve of the nominations, but desire that the number of Native members should be increased by the Viceroy.]

14. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (137), in its issue of the 12th November, says:—The members for the Civil Service Commission seem to have been carefully selected. Ráo Báhádur K. N. Nulkar and Khán Báhádur Kázi Sháhbudin are good representatives of Native community, while the Eurasians could not have a better delegate than Mr. White. The Native gentlemen appointed are mostly the men whom the public would have liked to see on the Commission. Both the president and the "trained English lawyer of judicial experience"

appointed are perhaps the best men that could have been got. The only disappointing feature of the Commission is that of the sixteen members appointed only six are Natives.

Comments on the appointment of Messrs. Gibbon and Justice Mitter on the Civil Service Commission.

15. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 6th November, says:—Two more appointments, both in Bengal, on the Public Service Commission, have been announced. The two nominees are Mr. Justice Mitter and Mr. Gibbon of Bettiah. We have not the faintest idea who Mr. Gibbon of Bettiah is. Bettiah is near Nepal and is ruled over by a Mahárája, an extensive land-owner, who is called the Mahárája of Bettiah. Probably there is some connection between Mr. Gibbon and the Bettiah Ráj, or, in other words, Mr. Gibbon is the manager of the Bettiah Ráj. It is also probable that Mr. Gibbon is an indigo planter; it is certain that he is no official, for Bettiah does not boast of any important Government official. The Government of Bengal seems to have wandered far and wide in quest of a suitable non-official European gentleman for a seat on the Public Service Commission, and has found in a remote, out-of-the-way place like Bettiah what it could not find in such a big city as Calcutta or other important places. It will be very interesting to learn what manner of man Mr. Gibbon is. He seems to have been hiding his light under a bushel very successfully. Mr. Justice Mitter is very well-known to the Indian public, but we doubt very much whether he is the very best man among the Natives fitted for such work as is now expected of him. We should have very much preferred to have a non-official Native gentleman on the Commission. As an official, no objection can possibly be raised against Mr. Justice Mitter. He is extremely independent and is not likely to concur in the opinion of the majority without exercising his own judgment. No personal objection can be raised against Mr. Justice Mitter, although the public had some right to expect that a non-official gentleman would be nominated.

Nominations to the Civil Service Commission pronounced to be disappointing.

16. The *Rást Goftár* (116), in its issue of the 7th November, quotes from the *Times of India* the list of persons nominated to the Civil Service Commission and observes:—The selection is best as regards Madras. We cannot, however, say the same thing of the nominations from other parts of the country. The proportion of Native members is small and even in that the most worthy people are left behind. It was expected that Bombay would be represented on the Commission by one of the following gentlemen, viz., Messrs. Dádábhái Navroji, Phirojsháh M. Mehta, Badrudin Tyebji, Telang, Ránade, Kelkar and Jehángirsháh E. Kohiyár, but this hope is not realized. Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir Charles Turner are worthy names, but on the whole the appointments are disappointing. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 8th November, also says that the nominations to the Civil Service Commission are not on the whole satisfactory, and that it is likely that the fear entertained in many quarters that the Commission will do more harm than good to the Natives will be found to be reasonable. The large proportion of civilians on the Commission, observes the paper, leads to the fear that Native interests will not be much attended to, and it is possible that the appointment on it of a representative of the Eurasian community, which is opposing the rights of Natives, may do injury to both Eurasians and Natives. Again, the proportion of Native members is small. The appointment of Messrs. Romeshvar Mitter, Mudliyár and Nulkar is worthy of approval. The *Jáme* then complains of the preference given to men from Poona over those from Bombay in this matter and in that of the recent nominations to the Bombay Legislative Council, and questions the right of the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin to a seat on the Commission, as he has passed many years of his service in a Native State and is therefore not expected to fully know the condition, wants and aspirations of the Natives residing in British territory.]

17. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 8th November, says:—As regards the list of Native members appointed to the Civil Service Commission it is our duty to say that better nominations in two or three cases could have been easily made. The Honourable Dádábhái Navroji soon returns to

India and we have every hope that the Viceroy will appoint him an additional member of the Commission. Mr. Dádábhái has fully studied the question, and it is our firm conviction that he is the only person who can deal satisfactorily with it, as he has made the question his special study. [The *Gujarát Mitra* (73), in its issue of the 7th November, recommends the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás and the Honourable Dádábhái Navroji to the Commission, and remarks that the selection of one of these gentlemen will be hailed with delight in the Bombay Presidency in the same way as that of the Honourable Mr. Justice Romeshvar Mitter was in Bengal.]

The policy of the British Government and advice to the Inámdárs.

18. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 8th November, compares the policy of the British Government to the manner in which a prostitute gradually deprives her lover of all he possesses, advises the Inámdárs to recover their *langoti* (a piece of cloth worn round the loins) for fear of being laughed at, and says :—The Government has by a circular ordered the registry of iná‍ms and made arrangements to enter endorsements to the effect that the iná‍m should be continued as long as there is need of service. We have already informed you that the same course will very probably be followed as regards the forms. We have now only to tell you that you should at all cost and trouble bring to the serious notice of Government the power they have of interfering with such hereditary *vatans*, the loss to which you will be put thereby, the opinion which the subject people have formed about Government on account of this resolution, and the disastrous condition to which the country will be reduced if that opinion secure a firm footing. If you sit at ease this time you will be reduced to beggary, but remember none will give you alms.

Causes of increase in litigation in the N. W. Provinces.

19. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 7th November, says that the increase of litigation in the N. W. Provinces is due to (1) security of life and property, (2) contiguity of ownership both in towns and villages, (3) increase of lawyers, (4) indebtedness of the agricultural classes and the frequency of transfers of land consequent thereon, (5) conflict of interests between the zamindár and the tenant, (6) decay of the communal system, (7) our Anglo-Indian law, and (8) periodical settlements.

Comments on Mr. O'Donnell's remarks in the *Calcutta Review* about Government system of reporting on every movement of popular feeling.

20. Regarding Mr. C. J. O'Donnell's remarks in the *Calcutta Review* about Government having the most elaborate system of reporting on every movement of popular feeling, the *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 6th November, says :—No one doubts that the Government has the most elaborate system of reporting—but not on popular feeling. If a horse stumbles on the high road and injures its knee, the elaborate system of reporting is set in motion at once, but as to popular feeling it is seldom reported on, and never correctly. If such had been the case, we are certain that the recent riots at Delhi between the Hindus and the Mahomedans would have been averted. Popular feeling was excited long before the riots actually broke out, but the Deputy Commissioner at Delhi was quite ignorant of everything until the rioters were breaking one another's heads. Surely that means that the screw must be loose somewhere. What can be more surprising, for instance, than that even the Collector of Karáchi firmly believed, and probably still believes, that the landing-places at Manora were never closed to the public during the days of the Manora fair? Let alone the Government of Bombay and the Commissioner in Sind, we see that the very officer in executive charge of the district has been kept in ignorance of an act of grave injustice perpetrated year after year in the face of thousands of men. Could this have possibly happened if there had been an elaborate system of reporting on *public feeling*? Our conviction is that the gravest danger to the Government consists in its ignorance of *public feeling*.

Quarrels between the Hindus and the Mahomedans and their effects on the British rule.

21. While writing on the recent riots between the Hindus and the Mahomedans in Upper India and the suggestions made by the various Anglo-Indian newspapers to Government for their prevention, the *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 8th November, asks if any body has thought over the subject of the death of hundreds of thousands of men by

starvation; and says:—The Government is afraid of the defiance of law by its subjects and the subjects are afraid of their mutual riots. Both of them may dispel their fears by looking at the riots in the following manner. The Government should say that it is good that the Musalmáns and the Hindus quarrel between themselves and the natives of India should derive pleasure from the thought that at least by means of these riots they have after a long time had an opportunity of setting the police and the oppression of the Government officers at naught. It must be remembered that the flame of religious zeal is thereby kept burning and that it will in times of need be of great use. The Hindus however complain that the Government sides with the Musalmáns. This fact is also beneficial to the people. Because thereby the public mind is the more excited. At present the public is much in awe of Government officers. For the rise of a country, however, things must come to such a pass that the people should not be much afraid of Government officers, but should on the contrary be respected by the Government. Be this as it may, the riots have falsified the conclusion arrived at by Sir James Stephen that the people of India are kept under control by the sword and have proved that the people are yet stronger than the Government. There is another delicate point, and that is that there is a fear that these quarrels, after smouldering for some time, will some day be kindled into a flame against the Government; yet it is better that the people of India should become independent than go from the yoke of the English to that of the Russians. So long as the Government does not give up its policy of distrust and selfishness and does not induce our people to fight for their country instead of merely for a miserable salary of Rs. 7 a month, there is a great probability of the Russians coming over here.

The alleged outrage on Hindu females on board the S. S. *Pachumba* and a request to Lord Reay to appoint a commission of enquiry into it.

22. The *Káside Mumbai* (106), in its issue of the 10th November, observes that it is said that some of the European soldiers committed rape on several Hindu female passengers on board the S. S. *Pachumba* before the very eyes of their husbands, fathers and sons, that when several persons interfered, arms were raised against them by the soldiers, that a female of the Bráhman caste is now lying on a sick bed owing to the violent rape committed on her, that a relative of hers was beaten when he interfered on her behalf, that the account which the Baniás give is most shocking and makes the hairs stand on end, that Government ought speedily to appoint a commission to enquire into this disgraceful incident, and that Mr. Ratansi Mulji and other gentlemen who have undertaken the work of having the culprits punished should at once petition the Government to nominate a commission to enquire into the complaint with closed doors, and hopes that a just Governor like Lord Reay will not fail to appoint a commission of enquiry. [The *Chandrá Prakásh* (90), in its issue ofthe 8th November, says that Government ought to enquire into the matter. The *Gujaráti* (98), in its issue of the 7th November, says that the incident has given rise to much agitation among the Native public of Bombay and especially among the class of merchants and brokers, that the aggrieved parties ought to take legal measures and that it is rumoured that a document signed by fifty eye-witnesses of the event will speedily be published. The *Yajdán Parast* (134), in its issue of the 7th November, says that some soldiers are said to have jostled and pressed some Hindu female passengers, that some of their goods was stolen and some thrown overboard, that they committed rape on them on the night of their embarkation at Mángrol and that the whole night was passed in outraging their modesty and in harassing them. The paper thinks that all this story cannot be believed and adds that the aggrieved parties ought either to prosecute the offenders or the B. I. S. N. Company ought to prosecute the Hindus concerned for libel. The *Rást Goftár* (116), in its issue of the 7th November, says that it has been asked to state that Mr. Turner, the head of the firm of Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie & Co., the agents of the British India line, has enquired into the complaint, that he has been unable to find out any specific instance of complaint and that the Company is unable to make any enquiry owing to this defect in the petition presented to the captain of the S. S. *Pachumba* by several Hindu passengers. The *Rást* wishes that as the complaint is very important and serious the parties concerned would come forward with the necessary proofs.]

23. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 7th November, writes:—

Investigation into the alleged ill-treatment of Bania ladies by soldiers on board the S.S. *Pachumba* necessary

Before going to press we were visited by a number of respectable Baniás, mostly passengers by the S. S. *Pachumba*. Their version is—and we have no reason to doubt its general accuracy—that the ladder was not lowered at Mángrol, that consequently the passengers had to scramble up and enter by a very narrow passage, that the male passengers as they entered one by one were taken by the neck by the soldiers and shaken and thrown away, that some of their things were taken away to the value of at least Rs. 600, that the women were very indecently handled, that Lieutenant Carlton was all the while in the cabin, and that the mischief was done in pure wantonness. Those who know the ways of the soldiers, the general mismanagement on steamers where third class Native passengers are concerned, and the rough usage to which they are exposed on all sides, will not be surprised if these allegations are found to be substantially true. The Baniás are a notoriously timid people; their women would rather die than confront an assailant in a court of law or even admit that they had been ill-treated. But is that a sufficient reason why a matter so serious should go unenquired into?

24. The *Jagan Mitrá* (37), in its issue of the 8th November, bitterly complains of the scarcity and dearness of salt in Ratnágiri and the consequent distress of the people, attributes this to the want of large capitalists at Ratnágiri and the discontinuance of the production of salt in the salt-pans at Ratnágiri and the adjoining places under the orders of Government in compliance with the representations of the officers of the Salt Department, and prays that the Government of Lord Reay, in which the people have begun to feel confidence, will refer the matter for inquiry to Mr. Crawford, the Revenue Commissioner, and order the production of salt as before, which will entail only half the cost of the establishment of the preventive officer unnecessarily maintained at present.

Scarcity of salt in Ratnágiri.

25. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (73), in its issue of the 7th November, says that the people of Surat are at present in consternation owing to the heavy assessment of the income-tax, the increase in school-fees and the order of the Bombay Government that all *pucca* built deep cess-pools (khálkuva) in the city should be dug up and *katcha* ones built instead. The paper requests Mr. Anuprám Bálmukund, the local Income-tax Collector, to attend to the complaint made by the people and to reduce the tax in cases in which it is more than what it should be, disapproves of the increase in the school-fees, and remarks that the people need not be afraid as regards the deep cess-pools, as the municipality has resolved that the Government order should only be enforced in cases where new cess-pools are built. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), in its issue of the 9th November, says that the people of Surat need not be afraid as regards the assessment of the income-tax, which can be reduced on appeal, and advises the Gujarát papers to pacify them by explaining the matter to them. The *Broach Mitrá* (84), in its issue of the 10th November, says that the heavy assessment of the odious income-tax in Surat and Broach has caused much disquietude among the people, that no regard appears to have been paid to the income of people in assessing the tax but to the amount that is to be collected in these two cities, and requests the Income-tax Collector to attend to the condition of the appellants.]

Complaint against the heavy assessment of the income-tax in Surat and Broach.

26. The *Arunodayá* (16), in its issue of the 7th November, says that so far as it knows, the account given by a correspondent of the *Poona Vaibhav* of the difficulties of the people who have unanimously agreed to abstain from liquor (*vide* paragraph 20 of the weekly Report on Native Papers, No. 45 of 1886,) is not true.

The anti-liquor league in Thána.

27. The *Vártáhar* (68), in its issue of the 7th November, says that it is not unwilling to see a smart man like Mr. Lee-Warner appointed to act for Sir William Wedderburn, provided that he evinces in his new post the quality of impartiality which is so essential in the holder of such an important post.

Comments on the appointment of Mr. Lee-Warner in place of Sir W. Wedderburn.

28. A correspondent, writing from Kolhápur to the *Mahrátta* (2) in its issue of the 7th November, says :—Whatever may be the feelings of the people on your side, I may tell you that generally speaking the administration of Mr. Lee-Warner has had a wholesome effect. His indomitable energy has communicated itself in some measure to the whole machinery here. You do not know how very primitive the old officers of this State are in their notions of justice and official work. Those who are brought from British territory are generally smart, but after a time the dulness of everything around comes over them too. Hence the principal complaint was delay of justice. During Mr. Lee-Warner's administration this defect has been partially remedied. His own despatch of work was an example which was calculated to rouse the dormant energies of subordinate officials. Mr. Lee-Warner kept a searching eye on everything that was going on about him. He did not allow any irregularities or glaring instances of injustice to escape his notice. This zeal in the cause of justice at times led him to interfere in a most vexatious manner in the work of subordinate officials. To those whose work was in perfect good order this interference was certainly galling. But the blame does not lie with Mr. Lee-Warner as with certain busy-bodies here, to whom, it is believed, Mr. Lee-Warner lent too ready an ear. Kolhápur abounds in this brood of busy-bodies. Barring these individual cases the impression that the eagle eye of the Political Agent was upon them had a very beneficial effect on the conduct of back-sliding officers. The abolition of *sthalmod* and *sthalbharit* taxes is one of the reforms which first engaged the attention of this Political officer. Similar other vexatious taxes, such as those on barbers and trade guilds, in other Native States in the Southern Marátha Country, shared the same fate. In this respect Mr. Lee-Warner has been the first, I may say, to inaugurate a liberal policy. [The *Kesari* (41), in its issue of the 7th November, expresses similar sentiments and says that Mr. Lee-Warner has done several useful things at Kolhápur.]

Mr. Lee-Warner at Kolhápur.

29. The *Gujarát Mitra* (73), in its issue of the 7th November, praises Dr. Boyd, Acting Ophthalmic Surgeon, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay, for his skill, devotion to duty and regard for poor patients, says that many persons wish his period of office in Bombay to be extended as he is a blessing to the poor and does not care much for private practice like other hospital doctors, and strongly recommends the people of Surat and other towns, who may be suffering from eye-diseases, to consult him.

Praises of Surgeon Boyd, of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay.

30. The *Havyak Subodh* (136), in its issue of the 9th November, refers to the transfer of Mr. Náráyan Ganesh Nádgir under the orders of the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., from the post of Native Accountant, to which, it says, the Collector of Belgaum had kindly appointed him, to his original post of Head Kárkún at Khánápur, considers this treatment of Mr. Nádgir by the Commissioner to be unjust, and requests His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to enquire into the matter and to do justice to the aggrieved party. Writing on the subject, the paper complains against Colonel Peyton and other Government officers for their conduct in connection with the Sirsi Vana-dukkha-nivárini Sabha, and expresses its suspicion that the special magistrate appointed to enquire into the grievances of the people may have made a report prejudicial to Mr. Nádgir.

Treatment of Mr. Nádgir, the Head Kárkún at Khánápur in Belgaum, by the Revenue Commissioner.

31. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 7th November, publishes a communicated article on the grievances of Native Assistant Surgeons, which, after describing the comparative disadvantages at which Assistant Surgeons serve the State, suggests :—Instead of admitting Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 100 *per mensem* they should begin with Rs. 200 as before, and the whole amount of Rs. 350 which they draw on passing their 1st grade should be considered pensionable. Secondly, some of the civil hospitals should be put in the charge of Assistant Surgeons with two-thirds of the pay of a Civil Surgeon. This will save one-third and the arrangement will improve the prospects of Assistant Surgeons, who are much

Grievances of Native Assistant Surgeons.

neglected. That they can manage the hospitals requires no proof. It will be seen from the Administration and Progress Report of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries that some of the Assistant Surgeons have worked admirably and have performed many skilful surgical operations. At some of the dispensaries and hospitals under their charge the work is heavier and the patients are more numerous than in some of the hospitals under Civil Surgeons. Large hospitals and dispensaries in some of the Native States (Baroda, &c.,) are under the management of our local graduates and they are ably and efficiently conducted by them. These are sufficient proofs to show that Assistant Surgeons are quite capable of being entrusted with civil hospitals. Of all Government servants Assistant Surgeons are the most neglected, and somebody must come forward to help and raise them to their proper status. What is the Bombay Medical Union doing? Can it not make a move in the matter and assist its brothers in the service? Cannot Dr. Moore, as head of the Civil Medical Department, suggest some means to Government to improve their status? We have at present His Excellency Lord Reay at the head of the Bombay Government, and if this matter is properly put before him, surely something will be done by His Excellency.

Necessity for fresh editions of military works.

32. The *Pandit* (143), in its issue of the 12th November, recommends Government to order a fresh edition of the work on musketry instruction and the articles of war to be printed for the benefit of military men, and offers to do the work of printing and publishing them if Government permitted it.

Disapproval of the intended removal of the Bhimthadi Mámlatdár's office from Supa to Bárámati.

33. The *Jagaddhitechchhu* (36), in its issue of the 6th November, says that a Government resolution has been issued to the effect that the office of the Mámlatdár of Bhimthadi should be removed from Supa to Bárámati and that of the Mahálkari of Bárámati to Dhond, considers this resolution to be inconsiderate, and observes that Supa itself is an out-of-the-way place as compared with Pátas, where the Mámlatdár's office formerly was, that much inconvenience is already felt in consequence, that the place to which it is now proposed to remove the Mámlatdár's office is in the extreme south-east corner of the táluka and that the people are therefore quite displeased with the proposed change. The paper adds that the people wish the office to be removed to Pátas, its former locality.

Remarks on the Police Department.

34. In continuing its review of the annual report of the Police Department for the last year, the *Dhárwár Vritt* (26), in its issue of the 11th November, says that the Government does not much trouble itself about the efficiency of the Police Department but merely looks to its discipline, and that there is no likelihood of any improvement taking place unless Government take stringent measures by punishing defaulters and rewarding meritorious service. It also complains of the insufficiency of men in that department and adds that the Government is bound to increase the strength of the Police Department and thereby to ensure safety of person and property to its subjects.

Gambling in Vengurla and the necessity for a First Class Magistrate there.

35. The *Vengurla Vritt* (69), in its issue of the 4th November, complains of the number of gamblers in Vengurla increasing every year, says that though about two years and a half ago the Government extended the Gambling Act to this town it has not been enforced for want of a First Class Magistrate, and requests the Revenue Commissioner to either appoint such a magistrate, or, if this be not practicable, to recommend the Government to invest the Mámlatdár or the Subordinate Judge with power to try cases of gambling.

Frequency of thefts at Násik and a proposal to change the Chief Constable.

36. The *Ganga Lahari* (31), in its issue of the 5th November, complains of frequent thefts and unsatisfactory police arrangements at Násik, and recommends that the present Chief Constable of the place be replaced by Mr. Sitárám Gangádhar, Chief Constable of Chándor, who,

when he was some time ago at Násik, did his duties satisfactorily and was in the habit of personally going about at night in the town.

A postal grievance of the public of Hyderabad, Sind.

37. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 6th November, says:—The English mail leaves Karáchi once every week, and all letters and covers from Sind intended for Europe necessarily pass through Karáchi, where letters, &c., are received up to a very short time before the mail steamer leaves the harbour. Of course it is impossible to make a similar arrangement at Hyderabad, whence the mails must leave the day before they are sent out from Karáchi. Now-a-days the English mail leaves Karáchi on Wednesdays and letters must be posted at Hyderabad on the day previous. We have always thought that the postal arrangements at Hyderabad are somewhat defective and that the post office sends the post away to Kotri at an unusually early hour. The mail train on its way to Karáchi reaches Kotri some time between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, and the mail bags are despatched from Hyderabad before 5 o'clock, we believe, leaving an interval of clear 7 or 8 hours between the closing of the post office and the arrival of the train. The distance between Kotri and Hyderabad can be covered in less than an hour, and the crossing of the river is the only inconvenience. But the mail bags are carried across by the mail cutter and not the ferry steamer, and the cutter can ply quite safely at all hours of the night. The Hyderabad post office ought therefore to receive all letters up to much later than 5 P.M., because both the up and down mail trains pass through Kotri rather late at night. But if that cannot be done, surely there can be no difficulty in making a special arrangement for the English mail day, when letters should be received up to 10 P.M.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Abortions committed by Hindu widows and the duty of Government.

38. In concluding a series of articles on social reforms among the Hindus, the *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 7th November, remarks that though the punishment provided by law for abortion is very severe, yet the perpetrators and abettors of this offence accomplish their heinous work so secretly that nothing transpires and the offenders escape unpunished, that the numerous offences of this kind that are committed every day are due to the negligence of Government, and that their number would be considerably diminished if rewards were offered for their detection. The paper recommends that the Government should establish orphanages where pregnant widows may be secretly delivered of children and thus save a large number of lives at present lost.

Caution to money-lenders against the extension of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

39. The *Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ* (44), in its issue of the 11th November, warns the people of the districts to which, it thinks, the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is about to be extended to be on their guard and to take precautionary measures as regards the money lent by them to agriculturists to save themselves from the ruin in which they are about to be involved.

PART III.—*Education.*

Comments on the annual review of the publications registered in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1885 and suggestions to Government.

40. While noticing the review and analysis of the publications registered in the Bombay Presidency during 1885, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 7th November, observes:—That contributions to vernacular literature by graduates were few is a circumstance really to be deplored. But is there any help for it? No; under the existing state of things there is not a single remedy. Graduates there are, we know, who are quite competent to write in their mother tongues, though, indeed, as Mr. Sáthe thinks, many may be unable to do so. But have these few graduates been

blessed with favourable circumstances under which they could peacefully carry on such noble work? Most of these, for some reason or another, are found to be harassed on all sides by cares and anxieties and their peace of mind is disturbed. Should they be placed in better circumstances, we doubt not there will be a plenty of works issuing every year from their pen. But wretchedly situated as most graduates are, some of them being required through dire penury even to go a-begging from office to office and bungalow to bungalow for a minor post, it is idle to expect at their hands any valuable addition to vernacular literature. The whole blame rests with Government and the University. The latter has made it a point, as it were, to close its doors effectually against our vernaculars in spite of the fervent prayers of the people for their admission. Nay, not only that: our University has no objection to the admission of French, which is purely a foreign tongue! The question of vernaculars has more than once been discussed in these columns, and it is needless to enter into it once more on the present occasion. So much is certain, however, that unless our hitherto uncared for vernaculars find admission into the University curriculum, nothing substantial will be done to further the cause of vernacular literature. Nor can Government absolve itself of the blame unless it makes it incumbent upon each of the Dakshina Fellows employed in the several colleges of the presidency to compose and publish one work on any topic he likes, every year of his tenure of office, or at least one book in this period. Besides these facilities, encouragement should be given to such graduates or non-graduates as may be willing to write books, in the form of prizes. We know of instances wherein an offer of such inducement practically succeeded in the production of good valuable books, the most noteworthy of them being in the case of the Rájárám College. The offer of a prize by the Principal of the college actually set to work no less than 35 literary heads in the presidency for a few months, the outcome being the publication of two good Maráthi dramas, *Gunotkarsha* and *Durga*. If then on a similar plan prizes were offered every year by Government in encouragement of attempts at writing on different subjects, there would be a good supply of Maráthi and Gujaráti books in the course of a few years. So the means of remedying the present lamentable condition of our much-neglected vernacular literature are there, and it is only the *will* that is required to turn them to good account. We admit there is ample truth in what is often said, viz., that the literature of a nation grows *spontaneously* and not by *artificial efforts*. But then there ought to be as free a scope as possible for such spontaneous growth. In the absence of that, no literature whatever can thrive in any nation.

Translation of the annual review of Native publications in vernacular languages necessary.

41. Regarding the annual review of Native publications in the Bombay Presidency for 1885, the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 8th November, says:—The review is creditably done and it is much to be wished that it had been officially translated into the vernaculars of the presidency, so that the vernacular writers in the Native press, not knowing English, would have been able to derive some lesson from its perusal and ribald penny-a-liners, who drive a prosperous trade in vernacular literature, would have seen what is thought of their trashy writings.

Rumoured abolition of the Poona and some other High Schools in the Bombay Presidency disapproved.

42. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 9th November, disapproves of the suggestion said to have been made by the Finance Committee for the closing of the Poona and some other High Schools in the Bombay Presidency, and remarks that this news will add to the apprehension caused in the Native community by the rumoured proposal to abolish the Deccan College and reduce the status of the Gujarát College. The suggestions made by the Finance Committee for reducing expenditure on education may, observes the paper, perhaps be due to its wish to please those Government officials who desire that education should be

retarded, as educated Natives show much zeal in political matters and as according to them it is harmful to the State. From the report of the Education Commission and the action taken by Lord Ripon to encourage education the people expected to make further progress in it, but now on the contrary they are thrown back. The expenditure on education is, in the first place, limited, and when it is time that it should be increased and when the people demand it, the attempt to reduce it shows that the days of taking pride in the spread of education in British territories are at an end. Such an action is harmful and the leading Native citizens and associations throughout the presidency ought to protest against it. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (102) and the *Satyavakta* (119), in their respective issues of the 9th and the 12th November, take a similar view. The *Yajdán Parast* (134), in its issue of the 7th November, says that in the Bombay Presidency there is a necessity for increasing the expenditure on education, and especially on high education, instead of reducing it, that now there is no room for increase in school and college fees, and that the policy of making high education dear and thus preventing Natives from receiving it will, if adopted, prove suicidal in the extreme.]

Reduction in the Educational Department, Bombay, and the wretched condition of the Sir J. J. School of Art.

43. The *Yajdán Parast* (134), in its issue of the 7th November, once more dwells on the wretched condition of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and remarks that the School is a disgrace to the city, that it is surprising that Government do not show the least anxiety to enquire into its real internal state, that Mr. Griffiths, the Principal of the School, is unable to satisfactorily discharge his duties owing to Government having made him their chief agent for organising exhibitions for some years past, that he is fond of external show and not a worthy principal, that nothing better can be expected from the School under these circumstances, that it would be better to abolish it than to keep it rotting and wasting public money if Government do not wish to improve it, and that such a step would be in consonance with the necessity for reducing the expenditure in the Educational Department. [The *Pársi Punch* (112) of the same date takes a similar view.]

Criticism of the Departmental "Elementary Geography of the Bombay Presidency" by Ráo Sáheb S. V. Patvardhan.

44. In a communicated article reviewing the book entitled "Elementary Geography in Maráthi, Part I., being a description of the Bombay Presidency," Seventh Edition, 1885, by Ráo Sáheb Sitárám Vishvanáth Patvardhan, B.A., published by the Department of Public Instruction, Bombay, the *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 7th November, says:—This little book of scarcely 46 small pages has been carelessly got up; its language is often confusing, its statements are full of inaccuracies and imperfections, it mentions too many facts, many of its statements have no value for children and some are misleading, labour has not been bestowed in giving correct names of places, and in short the compiler's duty has not been industriously and successfully performed. The book is also deficient. It says very little about the climate and races of the Bombay Presidency, and also of the religions and different characteristics of the population. Some information on these points ought to form a part of such a book, and it ought also to be possible for the Educational Department within the cost of an anna a copy to intersperse the book with various small maps prepared with care. This is all the more necessary as the book is prepared specially with the object of helping students to learn the map of the presidency; and this is not impracticable as the copies printed and sold off count by thousands—those of the present edition numbering 30,000.

Approval of the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Karandikar as Translator to the Educational Department.

45. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (26), in its issue of the 11th November, observes that Ráo Sáheb Karandikar having long lived in Karnátak has a good acquaintance with the Kánarese language, as will be seen from his excellent translation of the Sanitary Primer, and that the *Kannadá Suvarte* is ill-advised in taking objections to his appoint-

ment as Kánarese Translator to the Educational Department. [The *Havyak Subodh* (136), in its issue of the 9th November, concurs with the *Dhárwár Vritt.*]

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Complaints about the railway line from Karáchi to Kotri.

46. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 10th November, says:—Since the management of the railway line from Karáchi to Kotri has been taken over by the State, many complaints have from time to time reached us of inconvenience suffered by the public. No extra first-class carriages are kept at Kotri, and so in the event of a rush of first-class passengers from the other side of the river on account of a race meeting or anything else a most inconvenient midnight crush is inevitable. At Karáchi too the Cantonment Station Master is not allowed discretion (although an extra carriage be available), but must huddle up ladies and children and gentlemen in one narrow old-fashioned first-class carriage in spite of protestations. Then precautions against fire in the train are conspicuous by their absence. Captain Temple, B.S.C., Political Agent, Beluchistan, recently had his bedding burnt under him in a first-class carriage by a spark from the engine and got his feet scorched. Dr. Pollen, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Párkar, (who was obliged to travel second-class on account of want of proper first-class accommodation,) also met with a similar accident between Karáchi and Landi. His bedding took fire from a spark from the engine and the flames were only extinguished at Landi by the station master, the guard and the police who were attracted to the carriage by Dr. Pollen's shouts. Again, while travelling between Kotri and Larkhána, Mr. Westlake, C.S., had his blanket burnt under him by sparks from the engine. To complain is useless, for the Company disclaim all responsibility for damage to personal luggage taken by the owner in the carriage along with him, and the State officials seem to think that they can burn with impunity any kind of fuel they like, including passengers.

Part V.—*Native States.*

The crisis at Hyderabad and the inadvisability of Government interference in that State.

47. In an article headed "The Crisis at Hyderabad," the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 8th November, says:—It were much to be wished that British officers at Native courts would be more sparing in their intrusion on the internal affairs of the States. The Chiefs are now for the most part well educated and well informed. They have attained maturity of age and judgment, and have been declared eligible to manage the affairs of their States, and it is due to them as well as to the good sense of the British Government that they should be treated as men and left unshackled in their choice of officers and in the general work of administration. The British officers, as representatives of the Paramount Power and as more enlightened men, have indeed the right to see that British interests are not jeopardized and to advise and suggest measures of reform. But where the suggestion and advice sink to the level of commands and threats and where the officers use British influence to create and support rival factions which defy the ruler, the officers overstep the proper limits of their office. It is an open secret that the quarrel at Hyderabad would not have reached the stage it has done if Nawáb Sálar Jung had not received encouragement and support from the British Residency. The relations between the Native States and the British Government are regulated by treaties, and though there may be reason on occasions to relax the strict letter of the treaties, as, for instance, during a minority, yet when a Prince comes of age and is formally invested with full power over the affairs of his State, it is but meet that his treaty rights should be respected and that he should be dealt with according to the terms of his investiture. It would, we think, give a healthy and manly tone to administration in Native States if the Chiefs, instead of being constantly patted on the back or brow-beaten as the case may be, were left free in the administration of

their States. As Lord Ripon said of local self-government in British India mistakes may be made, but the freedom has an educational value which in the long run will amply compensate for the mistakes. The present ruler of Hyderabad is reputed to be a promising, intelligent and cultured prince, and his fitness for independence was recognized by the British Government amid a loud flourish of trumpets not many years ago. If the investiture is no empty ceremonial, the British Government owe it to the Nizám not to interfere with his independence, nor to detract from his dignity and authority. In a quarrel between the Nizám and his servant it is the former whose dignity and authority must *primâ facie* be upheld. If in such a quarrel the servant has the better of it and is maintained in office against the wish of the master, the result cannot but be most demoralizing to the whole administration. It will be a signal for fresh instances of insubordination and quarrel—a prospect highly detrimental to the good of the State. Further, if the responsibility for good government rests on His Highness the Nizám it is necessary that he should be at liberty to choose his own minister. If his choice is prejudicial to the interests of the British Government, that Government has the right to disallow it. But no equity can justify the Government in forcing upon His Highness a minister whom His Highness does not like and in whom he has no confidence.

His Highness the Gáikwád and British officers.

48. The *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 7th November, refers to an insult of His Highness the Gáikwád by British officers in connection with the firing of a salute of guns to His Highness, and says that the Gáikwád being magnanimous is, notwithstanding this insult, working hard for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy and hopes that His Excellency will take steps to prevent British officers from foolishly or meanly neglecting in future to show proper respect to such a worthy prince as the Gáikwád.

The Viceroy's visit to Baroda and the inspection of State jewels by His Excellency.

49. Regarding the Viceroy's visit to Baroda, the *Sanmárgá Dipika* (13), in its issue of the 8th November, says:—The singular part of the business as shown in the programme is the inspection of State jewels. We never knew a Viceroy travelling all the way at the public expense to see the ornaments of a Native Rája and his Ráni. A very absurd idea really. Here Sayáji Ráo has not been well advised at all. Khanderáo Mahárája's diamond *chudder* of 45 lákhs of rupees after seeing Mecca has been rotting for some years in England and has not yet come back to its capital. We hope that by the fiat of the authorities these jewels will not in these times of financial difficulties be sent beyond the Arabian Sea to be laughed at and ridiculed by those saints who talk so much of "barbaric pomp." We hope in the several processions, darbárs, *fêtes*, illuminations, fireworks, dinners, levées, and hunts, His Highness Sayáji Ráo Gáikwád will take caution from the *seat* question of 1872 and the Poona National Anthem episode of 1885. The ghosts of his predecessors exclaim from afar "*Beware*!"

A rumoured reason of Lord Dufferin's visit to Baroda.

50. The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 11th November, observes:—It is rumoured in Baroda that Lord Dufferin visited the town for three reasons. The chief of these, as communicated to us by a friend, we give below, though we hesitate to believe it, as the Viceroy visited Baroda on his way to Bombay to have a look at it and to thank the young, clever and energetic Mahárája for the numerous reforms introduced by him into his State. Our friend writes:—As the British Government want Dwárka and Amreli with a view to be prepared against the advance of Russia or for naval fortifications or for some other purpose, His Highness the Gáikwád was, on his last visit to Calcutta, asked to exchange them for the Panch Maháls. But the Viceroy has now come to Baroda to finally settle the matter, Mahárája Sayáji Ráo wishing to have the Ahmedabad *pargana* (administrative subdivision) in exchange for the above two places. Nothing can be said with certainty about the truth of the report. The *Jáme* thereupon adds that there must be no truth in the rumour and that everything will be out in due time.

51. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 11th November, says :—

Recommendation of the Chief of Bávda for the post of the Regent of Kolhápur.

The question of appointing a Regent in the place of the late A'ba Sáheb Kágalkar is likely to come before the Bombay Government. Colonel Reeves returns soon to Kolhápur and takes his charge from Mr. Lee-Warner. It will not be out of place to state here that Mr. Lee-Warner has, while acting as Regent of Kolhápur, given general satisfaction. We hear from a reliable source that the Chief of Bávda is in every way qualified to become the Regent. In such important public affairs the degree of relationship alone should not be taken into consideration. We hope, therefore, that the claims of the Chief of Bávda will not be ignored simply because he happens to be no relative of the Mahárája of Kolhápur.

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Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

19th November 1886.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13TH NOVEMBER 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Building sites in Berár.

With reference to the Resident's Book Circular No. VII. of 1885 directing that the people in Berár should pay the price of the sites of their houses, the *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 8th November, writes very strongly to say that the orders are unjust and inequitable and likely to produce discontent throughout the province, and that they should be reconsidered.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
19th November 1886.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 47 of 1886.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 20th November 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Monthly... ...	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	150
*23	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
*24	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
*27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*28	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
*32	„ Gova Punch	Ma pua	Monthly	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	285
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
*36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	200
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*49	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*63	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
*64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
65	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	240
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*67	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*68	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
69	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*70	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*82	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
84	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
87	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
88	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*89	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
90	„ handraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
92	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
93	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
94	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
95	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
96	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
97	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
100	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*101	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
102	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
103	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
104	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
105	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,559
106	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*107	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*108	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
109	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
110	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
111	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
112	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*113	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200
114	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
115	The Praja Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	950
116	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
117	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
118	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
119	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
120	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
121	„ Saurashtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
122	„ Shriváli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
123	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
124	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Ahmedabad	Do.	100
*126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*131	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
132	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
133	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
134	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
135	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*136	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
137	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
138	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
139	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
*145	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*146	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
147	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Dangers to the stability of the British rule in India.

1. In an article headed "Dangers to the stability of the British rule," the *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 15th November, says that if the people of England are wise they should minutely examine the unrestricted conduct of their countrymen in India and take steps to prevent the foundation of their Indian empire being sapped, and then proceeds to make the several complaints it has to make against the British administration of India and the officers to whom it is entrusted. First, it refers to the anti-liquor league made by the people of Thána and Kolába Districts and the notification published by the Collector of Kolába, and remarks that English officers being greedy of money and it being their intention to rule the Hindus by the edge of the sword, they have been blinded to the principles of morality and are foolishly endangering the fabric of the Indian empire. Then it refers to the Political Department and the joint-administration in Porbandar, and says that the officers in this department are very mischievous and full of tricks and pranks and that there is no knowing when they will bring Native Chiefs into trouble as they have done the aged Rána of Porbandar. To prove the crookedness of Political officers the paper refers to the Political Agent of the Southern Marátha Country and says that he is needlessly on bad terms with A'pa Sáheb, the Chief of Jamkhandi, and that in every annual report submitted by him to Government he alludes to the suspicion of the Chief having taken part in the mutiny of 1857, though Government have long since been satisfied of the want of foundation for such a suspicion. The paper then attacks the Judicial Department, says that Judges disregard the verdict of the jury and sentence the accused to be hanged in innumerable murder cases though their decisions are subsequently reversed by the High Court and refers to a case in Bengal in which one Mr. Evans was killed by Rahim Bux under serious provocation and the latter was sentenced to be hanged. In conclusion the paper observes that in India the Government is in no way afraid of its subjects, but is treating them like slaves; that though the country, its government and treasure belong to the people, yet they have become as it were the thieves, and the real thieves, the English, have assumed the appearance of honest people; that the present time is very critical and India is suffering very seriously; that there is no hope of the state of India being improved under British rule, and that from the present behaviour of Englishmen it is plain that they come to India not for the benefit of India but for their own gratification. In proof of this assertion the paper refers to the annexation of Burmah and the speech of Mr. Conybeare in Parliament on the subject.

England as a guide to India in the vice of drinking.

2. A contributor, signing himself "Katáksh," sends to the *Jagaddhitechchhu* (36) of the 13th November a poetical piece, headed the "Bottle," in which the versifier says that England guides the people of India in the vice of drinking and discourages the manufacture of country liquor in order to promote the welfare of English distillers.

German and French influence in Zanzibar and the neglect by the British Government of their own interests in that State.

3. The *Rást Goftár* (116) publishes in its issue of the 14th November a communication received from a friend residing in Zanzibar, in which the writer complains of the increasing influence of the Germans and the French in that State and of the neglect of British interests by the British Government for the last year or two. He says that the Sultán of Zanzibar loves the British Government and its Indian subjects, but as the British Government has been knowingly losing its position day after day, the Germans have pushed on their interests. The French are pursuing a policy similar to that of the Germans, but superficial observers cannot find it out. Perhaps the neglect of their own interests by the British will compel their Consuls and their subjects to leave Zanzibar bag and baggage. May God make the British look to their interests and prevent such an unfortunate event! A very large portion of the trade of Zanzibar is in the hands of the British and of their Indian subjects; in

short, the latter are the life and soul of Zanzibar. The editor wishes to draw the attention of Government to the above communication and adds that it shows how injurious this increasing influence of some of the European Powers in Zanzibar is to the British and what fear is entertained by the subjects of the latter.

Approval of the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to the post of the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.

4. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 17th November, says:—The Duke of Connaught's appointment to the Bombay Command must be received with satisfaction, as like loyal citizens we are bound to rejoice at the presence of a son of the Queen in the Presidency. His Royal Highness will ultimately succeed the Duke of Cambridge in England and is passing through the various grades as rapidly as possible in order to reach the top. Looked at in any way, it is a great pleasure to see a member of the Queen's family serving in India and setting such a good example to the whole country. Of course no one should be discontented at the elevation of the prince, though so young, to such an important command. The Duke of Connaught has had some experience as an officer, although not on the field, and he is in a manner passing through the ranks. In former times it was quite customary to appoint a royal prince at once to the command of a whole army. The Duke of Connaught is popular, social, and has charming manners. Bombay has reason to congratulate herself.

The necessity for a system of representative government in India as shown in "The Star in the East."

5. Writing about "The Star in the East," the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 15th November, says:—As pointed out in "The Star in the East" much of the popular misunderstanding and discontent as regards the policy of the present Viceroy would have been obviated if a system of representative government to the extent desired had been in existence. Such a measure of reform as is now asked for need not cause either anxiety or fear. It may, in fact, be sought for by the Government itself in its own best interests. The Bengal National League, aiming to secure this reform, deserves the co-operation and good wishes of every person in the country. The natives of India need scarcely be told how important it is for them to secure the right of representation in the Legislative Councils. The non-official Anglo-Indians and Eurasians too have an evident interest in obtaining the privilege. The officials, it may be said, already enjoy the advantages of representation, but even they have personal, apart from official interests, and are therefore not less concerned in the success of the work undertaken by the League. Let us hope, therefore, that all classes of people will respond to the appeal which the League has issued.

The tone of the pamphlet entitled "The Star in the East."

6. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 13th November, says:—We say, at the imminent risk of endorsing sedition and treason, that the tone of the pamphlet is one of most absolute loyalty. We have already referred to the true significance of a revolution which is neither a revolt nor a mutiny; no power can hold a nation in bondage when it is aroused and shakes itself free. There may be no prospect of a revolution in India, but there may be a revolt which is as undesirable for us as for the Government. The object of the writer, and that of most writers who are unjustly regarded as enemies of the British rule, is to bring about an understanding between the rulers and the ruled and to root out discontent from the popular mind. In order to accomplish this object it is absolutely necessary to incur the wrath of a "certain class of men." These men, who think that their identity with British rule is inseparable, and that every word uttered against them is a reflection against British rule, stand in the path of a cordial understanding between England and India. Men like the writer of this pamphlet, who are anxious to establish a more lasting bond of union between the two countries, must give considerable provocation to a "certain class of men," who are too much fossilized to appreciate the value of anything fresh or novel.

7. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 14th November, says:—

Observations on the pamphlet entitled "The Star in the East."

"The Star in the East" does not appear to us to embody the ideas and opinions of an individual, but the current politics, if we may say so, of a by-no-means inconsiderable section of the community. This, at any rate, is the impression left upon us after a perusal of the pamphlet.

8. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 15th November, publishes an extract from the *Nágpur Samáchár* giving a Maráthi version in verse of the stanzas descriptive of the deplorable state of India published in the pamphlet entitled "The Star in the East."

Maráthi translation in verse of the stanzas in "The Star in the East."

9. Referring to the speech of Mr. Conybeare in Parliament on the Burmese question, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 14th November, says:—We wish our readers to see that in England, as in India, public opinion is every day declaring itself more and more decisively against the annexation of Burmah. If General Sir F. Roberts does not succeed in putting down the dacoits soon, the credit of the present ruler of India will be gone. It is not mere sweet words that make an administrator. He must be a successful ruler too. Lord Dufferin probably may not care for the opinion of the Native public; but he will certainly see the necessity for preventing the spread of dissatisfaction in his own country.

Mr. Conybeare's speech in Parliament on the annexation of Burmah and the public opinion both in England and India.

10. The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (13), in its issue of the 15th November, says:—Lord Dufferin went straight to Ratnágiri from the Sassoon Dock—nominally for a sail, but really to settle the probable restoration of King Theebaw on the lines of Ceteweyo of Zululand during the time of Sir Bartle Frere's administration at the Cape. As Mr. Crawford is the middleman in the transaction we may fairly expect the dethroned monarch with his aged mother and beloved queens back to Mandalay, of course, after executing proper treaties for incorporation in Aitchison's volumes, which are under revision at the Foreign Office. The wrath of Dr. Hunter and his partisans will thus be appeased and we shall not hear any more of the discussion of Burmese affairs in the House of Commons. But let us not anticipate. We only hope the news will prove too good in the long run, for as in the case of Sátára, the Panjáb, Nágpur, Sind, Tanjore, &c., there is no earthly justification for the annexation of Burmah. Indeed, we seem to think that the ghost of Dalhousie is still among us to gnaw the vitals of kingdoms in and near India! [The *Satyá Mitrá* (118), in its issue of the 14th November, says that the people of India will bless Lord Dufferin and Mr. Crawford, Revenue Commissioner, C. D., if Theebaw, ex-king of Burmah, be re-installed on his throne, that Theebaw is simple, good and innocent and that the natives of India have been dissatisfied with Lord Dufferin's administration since the capture of Theebaw and the annexation of his dominions. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105), in its issue of the 14th November, says that India will be glad if the rumoured probability of the Government of India being now kind to Theebaw be realized.]

The Viceroy's visit to Ratnágiri and Theebaw, ex-king of Burmah.

11. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 14th November, says:—Ex-king Theebaw, we learn, has never yet moved out of the residence provided for him. It is said that he is unwilling to expose himself to public gaze. Another surmise is that probably he is not allowed to move out of his bungalow. This latter view of the case is, in our opinion, the more probable one. But we may assure the authorities that Ratnágiri is an out-of-the-way place, and nobody there will think of hatching any plot to spirit away the deposed monarch.

Theebaw, ex-king of Burmah, at Ratnágiri.

12. Writing about Lord Dufferin's present tour through India, the *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 14th November, says:—The real object of such tours is that the head of the Government should be enabled to personally visit all parts of the country and learn the wants and wishes of the

Lord Dufferin's tour through India and its manner.

people residing in them. But this object is almost always defeated by the manner in which these tours are conducted. The country is perforce made to wear a gala appearance and thus nothing real about it is known by the tourist. As regards addresses, they are not allowed to convey the least want felt by the people. Unless they are entirely complimentary they are not received, and thus this source of information too is rendered futile. Every effort is made to hide the real grievances of the people and nothing is allowed to come into the Viceregal presence which is not in golden colours. In this manner these tours come to be simply useless as regards the subjects, while to the Viceroy himself they are a source of great hardship, involving as they do constant trouble and motion entailing changes of climate as divergent as any to be experienced at any two spots on the face of the earth. Neither are these tours financially beneficial to the country. They involve an amount of expenditure which under the present circumstances the country is hardly able to bear. A serious departure from established usage needs, we think, be made in this matter. We have at present only the shadow. What we want is the substance. The days of appearances are fast disappearing from almost all things and we should like them to disappear from these tours as well. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (51) of the same date and the *Kannadá Suvarte* (137) of the 19th November express similar sentiments.]

13. The *Shetakaryáncha Kaivári* (14), in its issue of the 19th November, thinks that the rumour of the Viceroy's tour being intended for the hearing of the grievances of the people is false and that it is plain that His Excellency undertook the tour only to seek his personal gratification at their cost and to see if they possessed any substance.

Lord Dufferin's reception in Bombay and comments on the want of enthusiasm displayed by the people on that occasion.

14. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 15th November, says that there is a vast difference between the enthusiasm displayed by the people on the occasion of Lord Dufferin's first visit to Bombay and that on his present visit, and that though Europeans manifested greater enthusiasm, it cannot be looked upon as emanating from the people. The reason for this want of enthusiasm is, says the paper, well-known, viz., that the expectations formed by the people of His Lordship have not been realized, nay in some matters they have been disappointed. It, however, speaks well for the good sense of the Bombay public that it gave a suitable reception to the Viceroy as representative of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress. Moreover, from the silence of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in its address of welcome to Lord Dufferin, on the subject of the increase in the operations on the frontiers of India, of the annexation of Burmah, of the increase in military expenditure, the imposition of the income-tax, &c., His Lordship must see that the Corporation has indirectly shown its displeasure at them. It appears from Lord Dufferin's brief reply to the address that His Lordship has seen that the people are not satisfied with his deeds and that they have no confidence in the hopes held out by him. Such a state of things between the head of the Government and the people is painful. It is desirable that this condition should improve and that Lord Dufferin, taking a lesson from this tour, should speedily change his objectionable policy, so that the people may show more zeal at the time of his next visit. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 15th November, also says that there was a want of public enthusiasm on the occasion, that for the health of the Viceroy, which is weak, festivities and illuminations on a large scale should be abandoned during his tour, that the Bombay Municipality was wise in attending to the public voice and not presenting the address to His Lordship in the name of the people, that the people of Bombay hope once more that His Lordship will now speedily set himself to the task of fulfilling the promises he gave when he landed on these shores two years ago, and that they wish him and his family health, prosperity and success. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), in its issue of the 15th November, also refers to the want of enthusiasm, it being, it says, a natural result of the imposition of the oppressive income-tax, the increase in the public expenditure and other acts which have added to their disapproval of Lord Dufferin's policy. The paper is glad that the Natives should have by degrees learnt to distinguish between good and bad rulers.

The *Káside Mumbai* (106) of the 17th November is not surprised at the cold reception given to Lord Dufferin by the people, says that his Indian career is a failure and that the increase in the strength of Indian public opinion is a good sign of the rise of the nation, and requests His Lordship to do good to the people, who then will always remember him with gratitude.]

15. The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 16th November, says:—

The Viceregal tour and the probable doubling of the income-tax next year.

Lord Dufferin has been very anxious to declare that the cities he has visited since he left Simla on the present tour are "very flourishing." He said so in his speeches at Lahore, Ahmedabad, Nadiád and Bombay. We wish to know how he acquired the knowledge of the flourishing condition of these cities. At Nadiád he only halted at the railway station and congratulated the people on the prosperity of their town. At Bombay, no sooner did he land on the pier than he expressed his wish that the city might "long continue to enjoy its well-merited prosperity." Perhaps he has formed his opinion about the prosperity of Bombay from the annual trade returns, but we think that this is an incorrect test. A city cannot be termed prosperous because the well-to-do are thriving and a few persons transact business to the extent of thousands and lákhs of rupees. If he wishes to have an insight into the real state of Bombay he should kindly visit, like any ordinary European, the Native quarters of the city for two hours in the morning and two in the night. He will then see how miserably thousands of poor families live, how light their food is, how helpless they feel on finding their dear children half-starved and half-clothed. When he sees such astounding poverty and misery in a large city like Bombay, he will be able to think of the condition of the poor in small towns. He will then see how much remains for him to do to ameliorate their condition and reduce taxation. From His Lordship's utterances about the prosperity of the cities he has visited during the present tour, a suspicion naturally arises that he may perhaps order the doubling of the income-tax next year on the ground that the country is prosperous. We therefore appeal to His Lordship to visit, as a private gentleman, the Native quarters occupied by the poor. We dare say that he will there acquire such knowledge of the true state of things as he could not have got during the last two years of the term of his high office.

16. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (7), in its issue of the 17th November, says:—

The Viceroy's tour as the cause of unnecessary expenditure on the part of Native Princes and Chiefs.

Native Princes and Chiefs are flocking to Bombay from their distant capitals to meet the Viceroy. Whatever may be the benefit resulting to the public from this useless tour of the Viceroy, it is certainly true at any rate that the Princes and Chiefs will have to incur much useless expenditure on account of their trip to Bombay and thus involve themselves in debt. [The *Hindu Punch* (33), in its issue of the 18th November, wants to know whether the Native Princes and Chiefs have come of their own accord or have been forced to come by respectable warrants.]

17. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 15th November, says:—

The visits of our Governors and Governors-General are a sort of tax on the Native Princes. While holding that our Princes should never hesitate to show proper respect to such august guests, we must protest as strongly as possible against lavish expenditure on the occasion of such visits. The visitors should in unmistakeable language caution the Princes against extravagant expenditure, and we doubt not that the effect of such caution will be very beneficial. No Prince will spend his money in an extravagant way at the risk of incurring the displeasure of him whom he receives. To be frank, our impression is, we must admit, that these guests like those receptions which are on a very grand scale.

18. The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 17th November, disapproves of the evening party given to Native Chiefs at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday last, and observes that though Lord Dufferin was compelled for want of time to give it on Sunday, it is desirable that the authorities should better observe the holiness of the Sabbath, for there are many advantages in so doing. In the first place, says the paper, the Natives

The Viceroy's evening party to Native Chiefs at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday, the 14th November, and the necessity for a strict observance of the Sabbath by the Government.

and Native Princes are thereby forcibly reminded of the necessity for rest for one day in the week and of granting leave to their subordinates on that day. Moreover, the observance of the Sabbath by such a civilized and advanced nation as the British shows the respect it has for its religion and sets an example worthy of imitation by the Natives. It would therefore have been much better if the Viceroy's party to Native Chiefs had been postponed to some other day, though it might have caused some inconvenience.

19. The *Praja Mát* (114), in its issue of the 20th November, says:—

Lord Dufferin's tour through India, the address of the Ahmedabad people and adverse comments on the present policy of the Government of India.

We have read with mingled feelings of indignation, contempt and surprise the reprehensible attacks of the *Times of India* on the representatives of the Gujarát capital contained in its leader of the 9th instant. It is a matter of deep regret that such a respectable journal, if it could be deservingly called so, should condescend to the meanness of indulging in highly objectionable and vituperative language, accusing respectable citizens of disloyalty and calling them "agitators" and "wire-pullers" seeking "notoriety," without having a proper knowledge and correct information about the nature of reception accorded to the Viceroy. It is as displeasing and vexatious to the community as it is dishonourable and discreditable to a journalist to mislead the public by incorrect information. We are glad to be able to assure the *Times of India* that the sum sanctioned by the municipality for the purposes of illumination and other reception ceremonies was Rs. 500 and not Rs. 150 as misrepresented by the *Gujarát Mitrá*, on whose authority our contemporary has raised a hue and cry and poured his phial of venomous wrath on its innocent head, while the actual expenditure has gone a great deal over the sanctioned amount. We are at a loss to know how the municipality, in justice to the trust placed in it by the community, could afford to spend a larger sum. While approving of the municipal address as a representation of the true feelings of the people coming from accredited agents, the *Times* takes objection to the other one prepared by the general public as a disloyal and "semi-political demonstration," notwithstanding that it conveyed all the wants, grievances and genuine feelings and wishes of the whole Ahmedabad public. We are of opinion that the municipality, taken as a whole, is more a semi-official organ than accredited representatives of the people, in-as-much as many of the members are paid servants of the Government and the address presented by a semi-official body could not and did not contain all that the people desired to give expression to. If the Viceroy's tour was not meant to be a pleasure trip, if he had the good of the dumb millions he govérns at heart, and if he really wanted to know their wants and grievances, he could not gain his object otherwise than by accepting the people's address, which he refused to receive, and thereby created a bitter and sullen feeling throughout the town and inflicted a deep wound in the hearts of the people, not likely to be healed for a long time to come. If only addresses clothed in golden colours under all *appearance* of comfort and contentment are to be presented and accepted, the Viceroy's tour is then a mere farce and ruinously expensive to the country. We thus fail to see how an address embodying all questions from the "Home charges and the Civil Service to the Income Tax and Volunteering" could be termed "Native grievances not couched in a language that should be used by the loyal citizens." We also fail to see that loyalty means spending public funds like fun without any consideration of the public means and interests; nor are we in a position to understand what European grievances there could be in India where they enjoy the lion's share. Loyalty is the spontaneous outpouring of the heart. It is not measured by the quantity of silver spent in hospitality to meet the comforts of officials, as our contemporary seems to think. It is true that His Excellency the Viceroy has received a "right royal reception" at Baroda at the cost of 3 lákhs of rupees. It is equally true that, had there been half a dozen more Gáikwáds, a few more touring Governors, Viceroys and irresponsible financiers and politicians, and a dozen more misrepresenting anti-Native dailies like the *Times*, the ruin of India would have been complete. We call a politician irresponsible when he does not pay proper attention to the regulating of financial resources and the economy of the imperial and local Gov-

ernments and the protected States. As the guardian of India it was the duty of the Viceroy to check the growing extravagance of the Native Chiefs and not to encourage it as he has done now, inasmuch as spending a fabulous sum of Rs. 3,00,000 for the reception of a Viceroy is an incident never before heard of in the annals of India,—yea, of the world! We cannot believe that such a large sum was spent by any individual Native State when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited India. If "Lord Dufferin is not Lord Ripon," as our contemporary says, by parity of reason the reception of them both cannot be the same. The latter was righteousness itself, kind and affectionate as well as outspoken, uniting the dispersed people from Cape Comorin to the Himalayan regions, while the former is a high politician, far from being popular and truthful, pursuing a policy of dividing the Hindus from the Mahomedans, endeavouring to widen the gulf between them, attempting to lay the axe at the root of liberal education by closing our Arts colleges, and treating the united voice of the people for the formation of Native volunteer corps with contempt, to quote the words of our contemporary, as "mischievous and dangerous to the State." Does this mean confidence in the people? If the Government of Lord Dufferin had granted the people's request, no addition to the army would have been necessary; nor would it have been necessary to impose the odious income-tax on a people who have barely means to live from hand to mouth. This unpopular and vexatious tax was introduced 14 years ago, but was abolished owing to a powerful consensus of opinion of very high and experienced officials and the Indian Finance Ministers against it as unsuited to India. Whatever pleas our contemporary may put forward in justification of the Dufferin administration, with all his literary abilities, we cannot persuade ourselves to believe that he is right and that India can bear this offensive tax in her present poverty. We need not say that throughout the length and breadth of the land there reigns supreme a strong, bitter and sullen feeling of discontent, horror and repugnance against the *régime* of Lord Dufferin. It may be urged that one in a hundred is taxed. That is true; but the remaining 99, or at least one-half of that number, are subject to great oppression and sometimes to vexatious extortion when the preliminary list is made out. It is also true that when one is legally taxable, some twenty are assessed (which produces a demoralizing influence in society), as is now done in the districts of Surat and Broach by the Income-tax Collector, the pet of Mr. Mulock, the Collector, who is no friend of the people. But this is not all. There was never a time within our memory when Native Chiefs and Rájás, though they live for name only, were ever dealt with summarily and in a high-handed manner as under the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin. Our unfortunate Chiefs are worse than common clerks in Government offices, who enjoy the privilege of being heard. Our Princes are denied even this farce of justice; they are dealt with according to the one-sided reports of the Political officers. How satisfactory would it have been to the public if a commission had been appointed to enquire into the state of affairs at Porbandar before summarily removing the poor Rána from the administration of his own country and forcing an English officer upon him? We are no strangers to Mr. Lely; we have known him (from our experience of him at Surat) as a thoroughly headstrong officer, haughty and overbearing. It is no wonder if, as we learnt some time ago, in his mania for repairing the port (bandar) he has emptied the well-filled treasury,—well-filled by the poor, ruined Rána. We expected that all Chiefs and Thákors of Káthiáwár and Rajputána, nay all the Mahárájás and Nawábs of India, would conjointly take up the matter and constitutionally make a representation to the Viceroy for the appointment of a regular commission to inquire into the state of affairs at Porbandar, with a view to avoid the unpleasantness of the same fate in their turn (may God in his mercy forbid it!) as well as to guard against the danger of committing the State to the whim and fancy of an English officer without any immediate moral check over him. But we find we were mistaken. We find that all Chiefs and Rájás are dead to all sense of honour and respect; but shame, shame it is that they should spend their money in decorations and reception of Governors and Viceroys, as our thoughtless Gáikwád has done, and in purchasing meaningless alphabetical honours of K.C.S.I. and G.C.S.I. as one of the Káthiáwár Chiefs has already done. This is what our contemporary would call loyalty. Praise be to his intellectual faculty!

The Viceroy and the people of Ahmedabad.

20. Referring to the tour of the Viceroy, the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 15th November, says :—One of the objects of the tour may be to personally ascertain the loyalty of the people of India towards the British Government. This is evident from what occurred in Ahmedabad. There the Viceroy accepted the address of the municipality, but declined to accept that of the people. The reason of this refusal is not yet clearly out. But it is alleged that the Viceroy did not like the adulation of Lord Ripon and the remarks on his own administration made in the address of the people. It is really very strange that an address should be declined merely on such grounds. During the *régimes* of the Mogal and the Marátha dynasties kings used to travel throughout the country, and though these tours were popular it was never in vogue to present such systematic eulogistic addresses as have now come into fashion. Formerly the loyalty of the people could be read in their faces and no addresses were required at all. But at present, though expressions of loyalty be printed in letters of gold and presented to our rulers in richly ornamented caskets, yet some defects therein are seen by them at which to take offence. We have no time to discuss the question whether this difference in the loyalty of the public is due to the rulers or the ruled. An address, however, is the reflection of the feeling of respect, and it is the duty of the rulers to create such a feeling in the public mind. If there is any shortcoming in the loyalty of the people at present, the whole of the blame does not lie with the people. The rulers are equally responsible for it. The days have gone by when, whatever the conduct of the rulers, the ruled invariably praised and even thanked them for the imposition of a tax. Liberty of speech is a concomitant circumstance of the British rule in this country and nobody, however powerful he may be, can sever it therefrom. If Lord Dufferin wants addresses like those presented to Lord Ripon, he must behave like him. Our Princes are no doubt superior to common people in point of wealth and power, yet in liberty of action they are far behind them. If a beggar wishes to go to Thibet he can do it at once, without being required to ask anybody's permission. But if His Highness Bála Sáheb Holkar wanted to do it, he would have first to obtain permission from the Agent for the Central Provinces, and it is a matter of doubt whether the permission would be given to him even on a true representation of the object of the visit. Princes are required to propitiate the Governors and the Governors-General even at the cost of independence and truthfulness. It will not therefore do to believe that Lord Dufferin has become dearer to the Native Princes of India than Lord Ripon, even though the Gáikwád spent not only 3 but 10 lákhs or the Nizám 25 lákhs for the reception of the Viceroy. The loyalty of the people towards the British rule cannot be gauged by the brilliancy of the illuminations or the Darbárs ordered by Native Princes, but must be ascertained from the addresses of the people themselves. If defects in the administration are pointed out by the people of any place, they should be thanked and their representations duly considered. Lord Dufferin should remember in the course of his tour the remark of Edmund Burke to the effect that "our enemies are our benefactors." The Marátha sage Tukárám also says, "the house of one's traducer should be in one's neighbourhood."

21. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 14th November, says:—Whatever His Excellency's personal opinion about the majority of the members of the Civil Service, it cannot be denied that their disposition towards the people in the mofussil is anything but satisfactory, a circumstance which could not have escaped the keen observation of Lord Dufferin during these two years of his administration. It is for this reason more than for anything else that the address of the people of Ahmedabad should have been accepted; its rejection will only go to strengthen the popular belief that the rulers in this country prefer pleasure to the actual performance of their duties.

22. The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (13), in its issue of the 15th November, says :—If there were any exceptionable matters treated of in the *non-municipal* address at Ahmedabad, all that was needed was an expression of opinion that the subjects would receive due attention or that they would be considered in due time. But then to tell the people that their address would not be received as

it contained exceptionable matter was highly insulting. This is not the right mode of appreciating public opinion. When a Viceroy goes on tour at the public expense, he must see for himself what the feelings of the people are on the burning questions of the day. The people manifest the utmost loyalty and the deepest respect to the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and for all this spontaneous effusion of their feelings, to decline to accept their address in their face is an unprecedented procedure. Municipal and political addresses are more or less inspired by the official element—the *gora loks*; whereas those emanating from the people are not so. There is therefore the greater necessity for listening to the latter. [Several Gujaráti papers regret the non-acceptance by the Viceroy of the address prepared by the people of Ahmedabad for presentation to His Lordship and which was adopted at a public meeting held for the purpose.]

23. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (7), in its issue of the 17th November, approves of the spirit of economy exhibited by the Ahmedabad Municipality in giving a reception to Lord Dufferin, and says that if His Lordship had accepted the address of the people, he would have shown magnanimity of disposition and thereby made the people feel for the poor reception given by them.

The address of the people of Ahmedabad and the persons who were concerned in its preparation.

24. The *Rást Goftár* (116), in its issue of the 14th November, says that Mr. Bechardás Ambaidás, C.S.I., Mr. Mahipatrám Ruprám, C.I.E., and several other gentlemen of Ahmedabad acted inconsiderately in trying to present Lord Dufferin with an address from the people, which was really a petition for political rights, that the people of Gujarát, including the Pársis, are sorry for it, that it is owing to the ill feeling of some Ahmedabad people towards Mr. Ranchhodlál Chhotálál, C.I.E., that it is a repetition of the mistake made by Mr. Mahipatrám Ruprám and others in Surat on the Queen's last birthday when they turned the joyous occasion into an opportunity to ask for political rights, that some educated Hindus have a curious idea of the way of asking for political rights without having regard to the time or place, that it is a matter for regret that a whole city should suffer an insult owing to the conduct of a few of its citizens, and that it is more to be regretted that some inconsiderate but not disloyal leading citizens, who have been educated by the State, are in Government service and are favoured by Government with the titles of C.S.I. and C.I.E., should take part in such affairs. [Mr. Mahipatrám Ruprám writes to the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 18th November to say that he had no hand whatever in the address prepared by the people of Ahmedabad and that what the *Rást Goftár* has stated about him is entirely false. The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad of the 18th November makes a solemn affirmation that, as far as its knowledge goes, Mr. Mahipatrám had no hand whatever in the address, and remarks that the *Rást Goftár's* attack on him is due to spite, that it is a matter for joy that Government do not attend to the heart-burnings of the *Rást*, and that the *Rást* is mistaken in thinking that it can thus take revenge on him for a rival translation of the National Anthem and other private matters. The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (77) of the 17th November also contains a refutation of the article in the *Rást Goftár* on the subject in question.]

The Viceroy's visit to Ahmedabad and a complaint against Mr. Reid, the Collector.

25. The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 18th November, hears that Mr. Reid, the Collector, did not invite a few municipal commissioners of Ahmedabad to meet the Viceroy at the railway station on the occasion of his recent visit to that city, and observes that if Mr. Reid has thus shown his displeasure with those commissioners for the preparation of the public address intended for the Viceroy, he has not done well.

Confidential minute of Lord Lytton and the Civil Service.

26. Referring to the confidential minute of Lord Lytton regarding the employment of Natives in the Civil Service, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 15th November, remarks that Englishmen have reason to be ashamed of this document.

27. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 14th November, says:—

The Civil Service Commission and the apprehensions of the Native press.

We wish the apprehension were now allayed as to the Civil Service Commission being intended to close the doors of the competitive Civil Service against the natives of India. There is not a tittle of evidence that we can see to support such a theory. We say the Government of India *cannot* do what it is suspected as likely to do, apart from the fact that it has not the slightest intention of taking such a retrograde step. That there are writers who have been suggesting such a course cannot be doubted. But that is no reason why the Native press should excite itself so far as to father the opinion of irresponsible publicists on responsible authorities in India and England.

28. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 15th November, says:—

The late Mr. Gibbs and his services to India.

The death of Mr. Gibbs is a sad loss and will cause pain to many a heart in this Presidency. Bred up in the times of the mutiny, he was one of those few Englishmen who kept their heads cool and their hearts open for the natives of the country. Mr. Gibbs had a distinguished career in this Presidency, and occupied the highest offices open to an Indian civil servant; but whatever office he held he was uniformly kind and courteous. His equable temper stood the test of even the Ilbert Bill controversy. As in the mutiny, he remained a true and steady friend of the people during the trying storm of the Ilbert Bill. By his death India loses a true and tried friend, and England one of her best and trusted servants. [Several other Native papers express sorrow at the loss suffered by India by the death of Mr. Gibbs.]

29. Writing about the Honourable Mr. C. P. Ilbert, the same newspaper says:—

Praises of the Honourable Mr. Ilbert.

The distinguished Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, who left these shores on Friday last, was the last of that galaxy of great and good men who, by a happy coincidence, had gathered together in the Government of Lord Ripon and helped to make the reign of that noble Viceroy one of the most illustrious in modern Indian history. The Honourable Mr. Ilbert's name, like that of Major Baring, will be indissolubly associated with that of Lord Ripon, and will ever draw to itself the same kind of admiration, enthusiasm and love which the name of Lord Ripon will inspire in Native hearts. But for his loyal support the late Viceroy could have accomplished little of that noble work which has endeared him to all our countrymen. Apart from actual work the title to our gratitude and affection of men like Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert consists in the fact that amid a prevailing hostile, domineering, and unsympathetic attitude of Anglo-Indian opinion they professed and were actuated by sincere good feeling and generosity of purpose, and that they stood firm in that good feeling and generosity even when their firmness in the cause of the people threatened an alienation with their own countrymen and brought upon them an unmerited storm of abuse and vilification. [Many Maráthi and Gujaráti papers praise the career of the Honourable Mr. Ilbert and regret his departure from India.]

30. The same newspaper says:—Sir William Wedderburn leaves for

Sir William Wedderburn's Indian career and regret at his rumoured retirement from India.

Europe by next Friday's mail and will return after an absence of three months. Even the temporary absence of one like him, who has proved one of the most sincere well-wishers of the people of this country, watchful of their interests and zealous in furthering them to the best of his abilities, will be keenly felt by those for whom he has worked so long and so arduously in this country. No Englishman will be found in India who is more highly respected and loved by the Natives and who more thoroughly enjoys their confidence than Sir William. His advice has been constantly sought by them and he has given it ungrudgingly, caring not for the frowns of office or the silly criticisms of hostile newspapers. On his return from Europe he will probably remain here for a few months and then retire from the service. His retirement will be very sincerely regretted by our countrymen. The value of such men in India is that in their

dealings with the people they show some of the finest features of the Englishman's character and increase the popularity of the British rule. There are some who will not admit that this is the case; but they are those who pose as practical men, but who are practical in the sense that they are what the late Bulwer Lytton termed "prejudiced men." [Several Gujaráti papers of the week write about Sir William Wedderburn in a similar tone.]

Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Lee-Warner.

31. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 14th November, says:—Sir William Wedderburn goes home only for two months and a half for the present. But the announcement has spread something like consternation amongst those who have to deal with the Government of Bombay in an open court. This is not to be wondered at, for Sir William is generally believed to be the patron saint of representative government, by which we mean nothing more than a government which listens to the representations of both parties to a suit. This is not the same, of course, as the representative government of the politician, but it has its uses, more practical and tangible. Mr. Lee-Warner succeeds Sir William Wedderburn, and there is fear and trembling in some quarters at having to deal with a roaring lion. Lord Reay has displayed herein a striking boldness of purpose. We have heard people say that they were struck dumb at His Excellency having gone, as they thought, from one extreme to another. But this is altogether a mistake. Though the difference between the two Secretaries is more than nominal, still we think it is more or less a difference in the *manner* of working. Both are strong men with an unconquerable aversion to duplicity and humbug. Mr. Lee-Warner is now in an enviable position, which he fully deserves, judging from the testimony of Lords Ripon and Dufferin. He has added to his reputation at Kolhápur in spite of obstruction, and with health and patience we look to him to make one of the most successful of Indian administrators.

Suggestions in connection with the shrievalty of Bombay and appointments to it.

32. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 19th November, supports the suggestion made by several public writers for the appointment of the Honourable Dádábhái Navroji to the shrievalty of Bombay for the coming year, disapproves of the shrievalty being made an honorary post, and observes that it is preferable to abolish it than to lower it in value, and that in the event of its abolition the Deputy Sheriff can well be asked to perform its duties, as that officer has hitherto satisfactorily discharged them. The paper further remarks that if Government wish to continue it, it should be made an appointment in the superior grade of the public service and be conferred on an officer of the High Court with a slight increase in his pay. Such an arrangement will serve to curtail expenditure and will at the same time increase its usefulness. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 20th November, suggests the names of Messrs. Dádábhái Navroji, Dinsháh Máneckji Petit and Sorábji Frámji Patel, and adds that if the shrievalty is to be abolished it would be better to save Rs. 10,000 per annum by its abolition than to make an annual saving of Rs. 15,000 by that of the Deccan College.]

Reduction in public expenditure and the appointment of two more Assistant Police Superintendents in Sind.

33. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 17th November, says:—In its letter to the Finance Committee the Sind Sabha suggested, among other things, that the place of the Assistant Police Superintendent of Karáchi should be abolished, as the District Superintendent of Police could carry on his work very well without the help of an assistant. The almost immediate effect of this recommendation was the appointment of two other Assistants, one at Hyderabad and the other at Shikárpur. The anomaly of having only one Assistant Superintendent of Police was removed, but how? Shikárpur and Hyderabad, which never had Assistant Superintendents of Police, were forthwith supplied with them. It appears to us that the Government, in carrying out all schemes of economy, sadly lacks that stern sense of logic so necessary to success. The Government aims at retrenchment, but it wants at the same time to maintain the efficiency of the administration.

When the letter of the Sind Sabha appeared, the Government may have enquired why the Assistant Superintendent's place at Karáchi should not be done away with. In reply to such an inquiry it would be the easiest thing in the world to say that such a step would interfere with the efficiency of the administration, and that it was necessary to send two more Assistant Superintendents to Sind. The same lack of logic is noticeable in many other appointments. The Government is anxious to be as economical as possible, but expects to introduce every measure of economy with the consent of local authorities. In practice it will be no doubt found that the retrenchment effected is very different from what it was in theory. We cannot say what steps for economy will be taken in this province. Some reductions have been already made, and more are in contemplation. Among the latter, we hear, are the salaries and allowances of clerks and assistants in Government offices. There will be a reduction in the scale of the salaries. There is no talk of touching the high salaries, but clerks on Rs. 50 a month will be reduced to Rs. 40 a month, those in receipt of Rs. 60 a month will be reduced to Rs. 50 a month or less, and so on. Clerks on circuit are allowed Rs. 2 per diem, but they will be allowed only half that sum in future, which will be less than the expenses actually incurred by the magnificently paid clerks! On circuit a clerk has to keep two camels, one camelman and one servant, and he is expected to do all this on a rupee a day *plus* his salary. We are not in a position to say what truth there is in these rumours, but if all this is true, then it will be at least said that everybody knew beforehand where there was room for retrenchment and how it would be carried out.

Comments regarding the post of the Sindhi Translator to Government.

34. A correspondent writing to the same newspaper of the 13th November says:—There is a rumour that Government have decided that the post of the Sindhi Translator shall in future be always held by the Assistant Commissioner in Sind, and that accordingly on the 15th instant or thereabouts Mr. Edgerley will receive from Dr. Pollen the charge of the Sindhi Translator's office. At the time the Government came to this decision they ought to have considered whether the present acting Assistant Commissioner is really a Sindhi scholar, and whether all future Assistant Commissioners will be officers possessing a thorough knowledge of the Sindhi language. The primary qualification in a Sindhi Translator ought to be a mastery over Sindhi, which fact seems to have been ignored. If, however, Government want the office to be held by a European officer, whether he be competent to perform his duties or not, they ought at least to adopt such means as will be consistent with economy and the present policy of retrenchment. For about a decade and a half Messrs. Foxton, Ross, Tyndall and other European officers, who were not Assistant Commissioners, held the office in question, and the work went on as satisfactorily as it does at present. Even from 1880 to 1883, when this sinecure appointment was held by Assistant Commissioners, the expenditure of the establishment was not great. The office of the Sindhi Translator did not go on circuit with the Assistant Commissioner. Translations, letters, &c., were as usual sent to him for signature by post. When unfortunately, however, the matter was made public by some newspaper correspondents, the Sindhi Translator, in order to show that he was not paid for nothing, got travelling allowance sanctioned for his establishment. At present Government spend more than a thousand rupees per annum as travelling expenses of the Sindhi Translator's office. So long as Mr. Ollivant and Dr. Pollen (then Mr. Pollen) were Sindhi Translators, and no travelling allowance was sanctioned, the Translator's establishment used during the circuit season to work at some large town and no inconvenience was experienced. It can be managed in the same way now, and it is hoped that Mr. Edgerley, if he is a well-wisher of Government and of public funds, will follow the example of his predecessors. This is specially necessary in these days of retrenchment. It is, however, more reasonable that Government should always select as Sindhi Translator an officer who has not to go on circuit.

35. A correspondent, writing to the same newspaper, suggests that the Transfer of Property Act should be brought into force in Sind by the local Government, if not already in force. He says that it is a very salutary Act and will prevent many frauds, besides improving the stamp revenue. It is something like the English Statute of Frauds.

Proposal for bringing into force the Transfer of Property Act in Sind as a means to check frauds.

36. The same newspaper says :—If an Indian lady has to draw interest on Government promissory notes, let the amount be ever so small, two respectable witnesses must appear before the Treasury Officer to be carefully examined by him. Her husband, if he can sign his name in English, can draw interest by merely sending a servant, but if he sends a man to receive his wife's interest for her, it will not be paid unless *two respectable witnesses* go before the Treasury Officer to undergo examination. Money used always to be paid to Native ladies on the strength of duly attested receipts and a letter from their husbands or friends. The result of this new-fangled rule will be that Indian ladies will have to find some other mode of investment and Government paper will be at a discount.

Difficulty of drawing interest on Government promissory notes held by Indian ladies.

37. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), in its issue of the 18th November, dwells on the necessity for the coinage of copper coins to a larger extent than hitherto, and adds that people living in the interior have to pay a commission of about one anna for cashing every rupee and that the increased coinage of copper coins will add to public convenience and bring in a large profit to Government.

Copper coins in India and the necessity for largely coining them.

38. Writing upon the condition of the agriculturists, the *Shetakaryáncha Kaivári* (14), in its issue of the 19th November, says that the British Government is very cruel and is always trying to impoverish the people by every possible means.

The condition of the agriculturists.

39. The *Dnyánodayá* (8), in its issue of the 18th November, says:—It would be a great blessing if the farmers in the Konkan had other crops to depend upon in case the rice crops failed. As it is, it requires many months of hard work to prepare the fields, and if the crop fails the year's labour is lost. We have not heard of there being any experimental farms in the Konkan, but such might profitably exist under Government or private philanthropic enterprise for the purpose of discovering what can be done to relieve the hard-working, but poorly-fed, farming class. Ways of cultivating their rice fields might be discovered which would materially reduce the great amount of labour which is required according to the present method, besides enabling them to use their land to better advantage. In some of the villages in the Konkan few of the villagers own any of the land around them. By contracting debts and failing to pay them off, their land has fallen into the hands of the *khots*. The villagers till the soil and give a certain fixed amount of rice to the *khot*, reserving the small balance for their own wants. This system degenerates into something very much like slavery; for the poor tenant is completely in the hands of the *khot*, who can tyrannize as much as he pleases. Hard-workers though they are, their poverty is distressing. Were their poverty the result of laziness one might spare one's pity; but the farmers in the Konkan work from the earliest dawn to late at night throughout the year, and yet are only able to keep body and soul together.

Poverty of the farmers in the Konkan and the necessity for establishing experimental farms.

40. The *Arunodayá* (16), in its issue of the 14th November, praises the people of Thána for their steadiness in the anti-liquor league, says that the proceedings taken by the officers of the Sálsette Táluka are impolitic and only beneficial to the liquor-farmers, and exhorts the poor people to quietly put up with all the

The anti-liquor league in Thána and Kolába.

difficulties that may come in the way of their praiseworthy and righteous resolution and to pay no attention to the threats of Government officers.

41. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 14th November, publishes the notification promulgated by the District Magistrate of Kolába and ironically praises Englishmen for their justice and mercy, and says:—We do not know what to say of the displeasure of Government or their officers at the anti-liquor league made by the people when the former, in the interests of morality, discourage the exportation of opium from India for consumption in China. If the interests of the subjects are identical with those of Government, as is so often said in grand lectures, is it bad that the people should have ceased to drink liquor? If they abstain from this vice, hundreds of them will be spared the necessity of troubling Government for want of food and the interests of both will be served. But we are foolish to suppose that the Government desire that our morals should be improved and that everything required by us should be done by ourselves. Mr. Keyser's notification shows that Government desire some difficulty or other. Perhaps Government are afraid that if we succeed in our anti-liquor league we may succeed in similar other leagues and thus endanger British Government, and it appears that Government have had recourse to this method of creating disunion to prevent the contingency above referred to from being realised. Then again it is said that the Natives should never meddle with political affairs until they have improved their social condition. If so, is not abstinence from drink a means to improve ourselves socially? Why then such a notification from a wise and good Collector? It is plain that Government desire that we should be always addicted to vice and mutual quarrels. The very Englishmen who feel so much concerned at the customs of infant marriages and enforced widowhood among the Hindus are rejoiced to see us plunged in vice, and it is not necessary to explain the meanness of such feelings.

42. In connection with the same subject, the *Dhárwár Vritt* (26), in its issue of the 18th November, expresses its surprise at the notification issued by the Kolába Collector and says that it is improper for a civilized Government to seek to benefit itself by public immorality, that the notification makes it plain that Government will not shrink from religious interference, if necessary, that the publication of newspaper articles in condemnation of liquor-drinkers are now likely to be brought into the clutches of the Penal Code, that the Government of India earned credit for its resolution on Mr. Malabári's notes because it was not a question of money, that if Mr. Malabári had proposed a tax of Rs. 100 for every widow-marriage, then the Government would not have disposed of the matter so summarily, and that what it means to bring to the notice of Government is that it should not confine its attention to pecuniary benefits, but should also look to the moral and other benefits.

43. The *Shetakaryáncha Kaiwári* (14), in its issue of the 19th November, says that there is no meaning in the professions of Government of their desire to promote civilization among, and drive away vice from, the people of India, and that it is very proper that officers who encourage the vice of drinking, and, if necessary, use force for the purpose, should be dismissed from Government service or prosecuted for doing things tending to injure public interests.

A'bkári severity in the Portuguese possessions and the spread of the anti-liquor movement therein.

44. In a news-letter from Daman the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 18th November says that owing to the Portuguese Government having from September last raised the fees on date trees and country liquor and made them equal to the fees levied in British territories, the carpenters, iron and copper smiths, rice-beaters, tailors, shoemakers, fishermen, and other classes of people residing in Daman and other places under its jurisdiction have resolved to abstain from the use of liquor and toddy, the breach of the resolution being punishable either with a fine of from Re. 1 to Rs. 51 or excommunication. The writer adds that the oldest man now living in Daman says that this is the first time during his lifetime that he has seen all classes of people combining together for a public cause and that the dealers in toddy have already begun to sell it at three gallons for 8 annas.

45. In its columns of "Fresh Intelligence," the *Gujarátí* (98) of the 14th November says:—A strong outcry is being made in Bombay about the *zulum* said to have been exercised by European soldiers on board the S. S. *Pachumba* on the high seas, and which is said to be the first of its kind. The Colonel of the regiment has stated that he was present when the Hindu female passengers came on board at Mángrol and that he saw no impropriety on the part of the soldiers. But many passengers inform us with certainty that he was not there at the time. The silence of the Anglo-Indian papers on this subject is pitiful and shows their independence. The passengers state that (1) all the female passengers, young and old, were indecently handled, that several soldiers made some young females sit on their laps and behaved improperly with them, that many passengers deny that rape was committed on them, while some say the contrary but decline to come forward; (2) that the locks of some of the boxes belonging to the passengers were broken open and that the passengers were beaten with the planks of the broken boxes; (3) that a soldier picked a handkerchief out of the pocket of a Bráhman passenger, which had Rs. 6 tied in it and which he has not recovered; (4) that when several passengers opposed them the soldiers spat on them and threw bones at them; (5) that a sepoy, who was returning from Karáchi with Mr. Pratáprái, the Faujdár of Verával, is said to have been deprived of the dagger that was hanging in his belt by one of the European soldiers and has not recovered it; and (6) that a Shrávak Bania named Utamchand has lost ornaments of the value of Rs. 200. Mr. Brown, Solicitor, has been engaged on behalf of the passengers. He wishes to write to the Company's Agent and to Government on the subject. It is said that the Agent of the Company has dismissed the Hindu supercargo and transferred the captain, the mate and other seamen of the S. S. *Pachumba* to another steamer. The passengers for places on the western coast have resolved not to travel by the British India line and Háji Kásam is ready to run two steamers for them with all conveniences on board for the Hindus, if they promise in writing to patronize his line in future.

The alleged outrage on Hindu female passengers by European soldiers on board the S S. *Pachumba* and further particulars in connection therewith.

46. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 15th November, refers to heart-rending accounts, in some Bengali newspapers, of the oppression of some European planters on Native labourers in Bengal, and says that if Government do not pay attention to the writing of influential newspapers like the *Bengálee*, the people will have to take measures for their own safety, and then the Government will have to count upon its end as certain.

The Bengal Native press on European planters and Native labourers.

47. The *Kalpataru* (38), in its issue of the 14th November, criticises the decision of the Magistrate, Mr. Silcock, in a case in which three European railway employés at Sholápur were charged with causing hurt to one Bávan, a Musalmán, assaulting the police and insulting Bávan's sister, considers the punishments passed on the accused to be inadequate, and says that Europeans ought, on account of their superior knowledge and education, to be punished more severely than Natives. [Writing upon the same subject, the *Jagaddhitechchhu* (36), in its issue of the 13th November, draws the attention of the public to the insufficient protection of women's honour under the British *régime*, asks how Native women can be expected to be safe from insults and outrages by Europeans in places of public resort, such as Mátherán, the Bund Garden at Poona, the Back Bay in Bombay, &c., if low Europeans do not fail to insult and assault them even when they are not exposed to the public gaze, and in conclusion advises Natives not to rashly adopt English manners and customs.]

Comments on the decision of a Magistrate at Sholápur.

48. The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 19th November, publishes the circular No. 54 issued by Mr. H. M. Kich, Officiating Postmaster-General, Bengal, in which postal officials in the Bengal circle are informed that "the *Pioneer* newspaper, which is a privileged newspaper, generally weighing under 10 *tolás*, should not be charged with postage, when it exceeds that weight,"

Alleged partiality of the Government towards the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* newspapers as regards postage.

and adds that a similar circular was issued as regards the *Englishman* newspaper with the omission of the word "privileged" from it, that an explanation is due from the Government to the public, as this action is objectionable and appears to savour of partiality. As these two papers, says the *Jáme*, are well-known for their strong opposition to Native interests, and as favour shown to them is likely to give rise to further suspicions among the Natives, the Government ought to speedily publish an explanation. The people of Bombay certainly enjoy a purer and more independent atmosphere than those of Bengal. If the Government acknowledge the *Pioneer* as their organ by stating that it is a "privileged" paper, do they approve of the unbecoming style in which it frequently speaks of Natives?

Part II.—*Education.*

Retrenchment in expenditure in the Educational Department, Bombay, and suggestions in connection therewith.

49. Referring to the proposed abolition of the Deccan College, Poona, the *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 14th November, thinks that the Director of Public Instruction will do well to abolish the Training College at Poona, maintained unnecessarily at an annual cost of about Rs. 35,000 for training vernacular school-masters and thus to spare the Deccan College. [Several Gujaráti papers of the week disapprove of the suggestion said to have been made by the Finance Committee for abolishing the Poona and some other High Schools in the Bombay Presidency, the *Yajdán Parast* (134) of the 14th November remarking that it would be better to abolish instead the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, which costs from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000 per annum, as it has proved quite useless.]

The Bombay University Library and the admission of students to it.

50. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 15th November, disapproves of the arrangements made by the University authorities for the admission of students to the University Library, and says that a large number of Native students will find it difficult to get two Fellows of the University to support their admission, that it should be open all the day and on Sundays, and that there can be no objection to this new arrangement on the score of expenditure, as the University Library Fund is said to show a good surplus. It adds that if this be not done, the usefulness of the Library will in no way be enhanced.

Approval of the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Karandikar as Kánarese Translator to the Educational Department, Bombay.

51. The *Havyak Subodh* (136), the *Chandrodayá* (135), the *Rasik Ranjani* (139), and the *Karnátak Patrá* (138) of the week approve of the appointment of Ráo Sáheb R. B. Karandikar as Kánarese Translator in the Educational Department on the grounds that he has passed an examination in the Kánarese language, served as Deputy Educational Inspector, Belgaum and Kánara Districts, and Principal of the Dhárwár Training College and translated the "Sanitary Primer" into Kánarese, and say that the *Kannadá Suvarte* (137) is wrong in supposing that Ráo Sáheb Karandikar is ignorant of Kánarese.

Complaint about the School of Industry at Ratnágiri.

52. A correspondent writing to the *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 14th November, complains of the bad state of the School of Industry at Ratnágiri, states that the wood in the workshop is said to be appropriated for the private use of the Superintendent, and suggests that the Collector and the Educational Inspector should enquire into the matter and take measures to improve the school.

Injurious effects of the attendance of pupils in schools in the morning on Saturdays.

53. The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (13), in its issue of the 15th November, says:—We have to draw the attention of school-masters to the very injurious effects of the present practice of calling their pupils in the morning on Saturdays during the rainy and cold seasons. Formerly it was only in the hot season (1st April to 10th June) that boys were required to attend in the morning on Saturdays, but now it is the case throughout the

year. In the rainy season, especially in Bombay, when there is a heavy downpour, it is very inconvenient for little boys and girls to attend at their respective seminaries at 6 A.M. As a natural result of this they fall sick of fever, ague, cough, intestinal diseases, their sight is affected by the cool draughts and their health suffers. If school-masters wish to have rest during these two seasons on Saturdays, they should call the pupils at 9 or 10 A.M. and dismiss them at 2 in the afternoon. This will answer all the necessary requirements, but to enforce the rule of the hot season in other seasons, as is done at present, is certainly unwholesome, and the matter deserves to be looked into by Educational Inspectors and their superior, the Director of Public Instruction, who, we believe, hardly know what is going on around them. Let us have school boards and thus save Rs. 2,500 a month on account of the Director's salary.

PART III.—*Railways.*

Grievances of the Natives regarding railway service.

54. After stating that all the departments of the uncovenanted civil service are almost monopolised by Europeans and Eurasians so far as the higher posts therein are concerned, the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 14th November, says that Natives are excluded from superior posts even in the railway service and adds:—The Indian railways, excepting those constructed by the Native Princes, are either State or Guaranteed ones, mostly the former. But whether State or Guaranteed, in our view Government is bound to see that the railways are managed with as much economy as is consistent with safety and efficiency. That Government is bound to do so, so far as regards the State railways, no one will question; for they are property purchased or constructed with the people's money and in their interests. In undertaking to pay interest at a certain percentage on the capital outlay of Guaranteed railways for a certain number of years the Government undertakes to see that the Company to whom it gives such guarantee manages the railway without any waste of money. But does the Government seriously care to economise in the working of railways? The higher posts of Traffic Managers, Assistant Managers, Auditors, Assistant Auditors, Accountants, Assistant Accountants, Storekeepers, Assistant Storekeepers, Engineers, Assistant Engineers, &c., are of course exclusively reserved for Europeans. Cannot Government largely economise by employing Natives in many of these posts on a considerably smaller scale of pay? We do not mean to say that Europeans should be excluded from these posts. We are no seekers of favour. We want only fair-play. What we want is that the large salaries in the department should be reduced and the posts thrown open equally to Europeans and Natives. Coming to the lower posts we see very much the same thing. Appointments above Rs. 100 a month are rarely given to Natives on some of the lines, for instance, the G. I. P., the B. B. & C. I., the Madras and others. European and Eurasian lads have been largely employed on 20, 30 and 40 rupees as ticket-collectors, clerks, &c. From posts carrying salaries of Rs. 200 and upwards Natives are almost wholly excluded. We should like to know under what authority the railway officials exclude Natives from these or any other posts. At present the children of European and Eurasian employés are educated at railway expense. For instance, the children of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways' officers are educated in Bombay at the expense of those railways. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway has lately sanctioned a lákh of rupees for a European and Eurasian children's school on Mount Abu. The European and Eurasian employés are also provided with comfortable lodgings at the railway's expense. From the same funds they are provided with libraries, play-grounds, mess-rooms at stations, &c. These cost a deal of money, which can be saved by employing Natives largely in the lower posts on the railways, for the lodgings and other facilities are evidently provided for the poorer European and Eurasian servants of the railways. Has Government any right to spend money on providing European and Eurasian servants with lodging-houses and educational institutions when on the same or even lower pay it can get equally, if not more, efficient Native servants, who would never claim to be provided

with such things? It is a waste of public money. The railway revenue is essentially public money—it is derived from the people of India—and the railways themselves are property purchased with the money of the people of India. Has Government under such circumstances, we ask again, any right to employ Europeans and Eurasians at such a cost when it can get many competent Natives at less expense?

Grievances of third-class passengers at the Poona Station of G. I. P. Railway.

55. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 15th November, once more complains of insufficient and bad accommodation in the third-class waiting room and the want of drinking water at the Poona station of the G. I. P. Railway and expresses its regret that both the Company and Government should turn a deaf ear to its repeated complaints. [The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 14th November, complains of the insolent conduct of European ticket-collectors and the negligence of the Company's *hamáls* or porters in removing the baggage of poor Native passengers from the carriages to the platform, &c.]

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Reay Market in Poona and the Mandai people.

56. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 14th November, in its local column says:—We learn that the sub-committee appointed to arrange the Reay Market difficulty has failed to come to a satisfactory arrangement in the matter. The Mandai people do not mean to go to the new market unless their terms are granted. We regret this result. The general committee will now be called upon to decide the matter. Probably the assistance of the law will be sought and force used to make the Mandai people go to the Reay Market. We hoped that some compromise would be effected. But that appears impossible now.

Government and the municipality of A'landi in Poona.

57. Learning that the municipality of A'landi in the Poona District, besides maintaining its schools, pays the expenses of the police gate at that place, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 15th November, remarks that it is unjust that Government should not relieve the municipality of the cost of the police gate and that they are bound to do their duty, though the people be ignorant of their rights.

Part V.—*Native States.*

The Native State of Udepur and the burning alive of two Rajput women owing to the *zulum* exercised by it.

58. The *Pársi Punch* (112), in its issue of the 14th November, contains a cartoon, in which two Rajput women with ornaments on their person and with dishevelled hair are represented as sacrificing their lives on a burning pyre, while among a cloud of smoke above their heads and issuing from their mouths appears the sentence "It is good that one should die for the people." The letter-press is as follows:—A most extraordinary example of public spirit. Johur; or, the recent sacrifice of two Rajput heroines to propitiate the Udepur Darbár in *re* the Tonk Assessment *zulum* (Read the *Liberal* of the 24th October 1886).

The Chief of Bávda recommended as the Regent of Kolhápur.

59. The *Bakul* (19), in its issue of the 14th November, says that the suggestion made by many people that the Chief of Bávda should be appointed the next Regent of Kolhápur is good, looking to the abilities of the Chief, and is confident that Government will make a good selection for the place.

The Viceroy's recent visit to Baroda and the rumour about the exchange of Dwárka and Amreli for the Panch Mahás contradicted.

60. The *Gujaráti* (98), in its issue of the 14th November, refers to the rumour regarding the British Government having asked the Gáikwád of Baroda to exchange Dwárka, Amreli and some other places for the Panch Mahás (*vide* paragraph 50 of the Report on Native Papers No. 46 of 1886), and says that it has learnt with certainty that no such thing was touched upon in the

conversation between the Gáikwád and Lord Dufferin during His Lordship's visit to Baroda. [The *Deshi Mitrá* (92) of the 18th November does not believe in the truth of the rumour.]

Mismanagement in the Bhávnagar State.

61. A correspondent, writing to the *Nyáyadarshak* (111) of the 15th November, says that the mismanagement prevailing in the Jámnagar and Junágad States is well-known, that the Bhávnagar State is no less mismanaged and that it is surprising that no attention is paid to it by the Political Agent. The writer takes the opportunity of the approaching visit of Lord Reay to Káthiáwár to draw the attention of Government to the matter and adds that a near relative of the Diván of Bhávnagar is employed on a high post in the State, though he was dismissed from Government service and though the Honourable (then Mr.) T. C. Hope had resolved that he should never be employed in Bhávnagar; that though the Diván has received no legal training he hears appeals; that most of the officials are relatives of the Diván who have passed no examinations; that the rayats are tyrannized over; that the revenues of the State require to be well examined; that State officials become rich men in a short time; that a village yielding a revenue of Rs. 20,000 per annum was given away to the last Diván Sámaldás though even the Bháyáds do not get villages; that the present Diván is unfit for his post; that the Thákor on receiving intimation of his being granted the G.C.S.I. spent about 3 lákhs of rupees; that Rs. 10,000 are given to every Nágar of Bhávnagar who belongs to the same caste as the Diván on the occasion of a wedding in his household while others are not similarly favoured; that a Bráhman of Dholka named Reváshankar was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 by Judge Vidhiárám; that for eleven months after the expiration of his sentence and the payment of the fine he was kept in prison, where he became blind; that when he was on the point of death he was removed from the prison to a dharmashála, and that he is said to have been brought into trouble by the Bhávnagar State, since, as a vakil by profession, he was opposed to the State. The paper wishes that strict notice should be taken of this *zulum*.

Complaint against the Diván of Cambay.

62. The *Khambát Gazette* (107), in its issue of the 14th November, mentions four cases of ill-treatment in Cambay during the second administration of Mr. Shámráo, the Diván, says that as the persons in three of these cases sided with the people of Cambay on the occasion of their exodus from the State in 1883 they are harassed by the State as a matter of vengeance and with a view to strike terror among the people, and complains of the Political Agent's inattention to this state of things.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
27th November 1886.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH NOVEMBER 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Judicial administration for Berár.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 13th November, quotes the different schemes for judicial administration for Berár proposed by Mr. Cordery, the Resident, and the Government of India, gives preference to the former over the latter and remarks:—The scheme of the Government of India does not remove any of the grievances so often complained of. The separation of the judicial from the executive functions, which has been so often advocated in these columns and the necessity for which was brought to the notice of Mr. Cordery when he was at Amráoti some two years ago, remains unaccomplished. But there is a new evil with which we are threatened. The right of appeal is a most salutary and necessary check, but it is to be greatly weakened in our province by the new scheme. The Government of India in extending the Civil Procedure Code purposely gave very wide powers of revision to the Deputy Commissioners, the Judicial Commissioner, and the Resident. A thing, which in theory might be considered anomalous, has been allowed to remain in Berár, and that is the power which a higher court (the Resident's, for example,) has under the present law of revising and quashing, if necessary, the order of a lower court in exercise of *its* revisional powers. And there are instances where the exercise of such a power has been found necessary. But under the proposed scheme all this will vanish. We should have no objection—on the contrary, would be greatly pleased—if a judicial system similar to that existing in Bengal or Bombay were introduced. But that is not practicable. Even the comparatively modest proposal of Mr. Cordery to constitute a chief court of two judges has been rejected. We should certainly think that if the revenues of the province permit (and there is no doubt on that head), everything that is necessary to place the judicial system on a sound basis should and ought to be done.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
27th November 1886.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 48 of 1886.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 27th November 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Monthly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	150
*23	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
*24	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
*27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*28	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
*32	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	285
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued*.			
44	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*49	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*63	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
*64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
65	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	240
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*67	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*68	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
69	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*70	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*82	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
84	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
87	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
88	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*89	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
90	„ handraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
92	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
93	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
94	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
95	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
96	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
97	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
100	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*101	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
102	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
103	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
104	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
105	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,559
106	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*107	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*108	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
109	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
110	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
111	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
112	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*113	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200
114	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
115	The Praja Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	950
116	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
117	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
118	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
119	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
120	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
121	„ Saurashtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
122	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
123	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
124	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Karáchi	Do.	100
*126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*131	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
132	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
133	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
134	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
135	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*136	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
137	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
138	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
139	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
*145	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*146	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
147	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. In an article headed "The Burmah Blue-book," the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 22nd November, says:—One satisfactory fact the blue-book places beyond a doubt is that whatever the pressure of British and Anglo-Indian opinion in favour of annexation, the Government of Lord Dufferin approached the subject with an open mind, and came to a decision by independent judgment on the merits of the case. With the Government of India annexation was not a foregone conclusion, as is commonly supposed. The Government of India having displaced the Government of Theebaw, it was necessary to replace it by some strong and durable government, and direct administration by British officers seemed to Lord Dufferin the only possible way to get out of the difficulty. Now whether this was a correct view or not we do not undertake to say. Even Lord Dufferin is sceptical about it. But it must be admitted that it was not the desire of aggrandizement or empire that prompted the annexation. The chief cause of the unpopularity of the Burmese war and annexation is, as Lord Dufferin himself observes in the telegram of the 13th February, the fear of fresh taxation and financial embarrassment. Both the war and the annexation have laid upon India many financial burdens with nothing to compensate her in the present or the future. If the annexation had not involved India in pecuniary loss, half the opposition to the measure would, we venture to think, have vanished. If it is not too late we ask Government to adjust the relations between Burmah and India so as not to involve the latter in the financial burdens of the former. India has enough difficulties of her own to meet.

Observations on the Burmah Blue-book.

2. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 21st November, asks if it was compunction which prevented the Viceroy from seeing Theebaw at Ratnágiri on his way to Vijayadurg.

The Viceroy's visit to Vijayadurg and ex-king Theebaw.

3. The *Shetakaryáncha Kaiváŕi* (14), in its issue of the 26th November, gives the following catechism:—*Question.*—When shall we be happy? *Answer.*—When we get sufficient food. *Q.*—When shall we get that? *A.*—When the tax of land revenue on the agriculturists is reduced. *Q.*—When will that be reduced? *A.*—When our rulers cease to seek pleasure. *Q.*—When will that be? *A.*—When there is a union amongst us. *Q.*—When shall we be united? *A.*—When we have faith in our religion. *Q.*—When shall we have that faith? *A.*—When all inconsiderate speakers cease talking. *Q.*—What people are inconsiderate speakers? *A.*—Those who, without considering their own condition and what other people say, look upon their real advisers as their enemies and persistently write on useless matters. (The last remark is aimed at the *Din Bandhu* (6) which, in the opinion of the *Shetakaryáncha Kaiváŕi*, needlessly and indiscriminately writes in disparagement of the Bráhman class and thereby creates a breach in the Hindu community. It may also be stated that the editors of both the papers are Maráthás by caste.)

A catechism on the amelioration of the condition of India.

4. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 25th November approves of Mr. Dádábhái Navroji's new pamphlet suggesting ways and means for removing the poverty of India, and observes that the several assertions made in the pamphlet are supported by the concurrence of Sir Evelyn Baring, whose sound experience of Indian finance is unquestioned, and that the pamphlet will be instructive to the Indian Government, which should pay particular attention to the author's suggestions about the free employment of Native agency under the State and the proper representation of the people in the Legislative Councils of the country. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (102) of the 27th November expresses similar sentiments.]

Mr. Dádábhái Navroji's new pamphlet suggesting ways and means for removing the poverty of India recommended for the favourable consideration of Government.

5. Referring to the pamphlet entitled "The Star in the East," the *Praja Mat* (114), in its issue of the 27th November, says:—

Favourable notice of the pamphlet entitled "The Star in the East," and a suggestion for its translation into the Indian vernaculars.

We have read with interest the pamphlet called "The Star in the East." It ought not only to be read for its literary merits, but should be studied by all with undivided attention for the sake of the valuable information it furnishes in a connected form on the progressive advancement which India is making day by day in political education. We do not agree with the *Times of India* in saying that the tone is "both mischievous and objectionable," but on the contrary say that it is mild and temperate, inviting the attention of Government to the growing wants of the people and the necessity for Government mending their course accordingly in order to avoid the unpleasantness of a collision which is inevitable when the patience and forbearance of the public are tired and its confidence is shaken. We wish the pamphlet had been written in vernacular to make the people understand their rights and claims more easily, as the masses do not know English. It is true that Government should be respected as the shield of property and life, the refuge of the poor and the oppressed, and that consequently all symptoms of restlessness and all spirit of insubordination to the laws and regulations should be rebuked and repressed by the frown of public indignation; but when Government are perverted by selfish motives, quite regardless of the wants of the subjects, we are not only authorized to put forward a strong remonstrance and a resolute front, but also, if need be, to use force to bring them to the proper sense of justice. This is just what the pamphlet advocates and what the people want to learn. We are on the whole of opinion that the pamphlet is the best of its kind, excellent in diction, and full of valuable information. It ought to be in the hands of every patriot. Its merit and importance cannot be over-estimated. [The *Satyavakta* (119), in its issue of the 26th November, approves of the pamphlet and remarks that though it is written with pathos, nothing but loyalty and good intention appear in it, that it should be translated into the different Indian vernaculars, and that a fund be raised for the purpose of bringing it to the notice of the masses by public speeches.]

6. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 21st November, says:—In the publication of an account of a visit paid to India by a Russian disguised as a Native, the Native States and the Foreign Office of the Government of India ought to perceive a note of warning, all the more because it is alleged to contain accounts of interviews with Natives holding high offices in Native States. Any suspicion thrown on the latter would be scanned with no philosophic calmness at the Foreign Office, while Russian agents, we take it, will not be particularly scrupulous in creating the interviews, especially in times and places likely to lead to distrust and unsettlement. We may then realise the sad story of the bird and the beast which inhabited a common tree, but through the wily machinations of a remorseless cat were led to suspect each other, and giving up their usual relations and occupations were starved to death. It is well to guard against such a contingency, so far as may be possible, on either side.

A visit to India by a Russian disguised as a Native and reflections thereon.

7. In an article headed "Russian influences in India," the *Rást Goftár* (116), in its issue of the 21st November, refers to the statement made by the *Times of India* about the book of Indian travels published in Russia by one "Pashino," and says:—We do not think that the particulars given in the book are false, though the name of the author may be, as supposed by the local *Times*. It is not surprising that some Russian spies may be going about this country with a view to excite a revolt against the British Government, and the free increase in the rabid writings against the Government amongst the Natives supports this suspicion. The loyalty of the people is an undoubted fact and their minds will never be turned away by the intrigues of Russian agents in India. But for some time past some Natives have taken to the trade of abusing the British Government and it is not incredible that such ungrateful persons may have become the

M. Pashino's book in Russian about his Indian travels and Russian intrigue in India.

victims of the indirect intrigues of Russian spies, and that such bitter writings may have a bad effect on the people by degrees as they are penned by the Natives themselves. As these writers hate Russia, they would not fail to curb their free deliverances if they were to know to what influences they indirectly become liable. If Russia has an indirect hand in the recent increase in the abuse of Government by a few inconsiderate Natives,—and this is a practice followed by Russia in foreign States,—Government have an opportunity to take warning from "Pashino's" book, and we hope that Government will not fail in their duty to make sufficient enquiries into the matter.

Lord Dufferin's visit to Poona.

8. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 21st November, says that the tour of a high European officer pecuniarily lays waste fifty-two countries as the visit of the mythological *Bakásur* is said to have done in ancient times, that Lord Dufferin's visit to Poona has resulted in public money being spent to good purpose, that from the speed of his carriage His Excellency did not appear to be a slow man like Lord Ripon, but that from his countenance it appeared that His Excellency was a man who would rather do deeds than merely talk.

The Viceroy's tour and observations thereon.

9. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 24th November, quotes the following portion of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the distribution of prizes to the students of the School of Art, Bombay: "I can only express my regret that the dovecot of this establishment should have been fluttered by the presence of the Retrenchment Commission; but I can assure the authorities of the Bombay School of Art that, at all events in my person, they will always have some one to plead for them, and I am in hopes it will eventually be found that the bark of those excellent gentlemen who have been examining the financial condition of our Indian establishments will be worse than their bite," and says:—Various interpretations are certain to be put upon this sentence. It may justify the apprehension that after all the labours of the Finance Committee will not terminate in any substantial scheme of economy, or it may mean that the Finance Committee will not recommend very extensive reductions. The expression "Indian establishments" can have only a general application, and it would be scarcely creditable to the Finance Committee if in every instance its bark were to be worse than its bite. There are departments and offices which would be none the worse for the bite of the Finance Committee, and, if we are not mistaken, the Committee has been appointed rather to bite than to bark. The Finance Committee is about to submit its report and we shall soon learn the exact significance of the Viceroy's light words at the School of Art. The Viceroy's tour and his visit to such an important city as Bombay suggests some reflections particularly apposite to the present moment. The Viceroy transacts a great deal of public work during his winter tours; he takes part in many important public movements; but still these are only holiday tours. There is no question that these holidays are not well earned, but the question is whether they cannot be more quiet and less expensive. The Government recommends economy in all departments; why should not the municipalities and wealthy citizens of important cities learn the same wholesome lesson? Every place that the Viceroy visits is certainly honoured by his presence, but this honour is neither so rare nor so unexpected as to justify extraordinary preparations to welcome him. Almost every Viceroy visits every important place in India once or oftener during the tenure of his office. A hearty and loyal welcome, without any extravagant display, should be quite enough to satisfy all parties. The innumerable formalities and unnecessary pageants in which the Viceroy constantly figures have always an injurious effect upon his health, and everything depends upon the resistance which his constitution can offer to fatigue and illness. Moreover, the Viceroy has no opportunity of seeing any place as it is, because he sees it in a festive garb. The decorations and the groups of gorgeous butterflies that flutter round a Viceroy can never give him any idea of the real condition of the cities and towns through which he passes. The smoothly-worded addresses, which are not allowed to escape the vigilance of official eyes, are generally as deceptive as the holiday appearance of the towns.

Prosperity and contentment meet the eye everywhere the Viceroy goes. This is scarcely profitable. A quieter progress through the empire would be less tiresome and decidedly more profitable.

Lord Dufferin's policy and the Native press.

10. Referring to the speech of the Viceroy in reply to the address of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 21st November, congratulates the Sabha and the public of the city of Poona on having obtained from the highest executive authority in the land an assurance that the administration of the country will be carried on hereafter on the same principles as those followed by the Government of Lord Ripon, and says:—The speech is important from two points of view; first, as conveying an assurance to the public, and, secondly, as observed by His Lordship, as showing how great are the difficulties of Government in this country, where one has to please both the dominant and the subject races. The promises which Lord Dufferin made in Europe and subsequently in India about his policy were as distinct as possible, and naturally led us to expect that the administration of the country would be conducted in the same liberal spirit in which it was conducted during the Government of His Lordship's predecessor, and that the aspirations of modern India would meet with a further and a larger scope during Lord Dufferin's tenure of office. Unfortunately for His Lordship, the first question which engaged the attention of his Government was one on which the Anglo-Indian and the Native opinions differed widely. To be plain, let us here state that we do not mean to question the motives of His Lordship's Government. It may be their sincere belief that the conquest and the subsequent annexation of Burmah were both necessary to preserve "the dignity, honour and safety of the mighty empire." We only say that we fail to be convinced by the arguments hitherto used to prove it to be so, and we claim for ourselves the same honest recognition of the difference of opinion on subjects like these as is claimed from us by Government. It may be that the opinion was not, in a few cases, expressed in as moderate language as it should have been. But when we see that even so high and dignified an officer as the Viceroy could not express himself without emotion on the subject in his reply to the Sabha, we do not consider it unnatural for the press of the country to express in strong language its disapproval of a policy which has magnified beyond proportion the dangers of an imaginary foreign invasion, which has locked up 30,000 troops in Burmah and which has almost permanently increased the military expenditure of the country. We regret that circumstances should have forced His Lordship's Government to take up the question first; but this does not much alter our position. We did and do believe that the foreign policy of Lord Dufferin is detrimental to the interests of India; and when the first two years of His Lordship's tenure of office were spent in developing this policy, it was but natural for us to suppose that perhaps the domestic policy of His Excellency's Government would be guided by similar principles. The division of Government on the question of the formation of police volunteer corps and on some minor points served to a certain extent only to strengthen the fear, and the public thus gradually came to believe that the Government of India, however sincere it might be, was disposed to carry out a policy which was not calculated to further the interests of the Natives. The press of the country, therefore, naturally scrutinized the resolution appointing the Civil Service Commission, and if we had not obtained the assurance we did from the Viceroy the day before yesterday, we should not have thought that the misgivings expressed by the press about the objects of the Commission were entirely groundless. The wording of the resolution is ambiguous and even misleading in some places, and it is no fault of the Native press if it read the resolution and interpreted it in the light of the foreign policy pursued by Government. We assure the Viceroy that the press and the public perfectly appreciated the labours of the Government of India in obtaining the re-examination of the question, but that they thought that if the views of the present Government on the question were similar to those held by Lord Lytton's Government, there was little likelihood of the inquiry proving beneficial to the Natives, and we must say that the wording of the resolution, when closely examined, went to strengthen the supposition. The public, however, will only be too glad to find that it was mistaken in its estimate of the internal policy of the present Government. It is impossible to

misunderstand the policy after the emphatic exposition of it by the Viceroy the other day. Such has been the state of affairs in the country since the advent of Lord Dufferin that though we regret that matters should have come to this stage, we cannot help feeling deeply for the peculiar situation in which His Lordship had to work during the first two years of his Viceroyalty. It was a peculiar chain of circumstances, we are told, that hemmed in our well-intentioned Viceroy and forced him to adopt a generally condemned policy till now. But we trust that hereafter at least the Government will be conducted on better and more liberal principles. If even this much be done, the people will have little reason to grudge for the past. They will, we believe, naturally bury the past in oblivion and sing to their heart's content the praises of the present Viceroy, so that when he leaves the shores of this country he will have the satisfaction of having done something to carry out the programme originally set by him before himself. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 22nd November, expresses similar sentiments.]

11. On the same subject, the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 22nd November, says :—The resolution of the Government of India appointing the Public Service Commission has given rise to, as now appears, much undeserved hostile comment in a portion of the Native press. The resolution is, in some parts of it, not quite happy in its terms. The references in it to Native prejudices and difficulties in regard to a visit to England and the direction to the Commission to obtain information as to (1) " whether there is reason to believe that the young Natives obtained under the existing system of open competition in England for the public service in India are the best as regards character and capacity that could be got under any system; (2) whether such a system is favourably looked upon by large and important classes in India; (3) what is the relative weight to be attached to recent representations which affirm the general willingness of Indian youths to cross the sea for education and to others which as strongly deny it," led to a supposition that it was meant to re-open the question of the eligibility of Natives to compete for the Indian Civil Service Examination in England. It was feared that the attempt to examine the conditions under which Natives may be admitted to a greater share of the Indian public service meant the exclusion of Natives from the competitive examination in England and the formation of a separate Native Civil Service in India. The exclusion from the deliberations of the Commission of questions relating to the admission of English candidates gave colour to this supposition. We are now glad to learn on unimpeachable authority that no such exclusion was meant and that the fears of the Native press were entirely groundless. We accept the assurance and rejoice in the knowledge that the appointment of the Public Service Commission was made in no unfriendly spirit, and that we may look up to it with the same confidence as other commissions intended for the correction of errors and the removal of disabilities. The somewhat hostile criticism in the press has caused some soreness in high quarters, and it is to be regretted that Government should have been misunderstood. The correction comes from no less a person than the Viceroy himself and the Native press must accept it in all humility and good grace. The history of the incident ought to prove a warning to the press as regards the danger of rushing into public criticism on measures of Government without correct information. The real originator of the Commission was, we understand, the late Law Member of the Viceroy's Council,—a man whom no Native will suspect of unfriendly intentions. Such being the origin of the Commission, it is natural that the Government of India should feel indignant at the misrepresentations of their motives. In the matter of the Commission Lord Dufferin is as sincere a well-wisher as any of our best friends, and to charge him and his Government with improper motives must indeed seem to His Lordship highly ungrateful. Alluding to the insinuations of the press and complimenting the Sabha on its freedom from doubts as regards the intentions of Government in appointing the Commission, His Excellency spoke with much warmth. It seems there is little chance of any additional members being appointed. The total number of members was fixed upon deliberately, and the omission to appoint a representative of the Pársi community was not an oversight. But we may here observe that the Commission would derive much assistance from

either Mr. Dádábhái Navroji or Mr. P. M. Mehta, if one of them were appointed to it. The speech of the Viceroy is a very important and valuable exposition of the policy of the Government, and is certainly the best speech Lord Dufferin has delivered since his arrival in India. Valuable as it is to the public generally, it is specially so to the Native press. Apart from the correction of the particular error on the subject of the Commission, it teaches an important lesson to the press. It holds out an encouragement of future success. It gives ample testimony to the fact that the press has made itself a power in the country, and that its voice is regarded by Government. It gives a further warning that if this power and regard are to be preserved, the press must take care not to make reckless statements or criticisms. If it is to earn the respect and confidence of Government, it must be moderate and fair, and must, above all, be truthful and accurate. It is in its own power to preserve or lose the high position it has gained. Lord Ripon said as much in his reply to the address which the Native editors presented to him before his departure from these shores, and Lord Dufferin's speech conveys the same idea. Such incidents as its attitude on the question of the Public Service Commission will not, we hope, occur again, and we trust it will not fail to profit by the rebuke administered to it by Lord Dufferin on Friday last. [The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 21st November, says that the so-called misrepresentations on the part of the Native press are owing to the failure of Government to supply the public with authentic information regarding their measures, and that therefore Lord Dufferin's castigation is too severe.]

12. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 21st November, says:—Lord Dufferin's visit to Poona has been signalized by an important declaration of principles and action. In replying to the address of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha His Excellency glanced at the prospects of local self-government and of high education, and vindicated the policy of the British Government in India with an earnestness to which Native audiences are but little accustomed. To the question of the Public Service Commission His Lordship addressed himself with a warmth not at all in keeping with the diplomatic character with which he has been so abundantly credited. The whole speech is alive with thoughts that breathe and words that burn, and we trust that this unburthening of a troubled soul may bring relief to itself and restore clear vision to those on whose perception partly depends the weal or woe of a great empire. For the rest we have only to commend this eloquent vindication to the public having already anticipated it in more ways than one.

An explanation of the distrust shown by a portion of the vernacular press of the motives of Government in the appointment of the Civil Service Commission.

13. With reference to the censure passed by Lord Dufferin on a portion of the vernacular press for showing distrust of the motives of Government in the appointment of the Civil Service Commission, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), of the 22nd November, observes that the distrust was not quite fanciful, but was the natural result of two or three unpleasant occurrences that took place about the time of the nomination of the Commission. The London *Times* at this time wrote that the natives of India should not be admitted into the Covenanted Civil Service and that the Indian Empire should be ruled by Europeans alone. The Eurasians claimed to be included among the Natives in regard to rights reserved exclusively for the latter and expressed other sentiments that caused anxiety to the Natives. At this time also came to light the dispatch of Lord Lytton to the Secretary of State for India that preferred a policy of deception in the conduct of Government with the Natives. The Viceroy observed that he did everything with honest motives, and this observation of the Viceroy cannot be contradicted. But on account of his defective policy and the peculiar way of doing things, the people are not benefited by the measures adopted by his Government. Lord Dufferin is able and smart, and since he has had a good opportunity of ascertaining the desires and feelings of the public, it is to be hoped that His Lordship will hereafter give a popular turn to his policy and earn the good wishes of the people. [The *Yajdán Parast* (134), in its issue of the 21st November, expresses similar sentiments as regards the distrust shown by a portion of the Native press of the motives of Government in nominating the Civil Service Commission, and adds that it is exceed-

ingly sorry for the pain caused thereby to His Excellency the Viceroy. It begs to assure Lord Dufferin that the remarks passed in connection with the Civil Service Commission by itself and some of its contemporaries were made with the object of guarding the interests of the Native public and of informing Government of what the Native community thought of their action in the matter. The only satisfactory outcome of it is that the Viceroy has been compelled to publicly dispel the fear entertained by the Natives on the subject. The paper congratulates itself and the Viceroy on this result. The *Rást Goftár* (116), in its issue of the 21st November, says that the important declaration made by the Viceroy at Poona in connection with the Civil Service Commission will dispel the fear entertained on the subject and remove much public misunderstanding and uneasiness, nay discontent. The Viceroy's explanation must be accepted by the people, who should make it their duty to give all possible help to the work of the Commission. The *Gujaráti* (98) of the 21st November hopes that the important and sensible reply of Lord Dufferin to the address from the Sárvajanik Sabha will lead to good feelings between the rulers and the ruled, and observes that the Native public will now discard suspicions about the motives of Government in the appointment of the Civil Service Commission and will set about the work of properly representing its case to the Commission. The *Samsher Báhádur* (117) of the 26th November is only sorry that this valuable declaration was not made in Ahmedabad instead of at Poona and that it was a little too late. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105), in its issue of the 21st November, however says that the observation made by the Viceroy that the Native witnesses before the Civil Service Commission will look to the interests of the Native community is disappointing, that owing to the haste with which the members of the Commission have been selected better men have been passed over, that though Lord Dufferin's eulogium of the Pársis has pleased them the reason for their non-representation on the Commission is not strong, and that it is feared that the small number of friends of the Natives on the Commission will not be able to do good to them.]

Remarks upon the Viceroy's utterances about the Civil Service Commission.

14. In noticing Lord Dufferin's speech in connection with the Civil Service Commission in reply to the address from the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 24th November, observes:—The Native public desires that a larger number of Natives than hitherto should enter the Covenanted Civil Service and that no distinction whatever should be made between them and their European compeers. If the Viceroy has decided to comply with this desire His Excellency deserves much praise. Unfortunately, however, circumstances have occurred on all sides to make the Natives suspicious on this head. The Civil Service Commission has been appointed without an expression of the views and intentions of the Viceroy regarding the claims of the Natives to the service, and everything is left to the report of the Commission. This has caused the Natives to be suspicious about the result of the Commission. In his utterances at Poona the Viceroy expressed uneasiness at this distrust, but His Excellency did not expressly say that he had decided to advance by all means the interests of the Natives in the matter of the Civil Service and that he would not allow a single opportunity for so doing to escape his notice. If he had said this it would have restored confidence among the people. A decision ought to be arrived at on a certain question before a commission is appointed to devise means to carry out that decision, as has been done in the case of the Finance Committee. The Supreme Government decided to curtail by all means the State expenditure, and the Finance Committee was nominated to find out the ways and means to do it. A similar course ought to have been taken in the case of the Public Service Commission, and its omission has created distrust among the Native public. It is however not too late, and if the omission is supplied confidence will be restored.

Utterances of the Viceroy in reply to addresses presented to him at Poona approved.

15. The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 22nd November, approves of the replies of the Viceroy to the three addresses presented to him at Poona, and observes:—His Lordship's utterances were quite assuring of the great interest he takes in the welfare of the people, and it is to be hoped that he will soon be able to fulfil the high

hopes held out by him. The Central Asian events and the Burmese question have hitherto engrossed his attention so completely that he has had little time to devote to the internal policy of the empire. By his utterances at Poona he has silenced his traducers, and it is to be hoped that he will hereafter take the vernacular press more into his confidence and enlarge the usefulness of the Press Commissioner's department. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79) of the same and the following dates concurs in these sentiments.]

Mr. Dádábhái Navroji recommended for a seat on the Public Service Commission.

16. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 21st November, says :—Our suggestion as regards the appointment of Mr. Dádábhái Navroji to the Public Service Commission is likely to be taken up. His being a Pársi is not to us a matter of such importance as his enjoying the confidence of all sections of the Indian community. Whether he accepts the offer is another thing. We fear nothing will induce Mr. Dádábhái to remain in India beyond March next. But he may attend the Commission's meetings till then and do the rest of his work in writing thereafter. Would it be too much to appoint to the Public Service Commission a Native representative of the uncovenanted service, as asked by the *Indian Mirror*? There are good reasons for the recommendation, and, as we said before, the Commission can bear one or two additional members. It is needless to explain why in this respect we attach greater importance to the uncovenanted branch of the Civil Service than to the covenanted. The greatest good of the greatest number is a maxim the soundness of which is being forgotten amidst the din and noise of political theorists, who in India seem to have the whole field for demonstration to themselves. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 25th November, supports the suggestion made by the *Indian Spectator* on the ground that Mr. Dádábhái's services to the public deserve recognition at the hands of our popular Governor, Lord Reay.]

A Pársi representative on the Civil Service Commission.

17. The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 27th November, observes :—A representative of the small Eurasian community has been appointed on the Civil Service Commission, whereas the larger number of the Pársis remains unrepresented. There is none on the Commission who can properly represent the interests of the Pársis, which stand in danger of being neglected. The Pársi community should therefore submit a representation to His Excellency the Viceroy that, whereas all other communities have their representatives on the Commission, the Pársis alone are left unrepresented, and such a memorial is sure to secure justice to the petitioners. A public meeting of the Pársi community ought therefore to be convened at the earliest date for the purpose of adopting a memorial to His Excellency.

Contradiction by Mr. Mahipatrám Ruprám of the statement made in the *Rást Goftár* regarding his connection with the address of the people of Ahmedabad to Lord Dufferin.

18. Mr. Mahipatrám Ruprám, while writing to the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 21st November, says :—In the *Rást Goftár* (116) of Sunday last, the editor has published an incorrect statement against me in connection with the address of the people of Ahmedabad. I had no hand in preparing that address. I did not know who drafted it and I was not present at the public meeting at which it was adopted. Neither privately nor publicly was I in any way connected with it. The wrong statement of the *Rást Goftár* is very harmful to me, and I wish to contradict it in as many newspapers as I can. Please to oblige me by publishing this letter.

Lord Dufferin's speech at Poona and the loyalty of the Pársis.

19. Referring to the Viceroy's speech in reply to the address of the Sárvajanik Sabha at Poona, the *Suryodayá* (65), in its issue of the 22nd November, wants to know whether Lord Dufferin calls the Pársis the most loyal subjects because their women have begun to dance in balls and taken to European food and drink and because Mr. Malabári has attempted to bring Hindu widows and virgins into trouble by legislative interference, and says that the Pársis are no doubt more time-serving than the Bráhmans, as they in times gone by adopted Hindu customs and praised the Hindus for giving them shelter in India and have adopted English manners and commenced to praise Englishmen now that they are the ruling race.

20. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105), in its issue of the 21st November, complains of the exclusion of the Pársis from employment in the political and military services under the British Government, and says that it appears from this that Government have no confidence in their loyalty. The *Kaiser* then shows that Government have no ground whatever to suspect the loyalty of the Pársis, that they have no king of their nationality, that no instances of disloyalty on their part can be produced, that history furnishes examples of how they returned the kindness done to them by Indian Rájás when they took shelter in India, by repelling the attacks of the enemies of those potentates, that several sensible Pársi gentlemen of good family are fit for employment in the above services by virtue of their education and abilities, that it is a slur on the Pársis to exclude them from these services, and that the Pársis should request Government to grant them this concession.

Exclusion of the Pársis from the political and military services under the British Government disapproved.

21. The *Pársi Punch* (112), a comic paper, in its issue of the 21st November, contains a piece of poetry, in which it says that Lord Dufferin uses sweet words that please the people most, that he has inspired much awe among them, that he goes about from place to place like electricity, that he says much but does little, that the people remember with love the name of Lord Ripon but dislike that of Lord Dufferin, and that the latter is like tamarind, while the former is like a cup of sweet milk.

A piece of poetry about Lord Dufferin.

22. In expressing hearty approval of the proposed Imperial Institute in London in honour of the Queen's Jubilee, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 24th November, exhorts the leading citizens of Bombay to convene a public meeting for the purpose of concerting measures to duly celebrate the joyous occasion by a fitting monument. Each loyal citizen, continues the *Jáme*, should be asked to contribute to the Jubilee fund one day's income, and by this collection the present wretched condition of the Albert and Victoria Museum should be so ameliorated as to make the institution sufficiently useful and deserving of the imperial name it bears, and a technical school should be opened in connection with the Ripon Technical College, bearing the name of Victoria Technical School. Such a step as this on the part of Bombay is sure to induce the different cities and towns of the Presidency to raise similar funds, each according to its abilities, for establishing technical schools throughout the Presidency in the name of the Queen-Empress. This monument in commemoration of the Jubilee year will prove highly beneficial to the people and gratifying to the sovereign.

A suggestion in connection with the Queen's Jubilee.

23. The *Suryodaya* (65), in its issue of the 22nd November, says that except the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Ránade and the discouragement of the dark proposals of Mr. Malabári, His Excellency Lord Reay has done nothing good, but that, on the contrary, by passing the Honourable Mr. Peile's Revenue Code Amendment Bill, by issuing a resolution about the five years' tenure of office of the Oriental Translator and the minute on technical education, which is not in accord with his speech at the New English School, and by arranging to close the Deccan College, His Excellency has plainly shown that his deeds are not consistent with his utterances.

Comments on Lord Reay's policy.

24. The *Sanmárga Dipika* (13), in its issue of the 22nd November, says :— The entire work of all the departments in the Secretariat is performed by His Excellency the Governor assisted by two members of Council, and the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council are carried into execution by the respective Secretaries. Looking to the work the Secretaries do, their salaries ought to be Rs. 2,000 each, and the tenure of their appointments, like that of the Oriental Translator's office, should be for 3 or 5 years. The Under-Secretaries' pay can very well be reduced by Rs. 250 and their tenure limited to the same period as the Secretaries' in order that others may have a chance of serving as Under-Secretaries. One gets prejudiced if no

Reduction in expenditure on the Bombay Secretariat establishments.

is kept at one post for a long time. Next come the Assistant Secretaries, who, with the exception of the Assistant Secretary in the Military Department who does an Under-Secretary's work, are more or less head-masters of schools or head-clerks in public offices. They open the daily post, initial each paper, entrust the work to the superintendents and assistants and attend to the orders of their superiors above-named. They are, as it were, the media *through* whom papers pass and repass, but the real workers are those who are *above* and *below* them. They have no power really so called. It would be better if Mr. Lee-Warner, C. S., the local member of the Finance Committee and now Political Secretary to Government, were to take evidence on this point with his usual acumen. He will find much room for substantial reduction. Under the shade of Government everything lies concealed, and to an outsider there appears to be a grand show, but really the case is the reverse. We would apportion the several departments thus:—Political, Judicial, Legislative and Educational Departments: One Secretary on Rs. 2,000, one Under-Secretary on Rs. 1,000, and one uncovenanted Assistant only on Rs. 400, who should hold office for 3 or 5 years and should be chosen every 3rd or 5th year from the list of Deputy Collectors or other class of officers. There should be similar establishments for the Revenue, Financial and General Departments, the Military, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, the assistant being drafted from the Military Finance or other office, and Public, Railway and Irrigation Departments, one Assistant only being appointed from the class of Assistant Engineers. The Oriental Translator with the Reporter's office should get a salary of Rs. 600 with responsible assistants on Rs. 150 and Rs. 100, not more. The Superintendent, Government Central Press, should be on Rs. 500 and should have a Deputy on Rs. 250, the presses at the Secretariat, Public Works Department, High Court, and Post Office, being all amalgamated with the Central Press, where, owing to the completion of the Gazetteer, the work is slack. It is not desirable to have one press attached to each office on the score of expedition; that is all a sham and a delusion. When the printing work of the whole presidency was done at the Bombay Education Society's Press everything was done quickly, and so the Central Press ought to do all printing work. This will tend to the saving of costly separate supervising agency and a multiplicity of hands. Below the Assistant Secretaries there are superintendents on Rs. 400 as maximum pay, assistants from Rs. 200 to 100, and clerks on Rs. 80 to Rs. 20. The brunt of the work falls on those who get less, whereas the highly-paid rock themselves in their arm-chairs. As the Finance Committee intend doing away with progressive increments, the superintendents' salary would be ample at Rs. 200, the assistants getting Rs. 150, Rs. 30 or 35 being the minimum salary for the lower clerks. Besides, the number of superintendents can be conveniently curtailed. The general revision of 1868 proceeded on a wrong principle altogether. It *doubled* the salaries of the *upper* hands, leaving the subordinate agency miserably underpaid. While in other offices the lowest appointment is worth Rs. 30 or 50, in the Secretariat, where people work so hard, get no holidays and work at night, they get a trifling pittance of Rs. 20, and they are matriculates of the University of Bombay. Poor people, nobody espouses their cause! These remarks hold good in the case of other big offices, namely, the Accountant-General and the Controller of Public Works. Why cannot these be amalgamated and the auditors and accountants brought on the level of Rs. 200 as superintendents? The Inspector of Steam-boilers and Inspector of Factories may as well be combined into one, and the Compiler of old records, who is paid at Rs. 1,000, is not required, for we see he is engaged in the University examinations. When and how does he compile? We think the post should be done away with and the work of his establishment which is mechanical, if proved to be necessary, ought to be superintended gratuitously by the Professors of the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges, in rotation, during their vacation. It does not require any literary ability. The old manuscript records of the time of Governor Duncan and others have to be read, and selections have to be made for the press and classified. Any clerk of intelligence, if well-paid, can, with the aid of the Under-Secretaries, who are always resident in Bombay, or say Professor Wordsworth, Drs. Peterson and Waters, do it. If any of the Professors of Dr. Wilson's or St. Xavier's College were requested to interest themselves in this work they would do it cheerfully in the interest of historical research. Divide the work among these *literati* and there will be a saving of Rs. 12,000

per annum under this head alone, and how many thousand of rupees in the direction above described would thus be saved? Frank-hearted gentlemen like Messrs. Grant and Campbell could not always be found to depose that they got much more than their work deserved, and while the public is thankful to the Honourable Mr. Adam for suggesting retrenchment in the High Court, it is better that *all* heads of departments should bear the brunt of reduction equally. It must come, for with the reduction *outside* the work within will necessarily decrease, and sweeping changes of the kind pointed out by us must inevitably follow. The tendency of the times appears to be akin to what is often observed in Native States, to create fat appointments for the benefit of some favourites, who are otherwise unable to draw large salaries from the service to which they are originally appointed. Where is the necessity for all this? Since the assignment of the Provincial grants in 1870 these things have been going on at a rapid rate, for the budget of the public service is entirely at the disposal of the local Government. The Finance Committee confined its enquiries to officials; it ought to have probed more thoroughly the other side, when much of the hidden truth would no doubt have been elicited.

Abolition of the post of the Daftardár to the Collector of Kánara suggested.

25. A correspondent, writing to the *Havyak Subodh* (136) in its issue of the 23rd November, takes exception to the post of the Daftardár to the Collector of Kánara on the ground that such posts are not attached to any other district, and draws the attention of the Finance Committee to it with a view to effect reduction in public expenditure.

Disinterestedness of the minister of Travancore and a piece of advice to British officials.

26. The *Dakshin Vritt* (26), in its issue of the 21st November, says that though the Mahárája of Travancore intended to raise the salary of his minister, the latter did not allow it because he did not like that the expenditure of his State should be enhanced, and says that the Finance Committee ought to have had such disinterested men on it and that high-paid officers in British service should take a lesson from the conduct of the minister of Travancore.

Employment of Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C.S., in the Bombay Secretariat recommended.

27. In noticing Sir William Wedderburn's departure for England on leave and consequent changes in the Bombay Secretariat, the *Samsher Báhádur* (117), in its issue of the 26th November, draws the attention of the Bombay Government to the advisability of employing Mr. G. C. Whitworth in the Secretariat, and says:—When junior civilians like Messrs. Lee-Warner and Ollivant are often favoured by Government, why should a competent and proper man like Mr. Whitworth be made to continue to serve in out-of-the-way places like the Panch Mahál and Káthiáwár? Is it because he wrote against the forest and ábkári departments in the home papers while he was in England that he is driven away from the field where he can show his merits? If he were appointed Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor in place of Mr. Hart, he would be the right man in the right place. If Government, however, wish to favour others as regards this appointment, he should be employed in the Secretariat. Perhaps Lord Reay is not aware of Mr. Whitworth's abilities, but his advisers ought to inform him that he has on a previous occasion satisfactorily served in the Secretariat and that he should not be neglected on the present occasion.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Farran as an additional Judge in the High Court, Bombay.

28. Referring to the appointment of an additional Judge in the High Court, Bombay, the *Shetakaryáncha Kaiwári* (14), in its issue of the 26th November, says:—We are glad to hear that Mr. Farran has been appointed an additional Judge of the High Court. The appointment supplies a long-felt want and speaks volumes in favour of Lord Reay's administration. We have no doubt that the work, which has fallen in arrears, will be disposed of and that suitors will probably have no reason to complain. The choice has worthily fallen upon Mr. Farran and we beg to congratulate him on his appointment. But would it not have been better if a Native barrister had been appointed? This, in fact, would have reflected greater credit upon His Excellency the Governor. But what prevented him from doing so?

29. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 25th November, says:—

Appointment of an additional Judge in the Bombay High Court and Mr. Badrudin Tyebji.

We are sorry that the Secretary of State for India has not seen his way to appoint Mr. Badrudin Tyebji as an additional Judge of the Bombay High Court. Lord Reay did not perhaps recommend the Mahomedan barrister for the post.

30. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105) of the 21st November hears that the Government intend to appoint Mr. Webb as successor to Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, after the expiry of his period of office, and observes that if this be true injustice will be done to the Natives and specially to the Pársis. It says that some years ago there was one Pársi and one Hindu Judge and one Pársi and one Hindu Magistrate in the Bombay Small Causes Court and in the Police Court respectively. When Mr. Máneckji Kharshedji, a Judge of the Small Causes Court, and Mr. Nána Moroji, Police Magistrate, retired on pension, their places were given to Europeans. Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái has more than once satisfactorily discharged his duties as acting Judge in the Bombay Small Causes Court and Mr. Shivshankar Govindrám has twice given satisfaction as acting Police Magistrate. These facts show that many Natives are quite fit to hold such posts. It is very much to be regretted that now that a large number of Native barristers, solicitors and pleaders is available, Government should reduce the number of offices formerly held by Natives instead of increasing them. It is to be hoped that Lord Reay will seriously consider the matter before finally sanctioning the appointment and not deprive the Natives of their old privileges instead of granting them new ones.

Mr. Dosábhái Frámji's successor to the Police Magistracy and the rights of Natives.

31. In noticing the report in a recent issue of the *Jáme Jamshed* (102) that it is proposed to vacate the civil and criminal jail buildings in Bombay and to use Government House at Parel as a prison, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), in its issue of the 25th November, remarks that it will not be economical to carry out the proposal. The Parel Government House is an extensive palatial mansion and is more than sufficient to accommodate His Excellency and suite. It is also useful in supplying a befitting residence to distinguished guests at Government House. These conveniences are not possessed by the Government House at Malabár Hill, which is a comparatively small building and an extension of it would lead to a heavy cost. Moreover the alteration of the Parel House to accommodate prisoners would throw a heavy burden on the exchequer. It is therefore to be hoped that the alleged proposal will be given up if it is seriously entertained.

The Government House at Parel and disapproval of a proposal to use it as a jail.

32. Referring to the last levée in the Secretariat held by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in the name of His Excellency the Viceroy, the *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 21st November, says that the management on the occasion was unsatisfactory and that the Secretariat building is unsuitable for a levée, as is evident from the hardships to which the gentlemen that attended it were subjected on account of insufficient accommodation and consequent suffocation. The paper proposes that levées should, in future, be held either in the Town Hall or the new University Convocation Hall, giving however preference to the former building on account of its being spacious enough.

The last levée and the unsuitability of the Secretariat building.

33. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105), in its issue of the 21st November, draws the attention of the Bombay Government to the necessity for removing the injustice done to several persons in the matter of the private entry to His Excellency the Governor's levées, and asks how it is that when Consuls of Foreign Powers are allowed the private entry, the Bombay Agent of the Ceylon Government is excluded from it. The *Kaiser* is of opinion that Consuls and Agents should be treated alike in this respect, and adds that several officers who now do not enjoy the privilege of private entry, and the Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and of the Bombay Town Council, should also be granted this distinction.

Private entry to His Excellency the Governor's levées and a suggestion in connection therewith.

34. The *Shri Shivájí* (63), in its issue of the 19th November, says that no compensation is paid to the local funds for the lands that are taken from the ryots and included in reserved forests, and that therefore Government should order the Forest Department to pay it in order that there may be no injustice in the matter.

Local funds and forest lands.

35. Referring to the temperance movement in the Konkan, the *Dnyánodayá* (8), in its issue of the 25th November, says:—We learn that the temperance movement has so decidedly diminished the sale of liquor in some places as to alarm the liquor-sellers, and we understand that they are actively engaged by intimidation and bribery in endeavouring to break up this combination against their iniquitous traffic. In this case the power of caste rules has been put to a good use, and the farming classes in the Konkan will gain the respect and applause of all good men if they stand firm and carry their point. Whether the vernacular papers give a just view of the attitude of Government officials towards this movement we do not know, but the impression is abroad that the officials in the districts where this praiseworthy movement is found are working privately and openly against them and in the interests of the liquor-sellers. True or false, the impression has gained ground that Government is anxious for its revenue, and is frowning on a movement which bids fair to materially reduce it. The public notice which has been issued by the Collector of the Kolába District has excited this suspicion still more, and on the whole with very good reason, though not necessarily so. Probably if the facts were known it would be found that men, zealous in the desire to have their temperance rules obeyed, have gone beyond the law and used physical violence in enforcing them; and hence a reminder has become necessary that the punishment which caste can inflict lies within certain well-defined limits and cannot include injury to person or any other illegal pressure. At the same time it would not be at all strange if officials in these districts, under pressure to raise as great a revenue as possible, should not show as great sympathy as ought to be shown towards a movement that, if widespread, would seriously reduce the revenue. The revenue derived from the sale of liquor in the Kolába District alone is Rs. 3,00,000 a year, and a widespread movement might lessen this figure considerably. We may not therefore hope to look for direct sympathy or encouragement, but we have certainly a right to expect that a Christian Government will not stifle or directly discourage a grand movement of this kind. It would be a shame, and a foul blot that could not be easily wiped out, if these poor people, seeking to free themselves from the horrible curse of drink, were directly discouraged from so noble a work, by the officers of a Christian Government. The action of Government officials in these districts has probably been exaggerated, but we feel sure that the matter needs looking into by friends of temperance and friends of the people. These *Kunbis* are ignorant and by some excess in their zeal, which may require the interference of Government, or by the manifest lack of sympathy, the movement may lose force and the growing drinking habit be confirmed. All honour to these poor people in ridding themselves of a dreadful curse, and somehow they ought to be made aware that there is sympathy in their behalf. Europe and America have seen enough of this dark spot on their civilization; why must it also curse the land of India? We trust that many friends will rise up in behalf of the *Kunbis* of the Konkan, and strengthen their hands in the good work they are endeavouring to do.

Anti-liquor league in the Konkan and the duty of Government.

36. In continuation of its article complaining of the remission of land revenue of a certain tálukdári *vánta* in the village of Chandisar of the Dholka Táluka reported at page 10 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 30th October 1886, the *Praja Mat* (114), in its issue of the 27th November, says that Mr. Sheppard, Revenue Commissioner, N. D., will be surprised to learn that on the very day, viz. the 16th October last, on which it was stated in the *Praja Mat* that it had received by post the correspondence connected with

Complaint regarding the remission of land revenue of a certain tálukdári *vánta* in the village of Chandisar of the Dholka Táluka of the Ahmedabad District and a suggestion for the appointment of a committee to enquire into it.

the *vánta* in Chandisar, an order was despatched to the Mámlatdár of Dholka by Mr. Reid without its being entered in the register of outward letters kept in the Collector's office, to speedily forward the correspondence in question, that this order was repeated the next day owing to the non-receipt of the correspondence, and that this incident shows the influence Mr. Trikamlál, the Chitnis, has with Mr. Reid. The paper then observes that the rumoured conduct of Mr. Trikamlál in collecting the income derived from the cultivation on the shoal, which belonged to Government, and in also taking advantage of the remission of the land revenue for the benefit of his friend, the late Jamnáseth, is unbecoming a Government servant like him; that the Commissioner, N. D., and the Government ought to take special notice of it; that the Commissioner can procure further proofs on the subject from Mr. Ranchhodrái, a late Taláti and now serving as a *kárkun* in Dholera, from the present Taláti Mr. Jeyshankar Bhaváníshankar, and from the Mámlatdár Ráo Sáheb Harikrashanadás Jagjivandás; that this unjust remission of land revenue is said to have been obtained owing to Mr. Trikamlál being the Collector's Chitnis and Ráo Báhádur Lallubhái, a near relative of Mr. Trikamlál, being employed in the office of the Commissioner, N. D.; and that the best course would be to appoint a committee of enquiry consisting of four good and sensible Mámlatdárs and Deputy Collectors. The writer then suggests the names of Ráo Sáhebs Jethálál Vrajbhái and Valabdás Kisandás, First Assistant Collector Mr. Kharegát, District Deputy Collector Kháu Báhádur Edalji Dosábhái, and Azam Devshankar Nabhulál for appointment as members of the committee of enquiry, and adds that if what he has heard be true, the *bábul* trees that had grown on the land, for which a remission of revenue has been made, were also felled by some one and that Mr. Reid should not keep Mr. Trikamlál with him if he enquires into the matter in his present tour to Dholka. The paper concludes with the hope that the matter will be speedily enquired into.

Complaint against the levy of the income-tax at Nasik.

37. A correspondent, writing from Násik to the *Indu Prakásh* (10) in its issue of the 22nd November, complains of the manner in which the assessment of the income-tax has been made at Násik, and says that proper enquiries do not appear to have been made about the real income of persons taxed, as will be seen from the fact that many Bráhman priests depending upon others for their maintenance, some widows and prostitutes have all been indiscriminately taxed with a sum of Rs. 10, and that it will be a fortunate thing if the tax is not recovered by attaching and selling the utensils and other property of the tax-payers. The correspondent adds that the matter has been aggravated by letting prostitutes supported by influential people go scot-free.

Comments on the decision of a Magistrate at Sholápur.

38. The *Jagaddárarsh* (35), in its issue of the 21st November, expresses its entire dissatisfaction at the sentence passed by Mr. Silcock at Sholápur on the three European railway employés, who had been charged with assaulting a Mahomedan woman, and remarks that of all the crimes adultery is considered in India to be the most heinous and deserving the severest punishment, that many murders are traceable to suspicion of adultery, that it is therefore much to be regretted that persons attempting to commit that offence should be punished as if they were committing an assault, that the case plainly shows that justice is dealt out to Natives in scales different from those in which it is dealt out to Europeans, that it is surprising that Government should pay no attention to frequent instances of such miscarriage of justice, that this inattention may in no time endanger British rule, and that therefore far-seeing statesmen should give the subject their best consideration at an early opportunity.

The saluting battery in Bombay and its removal to Chaupáti recommended.

39. The *Yajdán Parast* (134), in its issue of the 21st November, complains of the salutes fired from the saluting battery at Apollo Bandar, Bombay, being not heard in the Native part of the town and by those gentlemen in whose honour they are given, owing to the direction of the wind, and suggests that the saluting battery should be removed to Chaupáti.

40. The *Showkate Hind* (141), in its issue of the 12th November, says that the Hindu officials of Hoshiárpur in the Panjáb mercilessly treat and oppress the Mahomedans of that place. Mr. Brever, the District Superintendent, has turned against the Mahomedans, and consequently the police bring charges against innocent persons and send them to prison. Even the Mahomedan vakils of Hosiárpur do not fare better than their co-religionists. The local jail is full of Mahomedans. It is to be hoped that Government will take due notice of the unjust proceedings and will afford relief to the oppressed.

The Mahomedans of Hoshiárpur are oppressed by the Hindu officials of that place.

41. The manager of the *A'ryaputrá* (17) newspaper of Tásgaon, in explaining to his subscribers the reasons for the non-appearance of the newspaper for about seven weeks, gives the following account in its issue of the 21st November:—The 45 numbers of the paper were published regularly, but before the appearance of the subsequent issue some great people of Tásgaon raised a useless alarm that a mutiny like the one of 1857 would break out and the town would be looted and that the manager of the *A'ryaputrá* and his men were among the mutineers. The wicked people who raised the canard, not content with it, brought the matter to the notice of the authorities of the town, who being timid naturally believed the concocted story and began to go about very gravely. When the news spread in the town the people were terror-struck. Some people who delighted in the embarrassments of others made a petition to the authorities giving the names of the persons supposed to be concerned in the mutiny, and among others the names of the manager and his men, and stating therein that the riot would either take place on the Dasara holiday or on the *katal* night of the Mohoram. This was the only excuse to the thoughtless authorities. They summoned the men connected with the press and questioned them, but of course nothing came out. As soon as I knew of the matter I went to Sátára with an application to the Collector, who has as yet not replied to it. In the meantime the people of Tásgaon wanted to ensure the safety of their property and therefore took every precaution that occurred to them. The rich buried their cash and valuables in the ground and kept a watch at night round their houses. The Chief Constable of the táluka came there and gathered about him about 200 men, such as *Rámoshis*, &c., and giving them the dress of peons kept them in the town to protect it. The Chief Constable, at the instigation of some wicked and treacherous persons, sent for the men who worked in the press, and in order to wreak vengeance beat two of them. In this way the Dasara and the Tábut processions passed off and no rebellion took place. Further particulars will be given in a subsequent issue.

Reasons for the non-appearance of the *A'ryaputra* paper for about seven weeks, and the conduct of the police.

42. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 22nd November, states that on the occasion of a certain dramatic performance in a theatre at Sátára, the house being overcrowded by spectators, the Chief Constable of the place, Mr. Sangappa, was making the people sit in order, and that in so doing he struck one Mr. Karandikar with a stick in his hand, and adds that the higher police authorities should take such steps in the matter that Mr. Sangappa may be made to repent of his indiscreetness.

Complaint against Mr. Sangappa, the Chief Constable of Sátára.

43. The *Vengurla Vritt* (69), in its issue of the 18th November, complains of insufficient police constables for the town of Vengurla and suggests that Government should dispense with Police Inspectors and appoint additional constables from the saving that may be effected.

Insufficient police at Vengurla in Ratnágiri.

44. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 24th November, says:—It is not very long ago that a robbery was committed in Mr. Shariff Salehmahomed's shop on the Bandar Road, and the other night the branch post office on the same road was all but robbed. This is extremely creditable to the police. When robbers break into houses on the most public road in the whole city it is not likely that they will care to go and enter houses in the lanes and dark streets. As a matter of fact, many burglaries and thefts in the town are never even heard of, people not caring to be bothered with a

Frequency of thefts in Karáchi and the local police.

police inquiry, which is invariably fruitless. The poorer people do not report their losses for other reasons. Those who have seen the branch post office on the Bandar Road will admit that either the police—and there is a police *chowky* close to the post office—must have been exceptionally vigilant or that the robber or robbers were extremely foolish. They should have either broken open the safe or carried it away, but they did neither, owing, no doubt, to the admirable watchfulness of the police.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Remarks on the Bill relating to Toda Girás allowances.

45. In noticing the Bill to amend the law relating to Toda Girás allowances in the Bombay Presidency, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 23rd November, observes:—An impression prevails among the people of Gujarát, and it is confirmed in the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill, that the predecessors of the present Girásiás were outlaws or highwaymen, and that Girás was paid to them as a price for protection from their lawlessness; but this idea of Girás is false. The Girásiás were not really highwaymen, but descendants of a ruling prince other than the heir-apparent to the throne. They received the appellation of a Girásia on the death of the prince, and according to their respective ranks were allowed jághirs or cash allowances. Whenever they failed in receiving their dues, the Girásiás plundered the villages of their prince and paid themselves. They were a great terror to the country and were considered as oppressive as the Bhil and Pindhári outlaws. It is right that the legal heir of a Girásia should get the Girás allowance, but if there be no such heir the allowance should not lapse to Government, but should be continued to the nearest relation or kinsman of the deceased. It should be first decided whether it is just to exempt the Girás allowance from the grasp of the creditor of a Girásia. If such exemption is allowed, it is feared that it will prevent the Girásia from getting any credit, and he should by no means be placed in this awkward position. [The *Praja Mat* (114), in its issue of the 27th November, disapproves of the Girás being made transferable only to the rightful heirs of the Girásiás, as thereby people will not lend them money and their condition will grow worse, and adds that the claims of creditors ought also to be attended to in the Bill.]

Part III.—*Education.*

The Educational Department in India should be exempted from the scope of the Finance Committee.

46. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 25th November, says:—In Europe and America literary education and industrial training are freely imparted to the people, whereas in India the former alone is placed within reach of the people, and that too not to a sufficient extent. Very large masses are still without the elements of primary education, and higher education is not sufficiently accessible. Industrial instruction has yet found no place in the State educational system. Under these circumstances the Finance Committee should be instructed not to look for economy in the Educational Department, and every means should be taken to augment the educational grants, so that general and technical education may be made more freely accessible to the people.

Proposed abolition of the Deccan College, Poona, and remarks in connection therewith.

47. Writing upon the subject of the proposal to abolish the Deccan College, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 25th November, says:—As Lord Dufferin was not aware of the existence of an institution called the Deccan College till he came to Bombay, there is no room to suppose that the Finance Committee has received orders from the Government of India to do away with the College. It is indeed mysterious that the Government of Bombay should be in a state of anxiety through despair of getting additional funds for the Educational Department when the Supreme Government has not thought over the subject. Whoever may be the originator of the proposal regarding this College, whether the general Finance Committee or Mr. Lee-Warner, its member for Bombay, we think that neither the Government of India, the Bombay Government, nor the general Finance Committee is to blame in the matter, but that the plan may have originated from some European officer to whom the Bráhmans of Poona,

the Deccan College and the activity of the Poona people are eye-sores. However right we may be in our conjecture we cannot write more definitely on the subject. We only say that the objects of the malicious originator of this dramatic piece will not be realised if the College be continued as a Government institution or transferred, not to the missionaries as wished for, but to the Deccan Education Society, and that therefore the gentleman may be very uneasy at heart. If all the people in the Deccan represent more earnestly than hitherto their dissatisfaction at the proposed abolition of the College, it is possible that the Bombay Government may let it alone. All people should therefore move in the matter without a moment's loss. The *Times of India* lays the blame in connection with the subject at the door of Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Chatfield, but there is no reasonable ground for suspicion against these two gentlemen. We think the whole credit lies altogether in a different direction. It is however possible that seeing that the College, instead of being transferred to a missionary society as was anticipated, is being handed over to the Deccan Education Society,—a body of men whose political principles are such as cannot, safely for British Government, be inculcated into the heads of smart lads from the Deccan,—the gentleman who started the question may withdraw his proposal and even assist in having the College kept under Government administration as before. There is thus a chance of our interests being served by our enemy as a matter of necessity. There will be a time when the Deccan Education Society will be able to relieve Government in the matter of higher education, and our countrymen deserve praise for their efforts in the cause of education, but the Society is now in its infant state and it is not proper to saddle it at present with the responsibility of the Deccan College. Whatever may be the financial difficulties of the Government, we have a right to preserve the Deccan College, which has been maintained out of the Dakshina Fund, and even the Deccan Education Society recognises this right. It is not however just that the Society should be compelled out of filial love to take the College into its hands. Lord Dufferin has not considered the subject and there need be no despair about getting money for the Sind and Gujarát Colleges. The Government of Bombay can therefore without any difficulty change its mind and please the public by letting the College remain as a Government institution as at present, and we hope that if representations are made by the people of different places about the injustice of the proposed step, Lord Reay will respect public opinion by responding to them. [The *Shri Shiváji* (63), in its issue of the 19th November, disapproves of the intended transfer of the Deccan College from the control of the Government to that of the Deccan Education Society.]

48. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 21st November, says:—Yesterday's *Bombay Gazette* takes, we think, a sensible view of the agitation about the so-called abolition of the Deccan College. It is foolish to suppose that the Government, presided over by so distinguished an educationist as Lord Reay, means to strike a blow at higher education in the Presidency. On the contrary we may say that Government intends to establish it on a firmer basis by making it indigenous and to extend it by utilizing the funds liberated by the contemplated transfer of the Deccan College to the Deccan Education Society, in granting aid to the Colleges at Ahmedabad and Karáchi. A policy which helps a private Native Society to undertake greater responsibilities and to meet them satisfactorily cannot be called a retrograde one. We do not mean that the fears of the public about the permanence and efficiency of the Deccan Education Society are entirely groundless, but we may assure it that all these facts will receive due consideration at the hands of Government and that proper provision will be made to make the experiment of transferring higher education to a Native Society a successful one. The aim of private educational enterprise should be to make education indigenous and national, and the aim has been fully recognized by that Magna Charta of education in India—the despatch of 1854, and the Education Commission. We ought to have our own Professors one day, and if this be our aim, we fail to see why private bodies like the Deccan Education Society should not take the opportunity of realising their aim when they have a good opportunity, instead of waiting to force their way against odds. Of course, as prudent men, they must take precautions to guard against failures, and this they can do better under a sympathetic than under an indifferent Government. It is a pity that the subject should not have been considered in this light at all.

49. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 21st November, says:—One of the many suggestions for the reduction of expenditure laid before the Finance Committee and noticed from time to time in these columns was the abolition of the office of Educational Inspectors and the dividing of their work between the Director of Public Instruction on the one hand and the Deputy Inspectors on the other, the salary and status of the latter being slightly raised in consequence of their getting the bulk of the work. The reasons assigned for this suggestion appear to us worthy of serious consideration, and we submit it would have been much more satisfactory if this question were disposed of in our own Presidency before the only full Arts College in the mofussil was attacked and many a high school threatened with extinction or transfer to private Native or European missionary agency. The latter part of the rumour, we believe, is unfounded, but the fate of the Deccan College seems to many to be still hanging in the balance, as the best private agency available would prove neither equal to the task nor inspire confidence, at least for the present. We are sure, however, that the contemplated measure will yet be stayed.

The Matriculation Examination and the writing materials supplied by the University to the examinees.

50. The *Yajdán Parast* (134), in its issue of the 21st November, complains of the selection of the site for erecting a *mandap* for holding the Matriculation Examination in Bombay this year, of the inconvenience and trouble caused thereby to the candidates for examination, of the inferior quality of the paper and ink supplied to them and of the narrow, rough and miserable writing-tables, and remarks that these arrangements are disgraceful to the University. It observes that if the University authorities spend half the fee they receive from each candidate for Matriculation they would certainly make a better figure in this respect, that they should henceforth do away with the practice of erecting *mandaps* in open places for holding the examination in, and that lined foolscap papers should be supplied to the examinees.

The Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and comments on its management and working.

51. The *Rást Goftár* (116), in its issue of the 21st November, says that Lord Dufferin has by his presence at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, given special importance to that noble institution, that it is improving in usefulness under its worthy Principal, Mr. Griffiths, while complaints against it are lessening, and that the increase in the number of its students plainly testifies to its prosperity. [The *Yajdán Parast* (134), in its issue of the same date, complains of the miserable results yielded by the School, and adds that while the population of Bombay has very much increased and education has made rapid strides within the last 18 years, the average daily attendance of students in the School has increased from 41 in the year 1868 to 167 in 1886, and that such important and useful arts as wood-engraving and lithography, the want of the knowledge of which is much felt in Bombay, are quite neglected. The *Gujaráti* (98), in its issue of the same date, says that it is much better to lay open the real condition of this School, which has been lingering in a bad state for some years past, than to hide it, and recommends private high schools to open workshops in connection with them, as one arts school, even though enjoying much public support, cannot meet the wants of the people.]

Private tuition and the conduct of two Pársi teachers in the Broach High School.

52. The *Gujaráti* (98), in its issue of the 21st November, says that it has been informed by different parties and on different occasions about the abuse by certain school-masters of Broach of the privilege of giving private tuition and of the complaint made by the parents of the students and others, that a certain school-master has now to pay Rs. 20 as income-tax on his earnings from private tuition, that it is desirable that he should be prevented from engaging himself in private tuition so extensively as to get Rs. 1,000 per annum from this source and specially if he gives tuition to the students of his class, and that the educational authorities ought to enquire into the matter. [The *Broach Mitrá* (84), in its issue of the 24th November, quotes the above article from the *Gujaráti*, adds that two Pársi teachers employed in the Broach High School openly disregard the orders of Government on the subject, and requests Mr. Gimi, the Acting Educational Inspector, to attend to the complaint.]

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Mismanagement on the G. I. P. Railway.

53. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 25th November, bitterly complains of apathy on the part of the G. I. P. Railway Company to the comforts of the poor third-class passengers and the want of notice on the part of Government of the complaints made by the press against the Company, says that on the occasion of the last Alandi fair pilgrims were crowded like sheep in third-class carriages at Kurduvádi and were put to much trouble in consequence, and hopes that Lord Reay will issue strict orders that such mismanagement should not occur again and that the Railway Company should provide sufficient accommodation when an influx of passengers is expected.

Inconvenience to passengers at the Musjid station of the G. I. P. Railway.

54. "A Passenger," writing to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105) of the 21st November, complains of the want of a waiting-room at the Musjid station of the G. I. P. Railway and of the passengers, chiefly third-class ones, being allowed to come on the station platform only 10 minutes before the arrival of trains, and draws the attention of the railway authorities to this public inconvenience.

Great hesitation shown at the Broach station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway to accept a currency note of the Bombay circle in payment.

55. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) complains, in its issue of the 22nd November, that on the 15th idem the booking-clerk at the Broach station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway refused to accept a currency note of the Bombay circle for Rs. 10 in payment of railway fare, that the station-master showed great hesitation before he directed the clerk to receive it, and said that the railway people were not bound to accept currency notes in payment. The note was accepted only after the passenger had signed his name on its back. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (73) makes the same complaint in its issue of the 21st November and adds that Government currency notes of small value ought to be accepted at railway stations and that Government and the railway companies ought to arrange for their being received.]

Accidents on the Southern Marátha Railway.

56. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (26), in its issue of the 25th November, complains bitterly of the frequency of accidents on the Southern Marátha Railway and says:—These accidents have followed each other in quick succession, one of the latest being the derailment of the train near Dhárwár on the 18th instant, causing hurt to 3 or 4 persons. This was followed by another at the Ránebennur station, in which a fireman's hands and feet were crushed. Only a few days back there were two collisions on the line, one at Kundgol and the other at Hattimattur. This is surely a deplorable state of things and the railway authorities ought to look into it.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

The Simla Town Hall loan condemned.

57. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 22nd November, observes that the Simla Town Hall loan proves that the agitation that Government should give up Simla and save the cost of the annual exodus to that sanitarium has had no effect on Government, and that it is very surprising that in these days, when Government are seriously engaged in economizing the finances of the country, and have refused not only to lend capital to the Bombay Municipality for the Tánsa water-works but also to give their guarantee for raising a loan, they should have magnanimously sanctioned the Simla Town Hall loan. The paper says that Parliament ought to take due notice of this surprising incident.

Reduction of high salaries of some of the officers of the Bombay Municipality necessary.

58. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 21st November, says:—It is earnestly to be hoped that the Town Council may soon reconsider its resolution with regard to the annual grant-in-aid to the proposed Technical School. But at the same time we cannot shut our eyes to one unsatisfactory feature of our municipal finance, namely,

the growing revenue being mostly absorbed by growing expenditure on administration. We are prepared to admit that the requirements of an expanding population demand a proportionately growing expenditure. But we do not agree with those who think that the debit side of the municipal budget needs no revision. The last overhaul of municipal finance took place as back as 1870, since which year it is our conviction that expenditure on permanent establishments has continually been on the increase. In fact, rate-payers have reason to complain that their interests in all respects have not been served with anything like even tolerable adequacy in proportion to the tax that is levied. It is generally believed that the conservancy and engineering departments are conducted on a lavish scale and that there is no corresponding efficiency in supervision. Most of the other departments also are paid on a scale which has no parallel in any merchant's or banker's office in the city. From the Controller-General of Accounts downwards the salaries are pitched too high, and it is worth inquiring whether they show a fair day's work for a fair day's wages. A conviction is growing on the rate-paying public that a small committee of experts is seriously needed to re-organize the permanent establishments. There is certainly ample room for retrenchment to the extent of half a lákh at the least, without in any way impairing administrative efficiency. What is wanted is a committee of three or four qualified and thoroughly *independent* gentlemen. With a saving of half a lákh many minor objects of public utility can be fairly carried out. The cry at present is "no funds." It is partly a just cry. But the citizens of Bombay should bestir themselves with the view of showing the permanent officials how far they may be made to work on something less than what they are now paid. The present system of disposing of available surplus also needs to be closely scrutinised. There is a well-founded complaint that while the most crowded parts of the city are neglected, or at the best inadequately attended to, other quarters are cared for regardless of expenses. A debit and credit account of the two would at once show how the available surplus is spent.

A Deputy to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay not necessary.

59. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 26th November, disapproves of the proposal made at a recent meeting of the Town Council to appoint a Deputy Municipal Commissioner, observing that no necessity has been made out for the appointment. It is alleged that the Commissioner's work has grown very heavy, but no specific account of the overgrown work has been given. There are several departments in the Municipal Office each of which is presided over by a well-paid responsible European officer with several intelligent subordinates, and all of them have been discharging their duties satisfactorily. Each of these European officers discharges the duties of an Assistant Municipal Commissioner, and there is no need of a separate Deputy Commissioner. The final decision of the question has been deferred by the Corporation until the passing of the new Municipal Bill, and it is to be hoped that the authorities concerned in enacting the Bill will adopt the necessary precautions against the proposed appointment. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 25th November observes that if a real necessity be made out there would be no objection to give more assistance to the Commissioner, and that it would be more convenient and economical to appoint three or four Native assistants on a monthly salary of Rs. 300 each instead of engaging a European Deputy on Rs. 1,800 per mensem.]

The Násik Municipality and the tax on Hindu pilgrims.

60. A correspondent, writing from Násik to the *Indu Prakásh* (10) in its issue of the 22nd November, bitterly complains of the unpopularity of the Násik Municipality and the tax it has imposed on the Hindu visitors of the place, and says that all Hindus going to Násik, whether on pilgrimage or on visits to their relations, are required to pay a poll-tax before entering the town, while Mahomedan, Pársi, European and other visitors are exempt from it, however long they may stay in the town and spoil the water of the river by bathing naked therein. He says that if the tax was intended to be levied on pilgrims alone, the municipality should not have declined to accept the proposal for having it collected at the Rámakunda, where pilgrims after ablutions perform religious ceremonies.

61. The *Vritt Sár* (72), in its issue of the 22nd November, says that the municipality of Wái has received a letter from the Divisional Magistrate, its president, in which the latter officer says to the commissioners, "You intentionally throw dust into my eyes. You purposely deceive me. Under your *règime* there is no control but despotism. Such has been my impression at the present moment." The paper remarks that this manner of addressing popular representatives is improper and is calculated to discourage the cause of local self-government, and advises the commissioners not to do anything prejudicial to the interests of their constituents with a view to please an individual officer, the president of the municipality not to be disrespectful towards the commissioners but to encourage them in their work, and the Government to appoint experienced and considerate officers as presidents of municipalities in order that the young plant of local self-government may not be stunted in its growth.

The municipality of Wái in Sátára and the attitude of its president.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

62. Writing about the Nizám's Government, the *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 24th November, says:—We may dismiss the rumour of a European minister being appointed as unworthy of credence. A European minister reigns at Bhopál, but Hyderabad is a very different State from Bhopál. Hyderabad is the most oriental and most conservative State in the whole country. It has never been administered by a European minister. Some of the ministers of Hyderabad were administrators and politicians of the first rank. The Nizám in his bitterness may ask Lord Dufferin to appoint a European minister, but the Viceroy will think twice before he complies with such a hasty and thoughtless request. Even if Nawáb Sálar Jung is removed from his post, there are other noblemen in Hyderabad who can well be entrusted with the affairs of the State and who will administer the State very efficiently. The appointment of a European minister will be the bitterest alternative that Lord Dufferin may have to adopt. He will not certainly think of doing the same thing for Hyderabad as was done for Bhopál.

Selection of a European minister for the Hyderabad State disapproved.

63. The *Kalpataru* (38), in its issue of the 21st November, says that the public is anxiously waiting to see the outcome of the disagreement between the Nizám of Hyderabad and his prime minister Sálar Jung, and that if the difference between the Nizám and the minister be not compoundable, it is desirable that Government should without interfering in the matter let the Nizám appoint a minister of his own choice from among the people of Hyderabad.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
1st December 1886.

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BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS,

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH NOVEMBER 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Disapproval of the appointment of Mr. Murray as Extra Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.

A correspondent, writing from Hyderabad to the *Shuddha Varhádi* (5) in its issue of the 25th November, expresses dissatisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Murray, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Berár, as Extra Assistant Resident in supersession of the claims of Mr. Vishvanádam Mudaliyár, who, though a Native, is considered to be fit for the post on account of his long experience in the service.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
1st December 1886.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 49 of 1886.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 4th December 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Monthly... ...	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára...	Do.	375
*22	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	150
*23	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
*24	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
*27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*28	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
*32	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	285
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	130
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia...	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*49	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*63	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
*64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
65	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	240
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*67	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*68	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
69	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*70	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*82	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
84	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
87	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
88	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*89	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
90	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
92	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
93	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
94	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
95	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
96	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
97	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
100	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*101	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
102	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
103	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
104	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
105	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,608
106	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*107	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*108	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
109	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
110	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
111	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
112	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*113	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200
114	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
115	The Praja Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	950
116	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
117	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
118	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
119	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
120	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
121	„ Sauráshtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
122	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
123	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
124	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Karáchi	Do.	100
*126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	300
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*131	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
132	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
133	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
134	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
135	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*136	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
137	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
138	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
139	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
*145	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	100
*146	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
147	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Grievances of India.

1. A correspondent, writing in verse to the *Poona Vaibhav* (51) in its issue of the 28th November, requests Lord Reay to listen to the following complaint and to say if it is groundless:—England rules India from a distance and depends for correct information regarding the subject country upon Englishmen who come out here in different capacities, such as Government servants, traders, planters, barristers, &c. But there are very few among them who care for the dumb millions of India and represent her case correctly. As India is unrepresented in Parliament her cries are unheard, and since she became subject to England she has lost all her former wealth, power and strength. The relation between England and India is like that between the wolf and the lamb and consequently high-handedness and officialism are the order of the day. To comment upon them is reckoned a sin and no regard is paid to public voice. Empty promises are indeed held out in sweet words, but they are never fulfilled.

Poverty and increase of crime in India and their cause.

2. The *Kesari* (41), in its issue of the 30th November, writes an article on covetousness and concludes it by saying that British rule is the cause of the poverty of the Indian people and of the consequent increase in crime in the country.

The Legislative Council in the North-West Provinces and the necessity for its constitution on a representative basis.

3. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 29th November, says:—The new Legislative Council in the North-West Provinces will, it is said, consist of the Lieutenant-Governor and nine members, of whom five will be non-officials. Of these one will be a European and four Natives. The Legal Remembrancer will be *ex-officio* Secretary to the Council. In reference to this the Kási Sárvajanik Sabha has submitted a memorial to the Viceroy, praying that the Council may be constituted on the basis of a representative body. We heartily wish success to the prayer of the memorialists. We are aware that to introduce the principle of representation into the Legislative Councils an amendment of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 is necessary, but we do not see why a short amendment should not be passed before granting the boon of a Legislative Council to the North-West Provinces. The Government of India by twice asking the British Indian Association to nominate a member to the Viceregal Council and by asking the opinions of various representative gentlemen in the country on different questions have recognized the importance of the principle of representation, and if they are willing to regard the country as ripe for a moderate measure, there ought to be no difficulty in getting an amendment passed. The principle of nomination has been tried for over 25 years, and now it is time to take a step onwards.

Commemoration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee.

4. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 1st December, heartily approves of the appointment of a committee by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to consider and report what measures should be taken by the Corporation to celebrate the Jubilee of the reign of the Queen-Empress in June next, and advises the Corporation to devote to the purpose a sum of five lákhs of rupees, which is this year's balance in the municipal treasury. All classes of the people are exhorted to contribute munificently to the Jubilee fund and to make brilliant illuminations on the Jubilee day. The public, continues the *Samáchár*, should take care to spend only a small amount on illuminations and fire-works and to apply the splendid fund, which is sure to be raised in honour of the happy event, mostly to the founding of useful institutions, such as a Female Medical College and a Technical College, as fitting monuments, since they will be in good accord with the Imperial Institute which is to be opened in England in honour of the event. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (102) expresses similar sentiments in its issue of the same date.]

5. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 28th November, says:—

Female medical aid movement in India and a suggestion to Government to aid it.

A practical start has been given to the suggestion that the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign should be celebrated by the collection of popular contributions in aid of the female medical aid movement in India by the declared intention of the Mahárája of Jeypur to set apart a lákh of rupees for that purpose on that auspicious occasion, and the idea may be expected fairly to work downwards. Meantime we see no reason why the Government itself should not mark the occasion either by a similar grant or a declaration that the funds raised by the Indian people—from prince to peasant—will receive a contribution from the public revenues, as is the case with all local efforts in furtherance of public works, not excluding this one of medical administration.

6. The *Mahárashtrá Mitrá* (44) of the 25th November learns from the *Cawnpore Nurul* of the 30th October that Dhulip Sing having applied to the Czar of Russia to restore him to his paternal kingdom in India the Czar has promised to assist him with his army, and says that the information, whether correct or incorrect, shows that Dhulip Sing has, through despair, been busy with sinister intrigues.

Mahárája Dhulip Sing and the Czar of Russia.

7. In an article headed "India's curse on Lord Lytton," the *Gujarát Mitrá* (73), in its issue of the 28th November, refers to the disapproval expressed by the Home papers of the contemplated appointment of Lord Lytton to the British Embassy at Paris on the ground that his administration of India was a failure, and remarks that the nemesis of the improper deeds done by him while ruling over India and the curse of her people have now overtaken him, and that those tyrannical Indian rulers who think that they must only attend to the interests of their co-religionists regardless of what the people of India say about them and that such policy will do them no harm should keep this instance in mind. [The *Gujaráti* (98) takes the same view in its issue of the 28th November.]

Lord Lytton's failure as Viceroy of India and the lesson to be derived therefrom.

8. With reference to the resolution passed at a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Madras to present a farewell address to Sir M. E. Grant Duff at his departure, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 29th November, observes:—Under His Excellency's administration no appreciable benefit accrued to the Native public, while some of his acts not only hurt the feeling of the Natives but were prejudicial to their interests. This conduct of His Excellency has evoked condemnation from the Madras Presidency as well as the rest of India. If the Mahomedans believe that they ought to be grateful to His Excellency for the authorities at Madras having taken their side in the notorious Salem riots and in the judicial case that arose out of them, they are sadly mistaken. The conduct of the authorities in this matter has increased the enmity between the Mahomedans and their countrymen, the Hindus, the evil results of which the former will have to suffer hereafter. If the Mahomedans present the proposed address to Sir M. E. Grant Duff they will draw upon themselves unpleasant criticisms from the different Native communities.

The Mahomedans of Madras and the presentation of a farewell address to Sir M. E. Grant Duff at his approaching departure.

9. The *Mahárashtrá Mitrá* (44), in its issue of the 25th November, refers to Lord Dufferin's speech in reply to the address of the Bombay Municipality, considers His Excellency to be wrong in attributing the honour done him by the people to their approval of the deeds done by His Excellency during the last two years, and says that the people of India being very loyal have honoured His Lordship for being the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, independently of his personal qualities.

Lord Dufferin's reception in Bombay.

10. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 27th November, quotes the Viceroy's reply to the address of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, and says:—We have quoted the Viceroy's words at great length, because it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of such a speech. The Poona Sárvajanik Sabha is to be congratulated upon

Lord Dufferin's speech at Poona and the advantages of an open declaration of the objects of Government.

having elicited such a frank and full reply to its address. It will no longer be in the power of any official, however high his rank, to under-rate either the importance or the representative character of such an association. Mr. Lee-Warner, it may be remembered, was provoked some months ago to deny that the Sárvajanik Sabha was a representative body, and he received rather a strong rejoinder. The Viceroy deems the Sabha to be of sufficient importance to receive an explanation and an unreserved statement from His Excellency's own lips. The Sárvajanik Sabha has been somewhat hastily compared to the British Indian Association of Calcutta. This is an error. The British Indian Association is a very influential body and has obtained the privilege of electing an additional member to the Supreme Legislative Council. But the Association represents only the richer classes, the landed aristocracy and the aristocracy of wealth. The Poona Sárvajanik Sabha is more widely representative and loses nothing by comparison with the British Indian Association or any other advanced political body in India. Lord Dufferin's remarkable speech is not only a recognition of the importance of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, but also a very wise innovation. If such speeches were more frequently delivered, they would facilitate more than anything else the growth of a better understanding between the Government and the people. Lord Dufferin spoke with great emphasis of the unjust suspicions entertained by a section of the press with regard to the Public Service Commission. However ill-founded such suspicions may be, they are to a great extent justified by the habitual and unnecessary reserve maintained by Government. As Lord Dufferin truly observed, there are occasions when, and there are subjects upon which, Government cannot make any premature or any public pronouncement. But there are many important questions, such as the Public Service Commission, upon which the Government may speak out not only with perfect safety but with much benefit. If the Viceroy or any other accredited spokesman of the Government were to explain the policy of the Government whenever it could be done with safety, the suspicion that Lord Dufferin complains of would almost disappear. The Government has given us the right of free criticism, but refuses steadily to take the country into its confidence. Every detail of the administration, however trifling it may be, is treated as an important State secret to be on no account divulged to the public. This secrecy leads to a great deal of jobbery and injustice. What has the Government lost by Lord Dufferin's candid and eloquent reply to the Sárvajanik Sabha? Nothing. On the contrary the Government is a gainer. The composition of the Commission has won the confidence of many, and the few who still regard it with distrust will have their suspicions dissipated by the Viceroy's explanation. Why should such speeches form the exception and not the rule? Why should high dignitaries, in their public speeches, confine themselves to commonplaces and generalities which serve no good purpose? Such and similar reflections are quite natural when we read the Viceroy's speech. Lord Dufferin has set a wise and noble example which should be followed by every official in high authority. In a very short time much of the misunderstanding that now exists will disappear and the conjectural criticism which is a necessary evil of the present system of secret administration will be replaced by wholesome criticism based upon facts. Some secrecy in the administration is undoubtedly necessary, but the mischief is that this system has been carried to a foolish extreme.

Mr. A. C. Tupp on the Indian Civil Service.

11. Referring to Mr. Tupp's letter on the Civil Service, the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 28th November, agrees with him in the opinion that Natives should be paid the same salary as Europeans, and says :—In the first place, those who show equal qualifications and perform duties of the same kind ought to be equally remunerated; and, secondly, it is essential to the prestige and efficiency of the Native portion of the service that it should enjoy the same status and public esteem as the European, which it will not do if it is paid lower. Natives, because of their being members of the subject race, must naturally stand at some disadvantage in popular eyes in comparison with Europeans even when all other things are equal, but this will be intensified by inequality of pay and aggravated by a sense of undeserved injustice and reproach. It is however said that natives of India living in their own country are not, like the

Europeans, required to keep up two establishments, and that the style of their living being simpler, the same amount of pay is needless in their case. The first part of the argument is based on a fiction, for every Native is not employed in the town or village of his birth or family residence, and this circumstance and the education of children do require two and even three establishments to be kept up at the same time. Then again, if Natives do not spend so much on personal luxuries as Europeans, their social obligations form no small charge on their purses, and when the latter cease to be met, Government will begin to make practical acquaintance with Indian pauperism. To this may be added that the pensions of the Natives will not go to swell the Home charges, which too is a gain to the exchequer. But Natives are proposed to be employed because of their cheapness, and if they are paid as highly as Europeans, there will be no gain economically, which is what the Government is seeking to effect. This object, however, must be secured by reducing the cost of the Government generally and not merely by paying a few Native officers smaller salaries. Here it is enough to remark that the Natives are to be employed also because they are not to be ostracized from employment in their own country by an enlightened, just and benign Government.

12. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 29th November, very warmly approves of Mr. Tupp's letter on the Indian Civil Service and remarks:—On the whole, Mr. Tupp's contribution to the subject is very useful, and coming as it does from a man of his position it is very valuable. It would have been greatly to our interest if he had been appointed to the Commission. Let us hope he will be at least examined as a witness, and will have an opportunity of placing his views before the Commission in an authoritative form. He has made a special study of the question and his views will not fail to carry weight. The evidence of a man like Mr. Tupp is of special value to us, as he is not known to entertain any special bias in favour of Natives. He must be taken to be a thoroughly disinterested witness. Let us hope his example and his appeal to English fairness will stimulate others of his class to follow in his wake, and then we may rest assured that our cause is certain to triumph.

Comments on Lord Dufferin's non-acceptance of the address of the people of Ahmedabad.

13. From the fact of His Excellency Lord Dufferin's having accepted the address of the municipality and rejected that of the people of Ahmedabad, the *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 29th November, considers that His Excellency is only fond of praise, and says:—Lord Dufferin has insulted the people of Ahmedabad and it is to be regretted that a statesman like His Excellency should have done so. The present condition of the people of India is very bad and there are fears about its future, because we have become altogether dependent upon the English. Looking to the English people in their true light, we do not think that we shall ever rise. They are crafty and intriguing and there is not the slightest truth in what they say. They are night and day deeply plunged in meditation as to how they can best take away our wealth. If it is becoming plain that with all their attempts to please us by sweet talk there is not a particle of truth therein, there is no reason why people should be sorry in connection with the address of the people of Ahmedabad. If English people only desire that the people of India should spend thousands of rupees in giving receptions to officers like the Governors and Governors-General while on tour and give them adulatory addresses without making any mention of their grievances, one is compelled to call such officers robbers and not our protectors, for, if they do not, as they are bound to, enquire into the wants of the people and try to supply them, their tours only serve to impose on the ryots unnecessary burdens. If Malhár Ráo Gáikwád was considered to be incapable of administering his State by reason of his being given to luxury and thereby entailing misery upon his subjects, why should not the same be said of the English, whose conduct is after the same type? But who should call them incapable? It is a matter of the utmost importance for Englishmen to consider that arbitrary rulers come in the long run to a bad predicament. The paper then refers to the reply given by the Viceroy to the address of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, is enraged at the mention

by His Excellency, of the Pársis as the most loyal subjects, and referring to the publication of Lord Lytton's confidential minute on the Civil Service of India says that the minute in question shows how dishonestly officers like the Governor-General behave towards the people of India.

Observations on the letter addressed to the *Times of India* by the writer of "The Star in the East."

14. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 28th November, says:—The writer of "The Star in the East" addressed a long letter to the *Times of India* explaining clearly his views and once more giving an emphatic warning to all sincere lovers and friends of India that unless changes are made in the existing form of the administration, an appeal to force by the people of this country is not far distant. Of course this "far" means at least two or three generations, but we have no doubt that if India happen to be ruled by Viceroys of the type of Lord Lytton for 20 years successively, the discontent and dissatisfaction will be so great that it will be just possible to anticipate the result foreshadowed by the writer. We are constrained to say that more harm will be done to the stability of the British rule in India by the wily attempts at whitewashing and glossing and in some cases positively ignoring the black side of the present form of government like those of the *Times of India* and its prototype, the *Pioneer*, than by the frank, outspoken and sincere expression of opinions for the most part correct, though disagreeable to the majority of the self-sufficient, "benevolent" and sublime autocrats of India.

His Excellency Lord Reay's tour in Gujarát and his successful policy of government.

15. The *Deshi Mitrá* (92), in its issue of the 2nd December, strongly recommends the people of Surat to give His Excellency Lord Reay a splendid reception on the occasion of his approaching visit to that place, on the grounds that he has done much for the good of the people and that his policy has been more successful than that of Lord Dufferin. It adds that a Governor like him ought to be welcomed with a shower of flowers and that the people will have a good opportunity of seeing him when he visits the flower show to be held in the public garden. [The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (77), in its issue of the 1st December, recommends the municipality and the people of Ahmedabad to present Lord Reay with a suitable address on the occasion of his visit to that city, and says that His Lordship is such a noble-hearted ruler that he will attend to the grievances of the people if they be brought to his notice.]

The Government of Bombay praised for its bold stand against the suggestions of the Finance Committee.

16. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 28th November, says:—It is encouraging to note that the Government of Bombay have made a bold stand against several suggestions of the Finance Committee and the Supreme Government to cut down some of the most useful departments and raise the wind by objectionable methods. We do not blame the Finance Committee, as it was appointed to cut down expenditure. Nor need we blame the Government of India for their very human weakness to enrich themselves at other people's expense. But a word of praise is due to the head of the local Government for having firmly stood his ground and successfully resisted the overtures of friends in need.

Praises of the Honourable Ráo Báhádur Ránade as a member of the Finance Committee.

17. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 27th November, says:—It is with great pleasure that we note the part that the Honourable Mr. Ránade has played in the Finance Committee. Although a Government official and a Government nominee, his attitude throughout the sittings of the Committee has been one of most fearless independence. He condemned the exodus to the hills and exposed the fallacy of the defence that was put forward. He stood up manfully for the poor clerks and often recorded his dissent from the opinions of the other members. The Bombay Government deserves great credit for his appointment. We have no doubt that the nomination of the president of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha to a seat on the Public Service Commission is an equally wise selection.

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18. The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 29th November, requests Government to imitate the Government of the French settlement of Pondicherry, which has recently disestablished the Christian church, observing that there are several good reasons for the Indian Government taking this step, such as the unsatisfactory condition of the Indian treasury, the neglect of several remunerative public works for want of funds, the dire necessity for curtailing the State expenditure, the suggestions of the Finance Committee for paralysing the Educational and other useful departments when it should have devoted its attention to recommending justifiable curtailments, and the disestablishment of the church in the colonies. The military chaplains, says the paper, may be allowed to continue in service for the benefit of the Christian soldier, but the poor Christian population should be made over to the Christian missionaries, who are not likely to refuse the sacred charge. If Government wish to keep the church establishment under their supervision, they should effect an appropriate reduction in the ecclesiastical hierarchy and raise the necessary funds by imposing a tax on those members of the Christian community who are able to bear it.

The disestablishment of the Christian church in India recommended.

19. The *Pandit* (143), in its issue of the 3rd December, repeats the suggestion it made before that the Military Normal School at Poona should be abolished, and observes:—Many persons competent to perform the duties of a school-master can be had from the Educational Department. Intelligent and smart students in military schools should be sent to the public high schools and should be employed as masters of military schools on their passing the public service or the fifth standard examination. Some of the printing work done in the office of the Adjutant General may be dispensed with. The standing General Orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief of India are printed at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. There will be some saving if such portion of these orders as is applicable to the three presidencies is printed at Calcutta and copies are despatched to the other presidencies. Mr. Harlock Prichard once brought this subject to the notice of Government, but nothing is known of the result.

Suggestions for reduction of expenditure in the Military Department.

20. In writing upon the subject of the vice of drinking and the duty of Government, the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 29th November, refers to the notification issued by the Collector of Kolába informing the public of its being liable to punishment under the Penal Code for restraining people from the use of liquor by threats and excommunications, asks Government why such notifications were not issued when people were not only threatened with excommunication but were actually excommunicated for taking part in widow marriages which were legalised by Government, and says that the conduct of the Government in the matter of the anti-liquor combinations plainly shows that the Government is greedy of money and cares more for its gains than for the moral welfare of its subjects, that this policy of Government is ruinous and will be recorded in the annals of British Government in India as an evidence of its amassing money by sinful means, and that therefore it should take measures for the improvement of the people without minding the consequent loss of money.

The anti-liquor combinations of the people and the duty of Government.

21. The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 1st December, observes:—The heavy ábkári duties, the stringent ábkári rules and the bad quality of the country liquors have induced the poor people of several parts of this presidency to combine and resolve to desist from all use of liquor and toddy. It cannot be said how long this temperance movement will last, but the liquor contractors must suffer for the present. The effects of the use of noxious country and Europe liquors which the poor people are consuming, are injurious to health, and it is hoped that Government will lessen the duty levied on the healthy and undeleterious toddy and make the drink freely accessible to the people. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79) expresses similar sentiments in its issue of the same date.]

A request to lessen the duty levied on toddy.

22. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (102) of the 1st December, writing from Navsári in the Gáikwád's territory, states that the Gola and Ghánchi castes of that place have recently passed resolutions at their respective caste meetings that no member of the castes should drink spirituous liquor or toddy for the space of one month from the date of the meeting, and that if anybody was discovered to have infringed this order he would be fined. The short time for which the order is to be in force is fixed to ascertain how many persons submit to it, and if this period passes without any infringement of the rule the two castes intend to give permanency to the salutary rule. Other Hindu castes and even the Dhedás have resolved to make a similar rule. The correspondent expresses fears of the temperance movement not continuing long.

Temperance movement at Navsári in the Gáikwád's territory.

23. The *Broach Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 2nd December, supports the suggestion made by Mr. Ginwálla in the *Advocate of India* of the 26th ultimo for the due recognition by Government of the bravery displayed by Khán Báhádur Bamanji Edalji Modi, First Class Magistrate of Broach, in suppressing the Talávia riot in that city in November 1885, and says that Government should bestow a high title on him for the loyalty and bravery displayed by him on that occasion at great risk of life, when services rendered during the riot by Government officials down to the ordinary sepoy have been duly rewarded by Government, and that nothing can be so improper and productive of dissatisfaction and disappointment as neglect on the part of Government of Mr. Modi's services on the occasion in question.

A request to Government to confer a title on Khán Báhádur Bamanji Edalji Modi, First Class Magistrate of Broach, for the services rendered by him on the occasion of the Talávia riot of last year.

24. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 28th November, says:—Mr. Justice Scott will be sorely missed in many circles at Bombay during his absence in England necessitated by indifferent health. As a Judge he has won the respect of the entire bar and the confidence of the entire public. His judgments will always do credit to the local High Court, and there are not a few of them which will form a staple for rising lawyers and administrators of law. We are not aware of any judicial career which has grown up so rapidly as Mr. Scott's and with such beneficent results. As a citizen he will be missed perhaps more than as a Judge, and by none so much as by those public institutions which stand in need of wise guidance and ungrudging support. Mrs. Scott has been as earnest a worker as her husband, and it is much to be regretted that her return home last summer is followed so soon by that of her husband who is one of the most popular of our officers and citizens.

Praises of the Honourable Justice Scott both as a Judge and as a citizen.

25. The *Yajdán Parast* (134) of the 28th November congratulates Mr. Hart on his appointment to the High Court bench and remarks that though the people would have been glad if either Mr. Badrudin Tyebji, Mr. Telang, or Mr. P. M. Mehta had been elevated to the High Court bench, the nomination of Mr. Hart is not less satisfactory. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105), in its issue of the 28th November, refers to the changes on the bench of the Bombay Small Causes Court necessitated by the promotion of Mr. Hart to a High Court Judgeship, and complains of the injustice done to Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái, a well-known pleader, who has several times acted as Fourth Judge of the local Small Causes Court, by the appointment of Mr. Kharshedji Máneckji Shroff to that post.]

Recent judicial appointments in Bombay.

26. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 28th November, says:—We must join the Bombay papers in protesting against the Presidency Magistrate's place, which will shortly fall vacant as Mr. Dosábhái Frámji's period of extension of service expires, being filled by a European. It would be unjust to give the place to a European when the Government has strictly adhered hitherto to the practice of having at least one Native Presidency Magistrate. The practice of appointing Natives to posts reserved for them has been lately

A protest against the future appointment of a European to the post of the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, now held by Mr. Dosábhái Frámji.

ignored in several instances and therefore there are just grounds to believe that if the previous history of the appointment be not brought to the notice of Government in time, Mr. W. Webb may get in. There will be no use in protesting then. We are sure that His Excellency the Governor will not go against the practice which has prevailed for so many years and which is on all grounds an equitable one. A Native has been several times appointed to act as a Presidency Magistrate and this has certainly raised a hope in the minds of the people that a Native will in all probability get the place.

Comments on the decision of a Magistrate of Sholápur.

27. Referring to the case of three European railway employés recently decided by Mr. Silcock at Sholápur, the *Mahárásh*tr*á Mitr*á (44), in its issue of the 25th November, observes:—The decision is very surprising, and if such decisions are given under the British *régime*, there is no reason why the Mogul administration should be laughed at. Does not such a piece of justice contradict the promise in the Queen's Proclamation of 1857 to the effect that there will be no partiality on the part of Her Majesty or her officers in matters of justice? If a Native officer had passed such a judgment on a Native accused of such a crime he would certainly have forfeited his post. In India women do not possess that liberty which they do in other countries, and they are ruined for the whole of their life if they are once stained with adultery. To charge an accused with simple assault when he is guilty of such a dreadful offence as an attempt to outrage the modesty of a woman and to sentence him to fine is to encourage him to commit such offences again. Every ruler must dispense justice according to the customs of the country where he rules, and we think it improper for him to introduce into a foreign land the method of administering justice obtaining in his own country. Such mean and beastly conduct of Europeans as that of the three accused in question is often brought before the world, and if Government do not take proper steps in the matter soon, there is no knowing to what dreadful consequences the neglect on the part of Government will lead.

A curious method of disposing of old suits in the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sholápur.

28. A correspondent, under the signature of *Vádi* (plaintiff), writes in the issue of the *Kalpataru* (38) dated the 28th November:—I have observed in the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sholápur a curious method of disposing of old suits with a view to avoid a call for explanation for their remaining undisposed of for more than a year. On the day when old cases are to be heard, as soon as the Subordinate Judge comes to the Court, the names of the pleaders of the plaintiffs are first called, and in their absence those of the plaintiffs themselves, and if they too are absent the cases are dismissed with an endorsement of dismissal on account of the absence of the plaintiff or his pleader. If however the plaintiff or his pleader objects, or says that he was present in time, he is told that the case being old was dismissed and might be taken again on file. But if he be present when his name is called out, he is told to wait and the case is never taken up at all on that day, or, if taken, very late in the evening. On the next day if the plaintiff is found to be absent it is dismissed. Four or five cases in which there are many witnesses are thus fixed for hearing and are disposed of as above described. When a case is thus dismissed and taken on the file again it loses its character as an old case and becomes a new one, and there is no objection to its remaining undisposed of for a year more. It is not however taken up again before the 31st December. This procedure does not lead to much loss on the part of the plaintiff, who is however saddled with the cost of summoning the witnesses. The same course is said to have been adopted last year too. Why do not the superior courts pay attention to this irregularity?

Complaint against the Second Class City Magistrate of Surat.

29. In a news-letter from Surat published in the *Praja Hitapatr*á (113) of the 1st December, the writer complains of Mr. Jamnádás, Second Class City Magistrate, Surat, having advised Mr. Walker, A'bkári Inspector, to engage the services of Mr. Manchhárám Mukhtyár for the prosecution in the case in which two Hindus were charged before him with selling *bháng* in contravention of the Ábkári Act and of his further remarking that the Mukhtyár's fee should be paid by Mr. Walker out of the heavy fine he was going to impose upon the accused, and says that this conduct of the Magistrate

in declaring his opinion against the accused before hearing their defence and in recommending the employment of a certain Mukhtyár said to be connected with him has been much commented upon. The correspondent hopes that Government will enquire into the matter and find out whether the statement is true or false.

The shrievalty of Bombay and suggestions for appointment to it.

30. The *Samsher Báhádur* (117), in its issue of the 3rd December, recommends the appointment of the Honourable Dádábhái Navroji to the shrievalty of Bombay for the ensuing year and observes that the selection will meet with the approval of all classes of people and will at the same time reflect credit on Government. In case Mr. Dádábhái does not accept the appointment or the Government are disinclined to give it to him, as he intends to return to England in March next, it should, says the paper, be given to Mr. Kaikhushro Navroji Kábráji, the editor of the *Rást Goftár* newspaper. The *Samsher* dwells on his claims to the post, asks why the editor of a respectable Native paper should not be favoured this time with the appointment inasmuch as it has been given many a time to editors of local Anglo-Indian newspapers, and adds that the press will feel itself honoured by Mr. Kábráji's nomination, and that it will be an indirect but strong blow to rash and disloyal public writers.

Employment of non-Bráhmanical classes in Government service.

31. The *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 28th November, says that no department of Government could be efficiently and justly administered if all the employés therein belonged to one and the same caste, refers as an instance to the Junnar Táluka of the Poona District where, it says, all the officers being Bráhmans, people belonging to the Marátha and Máli castes are passing their days in misery, and requests Lord Reay to entertain in Government service such agriculturists as are qualified enough, if His Excellency wishes to advance the interests of the agriculturists in general, and to appoint a commission to enquire why those already in Government service who belong to the non-Bráhmanical classes do not get promotion according to their claims and are sometimes even dismissed.

Appeals against the imposition of the income-tax at Shikárpur in Sind and the inadvisability of appointing the assessing officer to hear them.

32. A correspondent, writing from Shikárpur to the *Sind Sudhár* (147) in its issue of the 20th November, says:—Persons on whom the income-tax was imposed hoped that on appeal justice would be done to them. But they are now greatly disappointed. Instead of deriving any advantage they were obliged to pay *bátta* to witnesses and summons-fees. This gives rise to two presumptions—(1) that people prefer false appeals and to gain a slight advantage do not scruple to make false statements on oath, (2) or that the scale of justice on appeal is not well balanced. I cannot say how matters really stand. But that appeals should be determined by the officer assessing the tax is an arrangement which any sensible man will, after a little consideration, pronounce arbitrary. We shall not be surprised to hear that this arrangement has created feelings of discontent among the people.

The Mámlatdár of Sinnar and his connection with a Hindu temple under construction.

33. A correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (10), writing from Sinnar in its issue of the 29th November, approvingly speaks of a Hindu temple that is being built at that place by popular contributions collected under the patronage of the Mámlatdár, Ráo Sáheb Pralhád Krishna Sháháne, but says that if there is any truth in the whispers of the people that official influence has been brought to bear upon some people in connection with the collection of subscriptions, it is a matter for regret.

Part II.—*Education.*

Objects of European advocates of higher female education in India.

34. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 28th November, fancies that in encouraging the higher female education in India some of the European advocates of that education have two objects in view, the first being that if the women of India be educated there will be many scandals

in Indian communities like those described in the "Mysteries of London," and the communities being thus deeply occupied with social difficulties they will have neither time nor energy left for political agitation and the Europeans will be unfettered in the free exercise of their power, and the second being a desire to see others reduced to their own level of morality with a view to prevent themselves being laughed at.

Lord Dufferin and the Deccan College.

35. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (7), in its issue of the 1st December, expresses its surprise at Lord Dufferin's ignorance of the existence of the Deccan College when so much has been said about it in Anglo-Indian and Native newspapers for the last two months, asks how the grievances of the people will be brought to his notice if His Excellency does not read newspapers, and says that Lord Dufferin, as a good statesman, ought not to have declared his ignorance.

The Deccan College should not be transferred to the Deccan Education Society.

36. In noticing the statement in a recent issue of the *Times of India* that the Deccan College building was erected by the munificence of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái on the understanding that the institution would remain under the control of Government for imparting the best English education of the day, and that the present Baronet was not consulted before proposing to the Deccan Education Society the transfer of the College, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 29th November, observes that an infringement of the Government promise in regard to the Deccan College would create distrust in the popular mind, that intending public benefactors would be dissuaded from coming forward to benefit humanity, and that therefore Government should give up the idea of transferring the College to private parties if it is seriously entertained.

Advice to the Deccan Education Society on the subject of the transfer of the Deccan College.

37. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 28th November, writes on the qualifications necessary for professors of colleges and advises the Deccan Education Society not to be in a hurry to have the Deccan College transferred to its management and to well understand that the Government has the sinister object of laying the blame of the abolition of the Deccan College in future, not at its own door, but at that of our own people.

Complaint against the management and working of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

38. The *Pársi Punch* (112), in its issue of the 28th November, contains a cartoon in which Mrs. Punch says to the Sir J. J. School of Art, which is represented by a female figure, "You're extremely careless, negligent, idle and silly. If you don't show real improvement in your conduct, I shall have to give you up as a hopeless case." [The *Yajdán Parast* (134), in its issue of the 28th November, complains once more of the miserable condition of the School, and says that the absence of interesting topics in connection with the School in the speeches delivered by Lords Dufferin and Reay and in the report of the School read by Mr. Griffiths on the occasion of the recent distribution of prizes to its students has exposed its wretched state, that the annual expenditure of Rs. 25,000 on the School is plunder, in broad daylight, of public money, and that the people ought to hold a meeting and strongly impress upon Government that they can no longer put up with such mismanagement.]

Part III.—*Railways.*

Danger to the train by the kerosine oil lamps.

39. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 28th November, says:—A correspondent of a Bombay contemporary brings to light a source of real danger on our railways. He was travelling by the B. B. & C. I. mail train to Bombay. After the train left Baroda the lamp of the carriage in which he was sitting exploded, scattering the glass over the compartment. The oil used was kerosine and hence wherever it fell the wood, &c., took fire. Vigorous efforts were made by the passengers to get the fire under control and they did at last succeed. But the cries of the passengers failed to draw the attention of the driver to

what was going on there. One gentleman had the boldness to go along the foot-boards and reach the guard's van; but the latter said he was helpless, and refused to go similarly towards the engine. He had no other means of communication. Fortunately a terrible accident was prevented, but this circumstance ought to open the eyes of the authorities to this serious source of danger. We do not know if all the railway companies use kerosine oil to feed the lamps. Still one thing is certain, viz., that it is a very serious matter thus to leave the passengers helpless. Something must be done to enable passengers to communicate with the guard and the driver. We hope the attention of the railway authorities will be directed to this improvement or rather necessity.

Urgency of over-bridges on the line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway passing by the Back Bay pointed out.

40. In noticing the recent railway accident by which a Native Christian lost his life between the Marine Lines and Churney Road stations of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 1st December, observes that the Coroner's jury ought to have ascertained through whose fault the deceased went on the line unperceived so as to be run over by a train. It says that it is certain that he passed through one of the gates to the line-railing, and that the accident once more proves how dangerous it is to cross the line. The danger and inconvenience of the level-crossings have been discussed on several occasions, and it is to be regretted that the railway authorities have not as yet thought of erecting over-bridges at convenient distances on this part of the line.

Ill-treatment of cholera patients at the Kishangad station of the Rajputána-Málwa Railway.

41. A correspondent of the same newspaper of the 30th November states that while cholera was raging at Ajmere, such passengers as were found affected with the epidemic were, it is said, forcibly taken by *Bhangis* out of the carriages on the arrival of the train at the Kishangad station of the Rajputána-Málwa Railway and were detained at the station. Several of these patients died and the corpses were not disposed of soon. It is also said that a Gujaráti woman who suffered from the epidemic was driven out of the station and died immediately afterwards.

Frequency of accidents on the Southern Marátha Railway and its cause.

42. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (26), in its issue of the 2nd December, complains of another accident on the Southern Marátha Railway between Ránebennur and Chalgiri on the 27th November, attributes the frequency of such accidents on the line to the inefficiency of low-paid European drivers and guards, and recommends that competent Native drivers and guards be appointed by the Railway Company, as they are obtainable on lower salaries and are likely to do better work on account of their being more sober and less careless in their habits.

Accidents on the Ruk over-bridge and the railway officers in Sind.

43. The *Sind Sudhár* (147), in its issue of the 13th November, says:—On Thursday last a young Mahomedan fell down from the Ruk over-bridge and died. On two or three previous occasions we have pointed out that the bridge in question is so constructed as to render it difficult for children, women and old and infirm men to cross over it, and that the steps leading to the top of the bridge are narrow. We are sorry to say that the railway officers have as yet paid no attention to our representation. If matters are allowed to continue in the state in which they now are, many more accidents are likely to occur.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

The managing committee of the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes ought to be representative.

44. The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 4th December, heartily approves of the increased grant to the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes recommended by the Town Council to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, but suggests that this pecuniary help should be accompanied by the condition that the managing committee of the Institution should be made representative and that two members of the

Corporation should be allowed to sit on this committee. If the management of the Institution is made representative, the deaf-mutes will secure more sympathy from the people, who will gladly extend pecuniary help to the worthy Institution.

Municipal taxation in Ahmedabad and its burden on the people.

45. The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 2nd December, shows by a reference to municipal returns of 1885 how heavy municipal taxation is in Ahmedabad, and says that out of about 32,000 families liable to pay the halálkhor cess, which is divided into four classes, the first class paying Rs. 2 and the last 12 annas per annum, 1,800 families were unable to pay 12 annas per annum and warrants had to be issued against them and their chattels sold by auction for the recovery of the amount. Thus it will be seen, observes the paper, that about one-sixteenth portion of the total population of Ahmedabad is in such poor circumstances as not to be able to pay from Rs. 2 to annas 12 per annum within one month after the cess is due, that out of it 400 families cannot afford to pay 12 annas per annum, and that they have to weep over their dear things being sold by auction in order to pay the cess and the fine for failure to pay it in time. Again 292 warrants had to be issued in 1885 for the realization of the house-tax imposed by the municipality on the people living in the suburbs of Ahmedabad, 10 out of them being for the recovery of 8 annas and 129 for that of 4 annas per annum. As the number of houses in the suburbs is about 1,000, it will be seen that 30 per cent. of these inhabitants had to be served with warrants for the recovery of the house-tax. From these facts the miserable condition of the people, the heavy burden of taxation and the unjust way in which the municipal taxes are levied in Ahmedabad will be apparent, and it is very much to be regretted that the municipal president should be so much engrossed in a scheme for constructing drainage works for the city that he should not think of removing the unequal pressure of the halálkhor cess.

Adulteration in ghee and a request to the police and municipal officers of Karáchi.

46. The *Sind Sudhár* (147), in its issue of the 20th November, says:—In Calcutta, Bombay and several other cities the police and municipal officers have been exerting themselves strenuously to seize and bring to justice dealers in adulterated ghee. If the Sind police also apprehended one or two sellers of adulterated ghee and got them fined and their property confiscated, they would set a good example to other shopkeepers, who would not then sell a poisonous stuff to the public. It is said that ghee is adulterated to a great extent at Karáchi. Lately the municipality of Bombay obtained samples of ghee and got them examined by medical men, who pronounced that the ghee in question was injurious to health. The Magistrate fined the dealers Rs. 50 each and ordered the confiscation of the whole quantity of ghee. The Karáchi Municipality ought to do the same.

Part V.—*Native States.*

The administration of Kolhápur and its future.

47. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 28th November, says:—Colonel Reeves returned from England by the last mail. He took charge of his office immediately. The future of the Kolhápur Darbár must have been determined upon by this time. We are certain that the present form of government is not likely to be given up. The great difficulty is about a Regent. The Chief of Bávda has been generally recommended for the dignity, but our information is that this young Chief has not succeeded in convincing the authorities of his possessing those qualities which one looks for in a Regent and which the late Regent so eminently possessed. There is no other Chief in the Southern Marátha Country who can be entrusted with the duties. Instead of having an inefficient Regent we may make up our mind to see the present state of things continue in Kolhápur. We do not know if Colonel Reeves would like to have the double duty of President of the Council of Administration and Political Agent thrust upon him. The position would be an anomalous one and would lead to bickerings and misunderstandings. It is better to have the Political Agent watching the work of the State officials. The resolution of the Government in this matter is awaited with interest not unmixed with anxiety. [The *Rást*

Goftár (116) of the same date is opposed to a change in the present system of carrying on the administration of the Kolhápur State through a Council of Regency with the Political Agent at its head, as proposed in the *Advocate of India* newspaper, and remarks that the present arrangement has been proved by experience to be the best for the welfare of the State and of its people and that the present opportunity of managing the State under the supervision of the British Government till the prince comes to the throne should not be lost.]

Expression of satisfaction at the present arrangements at Kolhápur.

48. The *Dakshin Vritt* (25), in its issue of the 28th November, praises A'ba Sáheb, the late Regent of Kolhápur, for his beneficial administration and says:—It was doubted whether the administrative machinery in the time of the late Regent would continue and it is a happy thing to note that the Bombay Government have been pleased to make the same arrangement now. They have therefore nominated three members for the Council of Regency, viz., Khán Báhádur Diván, the Chief Justice and the Chief Revenue Officer. The Diván is very clever and experienced and we are glad to see him appointed as President.

Appointment of a Regent for Kolhápur.

49. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 2nd December learns that Government have resolved that the administration of Kolhápur shall be conducted by a Council, the Diván being its President, asks why Government have disregarded the claims of the Chief of Bávda to the Regency, and hopes that Lord Reay will make full enquiries and do justice to the rightful claimant, who is in every way qualified for the post. [The *Dhárwár Vritt* (26), in its issue of the 2nd December, says that if Government are of opinion that the Chief of Bávda will not make so good a Regent as the late A'ba Sáheb Kágalkar, they are wrong. Bávdekar is clever and has been administering his State very satisfactorily and Government would have done well to appoint him to the Regency. A correspondent, writing from Kolhápur to the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) in its issue of the 2nd December on the same subject, is at a loss to understand the motives of Government in making frequent changes in the administration of Kolhápur and the complete secrecy of their plans and blames the ill-luck of the people of the State.]

Mismanagement in the Bhávnagar State and a request to the Bombay Government.

50. A correspondent, writing to the *Nyáyadarshak* (111) in its issue of the 29th November, complains that while the Political Agent in Káthiáwár has reported to Government against the Morvi, Wadhwán and Rájkot States, no notice is taken by him of the mismanagement prevailing in Bhávnagar, and requests the Government of Lord Reay to enquire into the allegations made against the Bhávnagar State by one Brahmachári Mádhaváuand Sadánand in the handbills published by him on the 11th January 1885, and especially into the guilt, punishment and death of Vakil Reváshankar, who was detained for 11 months in the Bhávnagar jail after the expiration of his sentence and who became blind in prison, as the British principles of justice state that it is better that offenders should go unpunished than that an innocent person should suffer. Such an enquiry, the writer adds, should be made before the investiture of the Thákor of Bhávnagar with the G.C.S.I., as it will serve to allay dissatisfaction and suspicions caused by the matter throughout Káthiáwár. [The *Káside Mumbai* (106), in its issue of the 3rd December, disapproves of the bestowal of the new title on the Thákor and requests His Excellency Lord Reay to enquire into the internal management of the State on the occasion of his visit to it. The paper hopes that Lord Reay will attend to the complaints the *Nyáyadarshak* has been making for a long time past against the State. It adds that those papers that write against it should either be prosecuted or their complaints attended to, but as nothing of the kind is done it is necessary that His Excellency should take them into his consideration, especially as they are now much commented upon by the people. Lord Reay will thereby earn the blessings of thousands of poor men.]

Complaint against the Diván of Cambay.

51. The *Khambát Gazette* (107) of the 28th November is glad to find that during his present tour to Cambay Mr. Wilson, the Political Agent, is enquiring into the complaints made by the people of Cambay against the present adminis-

tration, and says that Vanmáli Tikam and several others were arrested but released after they had given certain promises, that the police kept surveillance over the houses of Vaid Ranchhodbhái and Tribhovandás for one day, that Mádhavbhái Prajárám, who was coming from Bhádran to Cambay to present a petition to the Political Agent, was served by the Diván, Mr. Shámráo, with a notice forbidding him to enter Cambay as he was a turbulent man and that he would be arrested in case he disregarded the notice, that all this is done with a view to prevent people from complaining to the Political Agent against the present *régime*, that the case of Nálchand, against whom an intrigue is said to have been formed, should be tried in a British court of law, that the Political Agent ought to make an independent enquiry into the complaints against the Diván and his subordinates and not allow them to be present at it, that the people should not be afraid to complain to the Agent because of the latter's head-clerk being a brother of Mr. Jorábhái, a State official, and that Mr. Shámráo be dismissed and a popular Diván employed instead to work in conjunction with Khán Báhádur Najumkhán. [In a news-letter from Cambay published in the *Svadesh Bandhu* (126) of the 24th November, the correspondent observes that he has learnt that some State official has taken precautions to prevent people from complaining to the Political Agent against the oppression that may have been exercised over them and that it would be a matter for regret, if true.]

Complaint against Mr. G. N. Lád, Kárbhári of Vánkáner.

52. In a communicated article the *Nyáyadarshak* (111), in its issue of the 29th November, complains of the arbitrary conduct of Mr. Ganpatráo Náráyan Lád, Kárbhári of Vánkáner, in inconveniencing Jámba, the mother of the minor prince, in the matter of expenditure, in using State carriages, furniture, &c., for his own use and that of his guests, in harassing and forcibly ejecting Dipsingji, the brother of Jámba, from his residence in Vánkáner with a view that Dipsingji may leave the State and he (Mr. Lád) may do as he pleases, and observes that Jámba's petitions to the Political Agent have remained unnoticed, that Mr. Lád should remember that such conduct will not be tolerated under the vigilant *régime* of Lord Reay, that he will not fare better than his immediate predecessor in office, Mr. Chunilál, and that he should behave better with Jámba. The editor states in a foot-note that he will be glad to publish an explanation in connection with the complaint if sent to him by the parties concerned.

Change of head-quarters of the Assistant Political Agent of the Southern Marátha Country.

53. The *Dnyán Ságar* (29), in its issue of the 29th November, learns that it is under contemplation to remove the head-quarters of the Assistant Political Agent of the Southern Marátha Country from Belgaum to Kolhápur, and says that if the authorities mean to change the present station because of its being located in British territory they will do well to choose either Miraj or some other convenient place somewhere in the centre, as the Assistant Political Agent has to look more to the wants of the Southern Marátha Country than to those of Kolhápur.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
8th December 1886.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 11th December 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Monthly... ...	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána...	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára...	Do.	375
*22	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	150
*23	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
*24	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
*27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*28	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
*32	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána...	Weekly	285
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	130
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia...	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly... ...	265

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Mahárashtrá Mitrá	Sátára...	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*49	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	200
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
59	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*61	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*63	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
*64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
65	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	240
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
*67	„ Vágvilás	Bombay	Do.	200
*68	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
69	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*70	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
71	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*72	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
76	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*82	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
84	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	200
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
87	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
88	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*89	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
90	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
92	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,200
93	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
94	„ Dharmá Sadbodh Ratná	Surat	Do.	300
95	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
96	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
97	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
100	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*101	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
102	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
103	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrá	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
104	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
105	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,628
106	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*107	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*108	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
109	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
110	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
111	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
112	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*113	„ Praja Hitapatrá	Nadiád	Do.	200
114	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
115	The Praja Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	950
116	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
117	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
118	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
119	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
120	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
121	„ Sauráshtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
122	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
123	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
124	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Karáchi	Do.	100
*126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*131	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
132	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
133	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
134	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
135	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*136	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
137	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
138	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
139	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
145	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*146	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
147	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Russian intrigues with Mahárája Dhulipsing.

1. In noticing the news said to be received by the last English mail that Mahárája Dhulipsing maintains himself in Paris on an allowance granted to him by the Russians, that Grand Dukes Michael and Alexis paid him visits and that he has been representing to the Russian Government that if he continues to receive pecuniary help from them the people of India will be estranged from the British Government, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), in its issue of the 8th December, observes that Dhulipsing is to be pitied for having lost his reason. The Russians, remarks the paper, are being misled by him and they will discover their mistake before long. Russian intrigues will never succeed in India, and any attempts made by the Russians in this direction are sure to prove a sad failure.

The Legislative Councils of India and the necessity for their being made representative.

2. In noticing the sanction given by the Secretary of State to the creation of a Legislative Council for the North-West Provinces, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 6th December, observes that though some persons consider the concession to be very valuable, it cannot be accepted as such. Each of the three presidencies has a Legislative Council of its own, but in all of them the number of the Native members is very small and they are all appointed by Government. The consequence is that the nominees naturally side with the Government and only a small minority advocates the interests of the Natives. The public has no confidence in these Councils and has therefore been praying Government to admit its representatives into them, if they wish to make them really useful.

The condition of the agriculturists under the British rule.

3. The *Shetakaryáncha Kaiwári* (14), in its issue of the 10th December, compares the condition of the agriculturists under British Government with that under the previous rulers and says that though under the present rule the benefits of education have been extended to the agriculturists, their material prosperity has been greatly diminished by heavy revenue assessment and the Forest Act, which press so heavily upon them that they can hardly afford to maintain themselves and to bear the expenses of educating their children.

Lord Dufferin's tour through India and its outcome.

4. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 6th December, says:—His Excellency the Viceroy has nearly finished the programme of his tour for this year, and it will not be out of time to count now our gains and losses by the tour. No one can doubt that the scale of the gains is preponderating. Our losses are to be measured in money—some lákhs of rupees spent by the different Native States in dinners, illuminations and fireworks. Happily there has not been much of that sort in British India. The gains on the other hand are innumerable. To the Native States, whose welfare depends upon the smiles and good graces of the Foreign Office, the Viceroy's personal knowledge of them and their rulers will be invaluable. No Viceroy saw so much of the Native States, and if Lord Dufferin leaves behind him his memory in some permanent form, the hospitality which the States have showered upon His Lordship will be amply repaid. His own impressions, making allowance for the exhilerations of the dinner table, are very happy, and if he imparts the same impressions to his colleagues and successors, the Native States will have reason to look back upon the year 1886 with some pride and thankfulness. In British India too the Viceroy's visit may be expected to yield an ample harvest. His Excellency was displeased with the somewhat reckless assertions, suspicions and insinuations that had been made and expressed for a time in some newspapers, and was evidently anxious to ascertain the Native public opinion on this side of India and to explain his policy. By receiving visits from some leading Native gentlemen in Bombay and explaining his policy at Poona he has both ascertained and set right Native public opinion, justified his policy, and dispelled many groundless fears. We venture to think that His Excellency will on the whole be well pleased with the results of his tour, and hope that the relations between the Government and the people will henceforth be more cordial and confiding.

5. In noticing Lord Dufferin's reply to the address of the Sárvajanik Sabha at Poona, the *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 5th December, observes:—Lord Dufferin's utterances against the Native newspapers confirm, though slightly, the rumour current some time ago that His Excellency had some design against the liberty of the Native press. The Native papers have no doubt been latterly criticising rather severely the actions of Government; but the fault does not lie so much with them as with Government, who have frequently committed, though unintentionally, breaches of faith with the Natives. Moreover, the Viceroy's logic in explaining the non-appointment of a Pársi representative on the Public Service Commission is faulty. If the interests of the Pársis can be served by their being examined as witnesses, why should those of the Eurasian and the non-official European communities require their representatives on the Commission?

Comments on Lord Dufferin's speech at Poona.

6. In an article headed "Lord Reay certifying the gratitude and loyalty of the Natives," the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105), in its issue of the 5th December, quotes the remarks made by Lord Reay in his speech at the St. Andrew's Dinner held in Bombay this year about the grateful recognition by the inhabitants of this Presidency of whatever is done for them, and observes that these remarks are true and will please the Natives. It says that if these sentiments be well impressed upon the rulers of India and the British public, they will learn to duly appreciate the loyalty of the Natives. It is to be hoped that the rulers and officers who come to India will take a lesson from this certificate of Lord Reay to the Native public of the Bombay Presidency and resolve to do good to the country. [The *Gujaráti* (98), in its issue of the same date, considers the above-mentioned remarks of Lord Reay to be very important, noble and considerate, adds that this testimony will be very useful in future, that it is a sign of the good fortune of the people that they should hear such words from their Governor, and that he deserves public thanks for this true testimony and expresses a wish to see India ruled by such noble-minded Viceroys.]

Lord Reay's speech at the St. Andrew's Dinner in Bombay and the gratitude and loyalty of the Natives.

7. The *Deshi Mitrá* (92), in its issue of the 9th December, publishes a few verses on the subject of the approaching visit of Lord Reay to Surat, in which the people are advised to give His Lordship a splendid reception and in which he is said to be very wise and as good as Lord Ripon in his administration.

Praises of His Excellency Lord Reay.

8. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 6th December, refers to the anti-liquor league in the Konkan districts of Thána and Kolába and the notification of the Kolába Collector, and says:—If the Bombay Government does not mend its ways in this respect before long, the spirit of deep discontent which has evidently dictated this movement of "enforced temperance" may almost confidently be expected to manifest itself in some way or other not creditable to Government. No one requires to be told that the present movement is not due to any real and genuine desire on the part of the people concerned to abstain from the use of their local innocuous beverage. At the St. Andrew's Dinner held in Bombay this year Lord Roseberry described India as the "home of toddy"—a description which is highly applicable to these two North Konkan districts specially. But the excruciating financial policy of the Indian Government has resulted in the gradual substitution of the admittedly hurtful spirituous drinks for the local "innocuous beverage" by enhancing the price of the latter; and this "innocuous beverage" is essentially necessary for the health of the people on account of climatic and other considerations, which an undoubtedly "paternal" Government has been tempted by pure financial considerations to render more and more costly. We need hardly add that, like the forest policy in these two very districts, the ábkári policy requires to be very closely inquired into as regards its material and moral results on the Konkan peasantry; and we hope that the same nobleman, who has already secured the gratitude of

The anti-liquor movement and the necessity for reducing the stringency of the A'bkári Act.

the Konkan peasantry by instituting a commission to inquire into their forest grievances, will next turn his attention to this equally pressing subject. The Thána Association, established in December 1882, though its establishment was more immediately due to the stringent forest regulations of the period, is known to have as well the redress of the ábkári grievances for its avowed object, and it is quite probable that if the Association, having done what it could to secure an exhaustive and searching inquiry into the local forest administration, turns its attention to this subject and moves Government to institute similar inquiry, the attempt will prove successful. [The *Rást Goftár* (116), in its issue of the 5th December, says that the temperance movement against the use of toddy will do no good either to the ryots, the ábkári farmers, or the Government, that this pleasant drink, which has been praised by Lords Roseberry and Reay, should not be heavily taxed, and that Anglo-Indian newspapers ought not to keep quiet on the subject. The *Yajdán Parast* (134), in its issue of the 5th December, says that the ábkári authorities ought not to think lightly of the solidity of the present anti-liquor movement, and that they should, as far as possible, reduce the rigour of the A'bkári Act, as such a measure will be beneficial to the people and the Government.]

9. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 5th December, says:—The extraordinary temperance movement round about Panvel and Kalyán betokens a grievance not to be lightly treated. The poor people of this Presidency have often complained of the exorbitant taxes on their native drinks, while the A'bkári Department has as often demonstrated that all the taxation was meant for the good of the people. The screw went on being pressed till toddy almost disappeared, or was made so dear as to be inaccessible to the ordinary people. While a whole population was deprived of its native and innocuous drink which had nourished it for generations and enlivened it throughout its dark and despairing lives, the department was making out that its regulations were much liked by the people. All agitation upon the question was laid at the door of some wire-pullers, who, to the great relief of administrators, do duty everywhere as scape-goats and relieve the official conscience of any prickings that might arise out of mal-administration. Whenever higher authorities asked for explanation it was ready. The people were contented and quiet. It was only some wire-pullers, especially Bráhmans, who raised the storm to serve their own interests. But that much-abused class will not now serve the officials' turn. No amount of wire-pulling can induce ignorant people to give up their habits of generations. The very fact that a large number of the peasantry has given up drink shows that the evil is deep-rooted and that the A'bkári Department is much to blame for its administration. No doubt the department might even in this case take credit for having freed the people from the vice of drinking. Would that the credit could honestly be given to it! If such credit is to be rightly taken, then well may the most despotic of tyrants take credit for having taught his people the principles of political liberty, when he drives them to open rebellion by his oppression. That a section of our people should combine to protest against departmental oppression in the way it has done is certainly a very hopeful sign of the times. It shows that even in the worst extremities it would not resort to force, but would try to attain its objects by all lawful means in its power, even though it thereby exposed itself to great privations. This virtuous conspiracy of the ignorant masses lays down a lesson worthy of being imitated by the most advanced sections of the Native community. Talk how loud we may of our education, these uneducated people have put us all to shame. Would that this example were copied by our educated people, who, it is said, have become more or less addicted to drink!

Failure of the temperance union at Bulsár and the Dharampor State in Gujarát.

10. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 11th December says:—Several poor people of Bulsár and some villages of the Dharampor State had abjured all use of spirituous drinks, but the liquor contractor induced them to give up their original resolution, and they have resumed drinking liquor. This occurrence is much regretted by the discreet portion of the public.

11. The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 7th December, expresses gratification at the appointment of Mr. Dinsháh Mánekji Petit to the shrievalty of Bombay for the coming year. Mr. Petit, observes the paper, deserves the honour for his extensive charities and meritorious works. Lord Reay has been fortunate in making popular nominations to the shrievalty for the current and the next year. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79) of the 8th and the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 10th December express similar sentiments.]

The nomination of Mr. Dinsháh Mánekji Petit to the shrievalty of Bombay for the coming year approved.

12. Regarding the annual inspection of the Bombay Harbour by the Port Trustees, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 11th December, observes:—It has been a complaint for several years that a great deal of money is unnecessarily spent upon the annual inspection; that the Trustees invite their European friends to accompany them on the cruise, while no Natives are invited and an invidious distinction is made between Europeans and Natives; and that since the form of a picnic is given to the inspection, real useful work cannot be expected from it. It ill becomes the Port Trust to allow this long-standing complaint to continue any longer, and it is to be hoped that it will be soon put a stop to.

A complaint against the annual inspection of the Bombay Harbour by the Port Trustees.

13. In an article headed "Justice at last," the *Gujaráti* (98), in its issue of the 5th December, says that the transfer of Lieutenant Salmon to the Military Department for his arbitrary conduct towards the Morvi Bháyáds, as notified in the last issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, is proper punishment to him, that it will act as a deterrent to other high officials of Government and that it will please the people of Káthiáwár. [The *Broach Mitra* (84) and the *Satyavakta* (119) take the same view in their respective issues of the 8th and the 10th December.]

Lieutenant Salmon's transfer to the Military Department on account of his arbitrary conduct towards some Bháyáds of the Morvi State approved.

14. In noticing the retirement of Deputy Surgeon-General H. Cook, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 11th December, says:—Dr. Cook took warm interest in the advancement of his students and the Native medical profession in general and his great skill and careful treatment were very much availed of by the citizens of Bombay, to whom his retirement is a serious loss. Dr. Cook rendered conspicuous service also in the sanitary improvement of the city.

Deputy Surgeon-General H. Cook praised for his services.

15. The *Praja Mat* (114), in its issue of the 4th December, regrets that Mr. Fernandez, City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, should be compelled to retire from Government service under the 55 years' rule from January next, and says that he is so strong that he can well serve Government for seven years more, and that his retirement from service will place an unnecessary burden on the public finances at a time when Government wish to retrench expenditure. The paper adds that the people of Ahmedabad will be sorry to lose an able and worthy officer like him, requests Mr. Reid, the Collector, to recommend Government to allow him to continue in service for four years more, and advises the people of Ahmedabad to petition Government on the subject. [The *Nyáyadarshak* (111), in its issue of the 6th December, wishes that an extension of service for two years should be granted to Mr. Fernandez, and observes that the Ahmedabad public will be glad to see him continue in office.]

Mr. Fernandez, City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, and a recommendation for the grant of an extension of service to him.

16. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105), in its issue of the 5th December, complains of the inconvenience and loss caused to the people by the Paper Currency Department at Bombay having refused for some time past to cash Government currency notes of other circles, and says that this is

A complaint against the Paper Currency Department, Bombay.

like breaking the promise of paying the amount indicated on these notes "on demand," that the free circulation of these notes will thereby be somewhat hindered and that this new practice ought to be given up.

Enforcement of the Contagious Diseases' Act in Sátára.

17. The *Shubh Suchak* (64), in its issue of the 3rd December, disapproves of the application of the Contagious Diseases' Act to the city of Sátára, and says that it is encouraging immorality and vice to have certificates issued under that Act to prostitutes, that if the Act is proposed to be enforced for the benefit of soldiers it should be applicable only to the cantonment and not to the city, and that the municipality should not be burdened with the expenditure necessary on that account.

Compensation for land taken for railway in the Belgaum District.

18. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (20), in its issue of the 6th December, thanks Lord Reay for the extension of the railway system to Belgaum and admits the advantages to be derived therefrom in future, but says that the ryots are at present put to much difficulty on account of no compensation having yet been paid to them for the land taken from them permanently and temporarily for railway purposes more than a year ago, though the instalment of revenue assessment due from them in January next will have to be paid shortly on pain of their land being sold by public auction. The paper therefore requests the Collector of the district to inform the ryots of the amount due to them from Government and of the rate at which interest will be paid to them for the period that it has remained unpaid, in order that the ryots may know the exact sum of revenue they will have to pay to Government.

The Gujaráti translations by the Oriental Translator's Department found fault with.

19. The *Yajdán Parast* (134), in its issue of the 5th December, regrets that Mr. Navroji Dorábji Khandálávála was not able to much improve the system of translation followed by the Oriental Translator's Department, though he discharged his duties with great skill during his brief period of office as Oriental Translator to Government. It remarks that the complaint of the Gujaráti translations of the department being full of difficult words and of their style being complex and involved is an old one and that these translations done during Mr. Pandit's time afforded amusement in many circles. Though Mr. Khandálávála has improved the system of Gujaráti translations the reform is not complete, and the translation of the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council published in a recent issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette* is an instance in point. The translations ought to be done in a simple style and should be such as can easily be understood.

Transfers and promotions in the Revenue Department, Ahmedabad District.

20. The *Praja Mat* (114), in its issue of the 4th December, in continuing its article headed "Discontent of the Government servants in the Revenue Department in the Ahmedabad Zilla," says that it has learnt that Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., is privately enquiring into the complaint made by it against Mr. Trikamlál, the Collector's Chitnis, in its issue of the 6th November (*vide* paragraph 25 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 6th November 1886), and hopes that the result of the enquiry will confirm its complaint. The paper then gives five additional cases in which favouritism is alleged to have been shown to Messrs. Trikamlál Daulat, Govindlál Bápálál, Devshankar Bháishankar, Naginlál Báljikrushna, and Dhirajlál Harkisandás in the matter of their employment and promotions through the influence of Mr. Trikamlál, the Chitnis. It observes that the appointment of Talátis ought to rest with the Collector.

Employment of schoolmasters in the Revenue Department.

21. A correspondent from Honávar, in Kánara, writing to the *Kannadá Suvarte* (137) in its issue of the 10th December, says:—Now-a-days school-masters are not employed in the Revenue Department as before. The vacancies in the department are filled up by candidates who have passed the Public Service Certificate Examination and served in the department for a couple of months. The claims of the school-masters, who discharge their

duties satisfactorily and who have passed the Revenue Departmental Examination, should be considered superior to those of candidates who have merely passed the Public Service Examination. We hope Government will pay attention to this grievance of school-masters.

Bad characters in Dongri, a part of Bombay, and a caution to the Police.

22. The *Shetakaryáncha Kaivári* (14), in its issue of the 10th December, complains of the improper and insulting conduct of bands of drunkards and bad characters at night in the part of Bombay called Dongri, and says that if the police officers in charge of this part of the town continue to show the same apathy which they have hitherto shown towards the nuisance to which poor people of Dongri are subjected, the higher authorities will have to be appealed to on the subject.

Notice given to the Chief Constable of Tásgaon in Sátára.

23. The *A'ryaputrá* (17), in its issue of the 5th December, publishes a notice in which one Bháu *bin* Kedári, a tailor, inhabitant of Balagavade in Sángli, alleges that the Chief Constable of Tásgaon arrested him in October last in connection with a false report of mutiny, that he was ill-treated and kept under police surveillance for seven days at Tásgaon, that he was consequently put to much loss in his trade and agricultural pursuits, and calls upon the Chief Constable to make good to him his loss and to reply to the notice within a period of eight days.

Complaint against the police in Jalgaon.

24. A correspondent, writing from Jalgaon to the *Arunodayá* (16) in its issue of the 5th December, refers to the various thefts committed at that place during the last six months and the failure of the local police officers to detect the offenders, and suggests that Government should reprimand the Jalgaon police for their inefficiency and stop their pay till they succeed in tracing the thefts to their perpetrators.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Comments on the Bill relating to Toda Girás allowances.

25. In noticing the Bill to amend the law relating to Toda Girás allowances in the Bombay Presidency, the *Svadesh Bandhu* (126), in its issue of the 1st December, disapproves of the Girás lapsing to Government in the event of there being no legal heir to a Girásia, and says that it should be continued to his nearest relative in accordance with the prevailing custom which entitles him to receive it. It also disapproves of the exemption of the Girás from the clutches of the creditors of a Girásia, as it will put him to great inconvenience and loss of credit, and observes that it would have been better if Government had stated in the Bill that a Girásia would be accommodated with loans of money on the guarantee of Government on their being satisfied of the necessity for such advances. The paper adds that such a clause in the Bill would have led the people to hope for an improvement in the condition of the Girásiás.

Part III.—*Education.*

The threatened withdrawal of Government from the Deccan and the Gujarát Colleges disapproved.

26. In noticing the telegram received by the *Times of India* from Ahmedabad that Government have requested the Gujarát College Committee to make their own arrangements from 1st April next, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 10th December, observes that this news has taken everybody by surprise. The College, says the *Samáchár*, has been making good progress and it was expected that Government would soon advance its interests still further. The announcement that the Government wishes to sever its connection with this institution makes it probable that the State has come to a similar decision in regard to the Deccan College, and the decline of the two Colleges may be held to be seriously threatened. These institutions are the mainspring of the political progress of the extensive provinces of the Deccan and Gujarát, and if they cease to exist or to be useful, the political advancement of this part of the country will be

seriously hindered. Hence it is not right that Government should for the sake of saving a trifling amount neglect these useful institutions. It is to be hoped that Lord Reay will submit to the Supreme Government a protest against the proposed withdrawal of the State connection with the two Colleges, as in doing this he will have the support of the vernacular and the Anglo-Indian press as well as the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

His Excellency Lord Reay and the Deccan College, Poona.

27. The *Pársi Punch* (112), in its issue of the 5th December, contains a cartoon representing the Finance Committee in the act of pulling down a temple of Sarasvati (the goddess of learning), viz., the Deccan College, while Lord Reay is represented as standing with his hands clasped in a despondent and helpless mood looking at the falling temple. The letter-press runs thus :—The irony of fate. L—rd R—y. They welcomed me as a devoted disciple of Sarasvati. Such is the irony of Fate!

Selection of the Professor of Mathematics and the Persian Professor for the Sind College disapproved.

28. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 8th December, says :—The other day we received a telegram from the Sindhi students of the Elphinstone College regretting the death of Mr. Shanahan, of the Gujarát College, who had been appointed Vice-Principal of the Sind College about to be opened. The students disapprove of the selection of the Professor of Mathematics and the Persian Professor for the new College and earnestly call upon the Sind College Committee to cancel these two appointments. They suggest the names of two other gentlemen, probably one for the Vice-Principalship and the other for the chair of Mathematics. We are bound to say that public opinion here is in sympathy with the prayer of these students. Without impugning the judgment of the College Committee in any way, we may be permitted to say that the selection of Professors for the Sind College has not been such as to command public approval. It may not be generally known, however, that the College Committee has had very little choice in the nomination of the College staff. We do not think that the students can be fairly charged with a tendency to insubordination—and we should be sorry to see such a tendency in any way encouraged—when they very respectfully suggest reconsideration of some appointments. Their disapproval is based on the admitted incompetency of some of the nominees, and instead of complaining of imperfect instruction later in the day, we see no harm if the students deferentially express their wishes in a body to the College Committee. It is for the benefit of these students that the College is to be opened, and some consideration ought to be shown to their wishes.

The Rájárám College, Kolhápur, at the last Previous Examination of the Bombay University.

29. The *Dnyán Ságar* (29), in its issue of the 6th December, attributes the poor result of the Rájárám College in the last Previous Examination to the fact of the Principal, his Assistants and the students of that College devoting much of their time and attention to theatrical, athletic and outdoor exercises, and hopes that they will alter their course hereafter and see that the money spent on the education of students by their parents is not wasted.

Revised form of application for permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination disapproved.

30. With reference to the notification that the Senate of the Bombay University will at its meeting on the 11th instant consider the revised form of application for permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination, omitting the clause providing that when a student has been attending both a public school and a private teacher the certificate of the school-master will be required, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 11th December, observes :—The omission of the clause will do away with the salutary check of the preliminary examination of a public school before permitting students to appear at the Matriculation Examination, and numerous raw and ill-prepared boys will consequently appear at it. Such a situation as this would evidently be productive of evils which would affect all parties, the students, their parents and the examiners. It is therefore to be hoped that the Senate will insist upon the retention of the above-mentioned clause.

PART IV.—*Native States.*

Appointment of a European Minister for the Hyderabad State.

31. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 5th December, says:—It is not quite clear what the Viceregal visit has done for Hyderabad. But if it turns out that the Nizám is to be given an English gentleman of position and character to guide him and to stand as a buffer between His Highness and his "responsible" advisers, as also between the two powerful factions in the State, and between Mahomedan and Hindu interests, we shall not regret the arrangement. For any other State we might have advised the appointment of tried administrators like Mr. Dádábhái Navroji and Sir T. Mádhav Ráo. But that is not to be thought of in the present case. Local intrigue seems to be too strong for any but an English adviser, and if a suitable Englishman can be had, and if the Residency accept him, the experiment is worth trying.

32. The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (44) of the 9th December understands that Lord Dufferin has proposed to the Nizám of Hyderabad the appointment of Mr. Lee-Warner as Prime Minister and of another European as Secretary, and says that His Lordship appears to desire that Hyderabad should be subjected to the same injurious influences as the States of the Gáikwád, the Scindia, the Holkar, Kashmere, Mysore, &c.

A form of administration proposed for the State of Kolhápur.

33. In an article headed "A form of administration for the State of Kolhápur," the *Mahratta* (2), in its issue of the 5th December, says:—The Diván of Kolhápur has been appointed the President of the Council, and the affairs of State have been entrusted to the Diván in Council. This arrangement is said to have been received with feelings of alarm and distrust at Kolhápur. We are sorry for the impatience the people have shown in this matter, firstly because we believe the arrangement can only be temporary, and secondly because in venturing an opinion upon the arrangement that has not worked even for one whole week, the people of Kolhápur are running the risk of unfavourably criticising the action of a Government that is most religiously respecting public opinion in all questions affecting public interests. For ourselves we believe the present arrangement will not continue long. At most it may continue until Colonel Reeves finds himself in a position to report fully on the proposals his predecessor has submitted to Government. The question that the people of Kolhápur and those interested in the cause of Native States have to consider is what form of Native Government is suitable to the progressive condition of Kolhápur and what are the elements in the present form—we mean the Regency—that ought to be retained or given up. We believe there can be no two opinions as to the necessity for having a constitution that leaves no power in the hands of one individual; a constitution that makes individual despotism an impossibility and provides a healthy control from without; a constitution, we repeat, that secures the greatest amount of good inherent in a civilized government with the least amount of evil such governments are heir to. There will not be two opinions on another point also, viz., that Kolhápur is not yet so far advanced as to make representative government a necessity or, to come nearer the truth, a possibility. It may also be fairly conceded that the growing aspirations of the people of Kolhápur require that the permanent constitution for it must possess sufficient elasticity so that it may gradually be modified to suit the requirements of the time. Such a constitution, we think, can be made out of the elements which the Government of India at present possesses and those which, it is pointed out, it should possess. At present we have a government consisting of a Governor and his executive council assisted by a few more official and non-official members who assist in matters of legislation. The necessary elements which the British Government does not possess are publicity and control. The constitution we propose for Kolhápur is something like the following. We would have a President and five Councillors; two of these should be officers of the State, say the highest revenue and judicial officers, the third member should be the representative of the feudatory States of Kolhápur, the fourth member should be the representative of the aristocracy of the State proper, and the fifth should represent

the intelligent communities in the State. The three first may or may not be the born subjects of Kolhápur, while the three latter must be *bond fide* subjects. The President with the two official members should receive adequate salaries and the other three should be honorary. For some years to come the two official members should hold office as long as they continue in service; the honorary members should retire after five years. The President and the two official members should, in the first instance, be appointed by the Government of Bombay in consultation with the Political Agent, vacancies being filled up by the President in Council subject to a veto by the Government of Bombay. The non-official member who should represent the feudatory States should be nominated by them and approved by the Political Agent. The other two members should be nominated by the unanimous consent of the four members already appointed. The President should hold office for seven years, but, if the other members of council are unanimous, he may be reappointed for the whole or part of a similar period. The executive council should consist of the President, one official member and one honorary member according to the nature of the work. The whole body of six members should have the power of revising decisions of the executive council if any such decision is brought before it by a member of the latter or on a motion made at a meeting of the council and supported by a majority. All financial measures should be discussed and decided by the President in Council just as legislative business. The proceedings of all council meetings, as also the list of business to be transacted at such meetings, should be sent to the Political Agent, and the council should give full consideration to suggestions made by him in reference to the business done or to be done. All correspondence between the State and the British Government should be conducted by the President in the name of the council and through the Political Agent. This constitution should remain unchanged till the Mahárája attains the age of majority and is ready and willing to control State affairs. When he is so able he may take the President's seat, but the ex-President should be retained at least for some time as the Mahárájá's responsible adviser. If the Mahárája desires, he may place him over one or more departments.

Administration of Kolhápur by a council disapproved and the appointment of a Regent recommended.

34. The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (44), in its issue of the 9th December, considers the present form of administration by a President and council not suitable to a State like Kolhápur. It says that if Government do not like the appointment of a Regency, why did they choose the late A'ba Sáheb Kágalkar as Regent? So long as Government do not publish an explanation, there is every reason to believe the rumour that there is something unpleasant at the bottom. The arrangement resolved upon by Government, though not bad, is detrimental to Kolhápur. As the Diván, the Chief Judge and the Revenue Officer are servants of the State, the jághirdárs and the relations of the Mahárája will certainly feel for their being under the guidance of these members of council, as the latter are far inferior to them in point of wealth and position. The paper suggests the names of Messrs. Bávdekar and Pátankar for appointment to the post of Regent.

35. The *Suryodaya* (65), in its issue of the 6th December, disapproves of the new arrangement for the administration of Kolhápur, and asks why it is necessary in the British territories to have big officers such as a Governor-General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and the Secretary of State for India, if a Council is sufficient to administer the affairs of a State? It says that it is urgently necessary to have a Regent for Kolhápur, and advocates the claims of the Chief of Bávda for the post, as he possesses the necessary qualifications. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 5th December, expresses similar sentiments. The *Kalpataru* (38), in its issue of the 5th December, approves of the action of Government in the matter of the appointment of a council to conduct the affairs of the Kolhápur State on the ground that though Government has not appointed a Regent for the State the administration has not been entrusted to the management of a single individual, and says that the complaint about the Chief of Bávda not being appointed Regent is groundless when it is remembered that his claims have not been overlooked by the appointment of any other person.]

36. In a leading article headed "Mismanagement in Bhávnagar and the necessity for His Excellency Lord Reay's attending to it," the *Nyáyadarshak* (111), in its issue of the 6th December, regrets that no independent enquiry should yet have been made into the mismanagement prevailing in the Bhávnagar State, as so often suggested by the Native press and the public. It complains of the great influence and oppression exercised in the State by the Nágar officials, and of some of the big State officials being persons dismissed from British service and of some of them having been in jail, and refers His Excellency Lord Reay to the book published in 1875 by vakil Reváshankar Shivshankar and entitled "Bhávnagarna Rájyano Julamprakásh" (Disclosure of the oppression in the Bhávnagar State) for information on the subject. The paper mentions the names of the Chief Justice of Bhávnagar, Mr. Vidhyárám Motirám, the Jamádar Sidhi Sakur and three other State officials as having been either in jail or dismissed from British service, refers to several other shortcomings of the administration, gives a detailed account of the case and sufferings of vakil Reváshankar Shivshankar, and remarks that the people say that if a searching enquiry were made into the mismanagement in the State, Government could not but find reason to interfere for its improvement. But all cases of mismanagement do not come to light owing to the fear of the complainants being brought into trouble by the State officials. The Political Agency itself appears to be under the influence of the Bhávnagar officials.

Mismanagement in the Bhávnagar State and the necessity for the Bombay Government attending to it.

37. In a news-letter from Sámbhar, which is three miles distant from the Phalera station of the Rajputána-Málwa Railway, the *Gujarát Mitrá* (73), in its issue of the 5th December, says:—On the 20th and the 22nd ultimo the boundary dispute between the Bháyáds of the village of Pathena, which is about 14 miles from Bharatpur, and the Jhát Rája Jasvatsingh of Bharatpur having reached a critical stage, Jasvatsingh commenced the conflict by sending a body of troops against the Thákor of the Bháyáds. Jasvatsingh was at first defeated, but he afterwards won the battle by sending a reinforcement of 5,000 men against his enemy. Hundreds of men were killed on both sides. The people of Pathena had at the very beginning escaped to foreign territory. Jasvatsingh desired to demolish the fort and hoisted the flag of victory over it.

A battle between two Native princes of Rajputána.

38. A correspondent, writing to the *Deshi Mitrá* (92) in its issue of the 9th December, says that the brother of the late officiating Bráhman of the temple of Jagannáthji in the village of Gonder subject to the Jeypur State recently died. As the Thákor of the village refused to allow the dead body of the Bráhman to be cremated in it, the Bráhmans forming the funeral procession threw down the corpse near the door of the Thákor's residence The Thákor getting enraged ordered his elephants to be let loose against the Bráhmans, seven of whom were killed and several others injured by the elephants. The corpse was afterwards removed by *bhangis* and thrown outside the village.

Alleged arbitrary conduct of the Thákor of Gonder.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
14th December 1886.

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(For the week ending 11th December 1886.)

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11TH DECEMBER 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Suggestions regarding the examinations qualifying for the posts of Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildárs in Berár.

A correspondent, writing to the *Vaidarbh* (2) in its issue of the 4th December, says:—Under the present rules which define the eligibility of persons who appear at the examinations for the posts of Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildárs, those only whose pay is Rs. 50 or more are entitled as a matter of right to appear at these examinations and none else. Thus the present rules throw an insurmountable difficulty in the way of many persons. If Government really mean to do justice, they should either lower the present limit of pay from Rs. 50 to Rs. 35 or Rs. 30 as in the Bombay Presidency, or keep up the present limit, at the same time ruling that those also who have passed the Matriculation Examination will be eligible for the examinations, no matter what pay they may be in receipt of. If by making this concession Government fears that there will be a very large influx of candidates at these examinations and that the prestige of them will be materially injured inasmuch as they are now called the examinations of Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildárs, I think it can effectually guard against this danger by levying a fee, say of Rs. 10, which will go to remunerate the services of the examiners, and by changing the present name to that of Departmental Examinations.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
14th December 1886.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 51 of 1886.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 18th December 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Monthly... ...	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chandanshu	Tásgaon	Do.	150
*23	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	160
*24	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
*27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*28	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
*32	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	285
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

1 Frequently admits English articles. 2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*49	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*63	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
*64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
65	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	240
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
67	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*68	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
75	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
76	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
77	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
79	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
80	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
81	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
82	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*83	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
84	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
85	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
86	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
87	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
88	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
89	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*90	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
91	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
92	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
93	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
94	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
95	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
96	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
97	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
98	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
99	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
100	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
101	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*102	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
103	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
104	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
105	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
106	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,628
107	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*108	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*109	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
110	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
111	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*114	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200
115	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

1 Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
122	„ Saurashtrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*126	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Karáchi	Do.	100
*127	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
128	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
129	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
130	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
131	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*132	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
134	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
136	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*137	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
138	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
139	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
140	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
141	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*142	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
143	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (21), in its issue of the 15th December, refers to the state of Ireland, the oppression that the landlords are exercising over the tenants by charging high rents and the support which the British Government is lending them, and observes :—It is very wonderful that the so-called impartial and justice-loving men like John Bright and persons of his stamp should not only be silent as to the arbitrary and oppressive conduct of the English landlords towards the Irish tenantry, but should also countenance and support it. The lesson to be learnt by the natives of India from the condition of Ireland is that the utterances and assurances of the English are empty and are not to be relied upon and that the Natives should shape their conduct accordingly. If such is the state of Ireland, which has been trying to become independent for the last seven or eight centuries, the prospects of India cannot be said to be hopeful. Ireland deserves to be leniently dealt with and we hope that the British Government will weigh the matter with due deliberation.

The lesson to be derived by India from the state of Ireland.

2. The *Satyá Shodhak* (60), in its issue of the 12th December, refers to the policy of the English in India and in Burmah and says that as God punishes the sins of all, whether rich or poor, strong or weak, the English will be held responsible on the judgment-day for their high-handed and unjust deeds with respect to the natives of India and of Burmah.

The responsibility of the English for their deeds in India and in Burmah.

3. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 6th December, refers to the Talbot divorce case decided at the Allahabad High Court and the bad conduct of Allan Talbot brought to light in the course of the trial, expresses surprise at the extreme liberty which English women have acquired in society and the remarkable patience with which Englishmen tolerate the irregular and wanton behaviour of their wives before their very eyes, and says that before Englishmen exert themselves to raise Indian women from what they call a low position in society, they should try to improve their own domestic condition by keeping their women more under their control.

The extreme liberty of English women and its social and moral effects.

4. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 12th December, says :—The appointment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as Commander-in-Chief of this Presidency has been gazetted. That Her Majesty the Queen-Empress should have consented to allow one of her sons to serve in this country and thereby shown the amount of interest she takes in our welfare is a matter of no small grace on her part. Ever since his arrival in this country His Royal Highness has evinced considerable interest in all matters of our progress and enlightenment and has endeared himself to the people of the soil by his loving condescension.

Appointment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, and the interest Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress takes in the welfare of her Indian subjects.

5. Referring to the Viceroy's speech on the subject of the architectural monuments at Tanjore and Madras, the *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 12th December, asks how the natives of India can ever show their hereditary ingenuity in architecture when the civil engineering work of the country is monopolized by European youths trained at the Coopers' Hill College in England which is kept up at the expense of India and when the students turned out by half a dozen of the colleges in India, with the exception of a very few individuals, are confined to subordinate drudgery, and hopes that the Viceroy will in justice to the indigenous architectural talent and also to public economy move the India Office to abolish the Coopers' Hill College and to throw open the Public Works Service to fair competition on the spot.

Architectural monuments in India and the employment of Natives in the Public Works Department.

6. In reviewing the pamphlet entitled "The Star in the East" and Principal Wordsworth's letters thereon, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 12th December, in an article headed "What does India want at present?", says:—

Observations on the pamphlet "The Star in the East" and Principal Wordsworth's letters thereon.

We quite admit that the condition of the masses is very bad and that unless the revenue settlement question and other questions connected with land tenure and assessment be satisfactorily solved, their condition will indeed be such as to excite just apprehensions and anxiety. The masses are yet inert and have no accurate idea of the aspirations which are agitating the bosoms of their more enlightened brethren. A long time must elapse before they can become alive to the evils of the British rule. Education must spread far and wide, and then they may be expected to bestir themselves and show signs of life. At present it is only the educated class that is making a stir and is capable of understanding what the grievances of the people are. The downward filtration theory will continue for a long time to come; that is to say, those who have charge of the system of education and the public press will be the real interpreters between the Government and the dumb millions. If they are contented and loyal, no danger need be expected from below. It is in this respect that we agree with the statement of the author of "The Star in the East" that at the time of Lord Lytton's departure from India great dissatisfaction and widespread anxiety reigned in the land; and we feel sure that if the country had had another Lytton for its Viceroy, the discontent would have soon reached the illiterate masses and would probably have accelerated the bursting of the storm which the pamphlet in question refers to. We cannot say that before the June of 1880 the country was almost to a man against the Government, either openly or secretly, but we can safely say that the intelligent and educated classes were thoroughly dissatisfied by that time. We therefore agree with Professor Wordsworth that we must urge our demands for representative institutions on grounds other than the intense dissatisfaction and abject poverty of the Indian *proletariat*. We must confess that the picture drawn by the author of the pamphlet is rather dark and that his statements are somewhat over-coloured. But we must take the spirit of the writer and not his letter; and that spirit, whether the pamphlet be written by an Englishman or a Native, is such as commands our entire sympathy.

7. Writing upon the Public Service Commission and the questions it has drawn up, the *Shri Shiváji* (63), in its issue of the 10th December, advises the people to whom the questions may be referred for answers to be careful, considerate and consistent in their replies, and to see that the officers of Government, who are, in the opinion of the paper, very cunning and intriguing, do not throw dust into the eyes of the Natives and curtail their privileges as regards the public service.

The Public Service Commission and caution to Natives.

8. With reference to the questions addressed by the President of the Civil Service Commission to public associations and societies, editors of newspapers and members of the general public, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 17th December, observes:—The questions are 184 in number and many of them require answers at considerable length. The large number of the questions and the lengthy replies they require will dissuade many persons from coming forward to give the information they possess and to declare the opinions they hold, as few individuals will be able to spend upon the subject the time and labour necessary to do it justice. If it were however known that the result of all this trouble would be satisfactory, many persons would willingly make the sacrifice, but sufficient assurance has not been received that it will be so. As the result of the enquiry is shrouded in darkness, few persons will be encouraged to undergo the necessary trouble to prepare lengthy replies required by the numerous questions, and there are fears of the labours of the Commission ending in smoke. The Civil Service question is very simple and there was no

The questions drawn up by the Civil Service Commission disapproved for their being numerous and requiring lengthy replies.

need for a commission. The demands of the Natives and their reasons for making them are well-known, and the Government could have made the necessary concessions without the appointment of a commission of enquiry.

Viceregal and gubernatorial tours and the good they ought to do.

9. In regard to the Viceregal and gubernatorial tours, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 13th December, observes:—Lord Dufferin has completed his tour and Lord Reay has begun his by paying a visit to Gujarát and Káthiáwár. The Viceregal tour was everywhere welcomed with congratulatory addresses, illuminations and fireworks, and similar reports are received about Lord Reay's tour. In both cases some addresses noticed a few aspirations and wants of the people presenting them, and they elicited the stereotyped reply that they would receive attention from Government. But unless the Viceroy and Governors of presidencies make it a point to note down in their tours the aspirations and wants of the country through which they move and take proper steps to meet them, these tours cannot be said to be sufficiently beneficial. The people have already begun to ask the question what benefits have followed from the Viceregal tour, and a similar question is sure to be raised a few weeks hence about Lord Reay's tour. It is to be sincerely hoped that the tours of Lords Dufferin and Reay will soon be followed by results satisfactory to the people.

Lord Reay's tour in Káthiáwár and the satisfaction it has given to the people of that province.

10. With reference to Lord Reay's tour in Káthiáwár, the same newspaper, in its issue of the 15th December, observes:—His Lordship's tour appears to have given much satisfaction to the people of that province, who heartily welcomed him. Lord Reay's utterances at Rájkot prove His Lordship to be a plain-spoken and beneficent ruler. In his reply to the address from the Native Chiefs of Káthiáwár he assured them that Government never wished to needlessly interfere in the administration of their respective States, and this assurance must have given great consolation to them. But the political officers in charge of these States frequently interfere with their administration, and it is to be hoped that His Excellency's remarks will appreciably check this objectionable practice. The same remarks are applicable to the observation made by His Excellency in his speech at the laying of the foundation stone of the West Hospital to the effect that a wrong impression prevails in some quarters that Government do not pay proper attention to the representations of the Native Chiefs, but base their decisions on the reports submitted to them by Political Agents. The sentiments expressed by Lord Reay at the investiture of the Thákor of Bhávnagar with the K.G.C.S.I. and at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Rájkumár College are also highly satisfactory.

Comments on the relations between the Native Chiefs and British political officers.

11. In referring to Lord Reay's speech at the laying of the foundation stone of an extension of the Civil Hospital at Rájkot, the *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 12th December, says:—Speaking about the relations between the Native Chiefs and Political Agents His Excellency Lord Reay observed that they were of a most cordial nature, and that the oft-repeated assertions that the Chiefs and Political Agents are at loggerheads were "inaccurate and unjust." It may be so; but if the relations were cordial and the political officers conducted their duties with laudable ability and skill, we submit there was no necessity for His Excellency to enter upon their defence. Political officers may be very clever and skilful and Government may exercise the most judicious discretion in their selection and appointment, but in very many cases all these judicious precautions fail and the consequence is that the *gádi* of a Native Chief is not often a bed of roses to him. We are not called upon here to support the above statement by a reference to the sorry figure political officers have not unfrequently made, but we may assure His Excellency that a search in the old political archives of the presidency will not fail to convince an inquiring mind that the complaints made against them are generally far from being unfounded. Further on His Excellency observed that the Civilians' training made them extremely cautious and gave them judicial fair-mindedness, which above all things

he wanted to see introduced into the Political Department. Reading between the lines there seems to be an apparent ring of inner consciousness that the work of the Political Agencies in regard to Native States is not done with "judicial fair-mindedness," and it is this only that the Native press has been frequently complaining against. If the political officers are able, skilful and just, then why such sad want of "judicial fair-mindedness" in their dealings with the Chiefs?

The anti-liquor movement and the notice issued by Mr. Keyser, Collector of Kolába, regarding it.

12. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 13th December, says:—Mr. Alfred Keyser, Collector of the Kolába District, does not seem to know that the British Government has long since declared that it will not interfere with the autonomy of the caste among any of its subject races. If a community says that it will excommunicate a man if he be found using liquor, what right has the Collector of a district to tell that community or any of its members that any one forcing people to abstain from drink will be prosecuted? The order of the Collector of Kolába is both unreasonable and illegal; but, above all, it is so absurd that we hope that for the honour and reputation of the British Government Mr. Keyser will be advised by the proper authorities not to stultify himself or the Government by issuing such puerile orders. That each man is at liberty to drink and die if he chooses every one knows, and a Collector is not required to explain this to the people. That a Collector should not know that no man has a right to say that he will drink and yet claim the right of being a member of his caste passes all comprehension. The effect of Mr. Keyser's order is that though a man may drink, yet if his community punishes him for it by ostracizing him, that community will render itself liable to prosecution. An order such as this seems to us utterly unwise and absurd.

13. In noticing the unfavourable contrast which the spirit of the Government of India of to-day presents in some respects to that of fifty years ago with respect to the policy followed in regard to ábkári, the *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 12th December, says:—By way of illustration we may here mention that in 1838 Government issued a resolution of which the following forms a part:—"It cannot be too strongly urged upon the Collectors that the object which Government has in view is to restrain, and if possible to correct and diminish, the total actual consumption of spirituous liquors, whether clandestine or licensed, being fully persuaded that any amount of revenue that may be lost by the efficiency of the system for this end will be repaid a hundredfold in the preservation and advancement of moral feelings and industrious habits among the people." And in 1884 it was declared:—"Government would very willingly relinquish all revenue from this source could it thereby abate the increasing vice of drunkenness. This, however, being impracticable, the next object of Government is to check it by enhancing the price of intoxicating liquors." Now it seems that the enhancement of the tax on, and the stringency of the laws relating to, ábkári have produced in the Kolába District the very result which was so much desired by the Government forty-two years ago, and the people have banded together to abstain from drink altogether. But how is this met by the local agent of the Government? The paper then gives the substance of the notice dated the 29th September last, which appears in Maráthi in a vernacular paper bearing the signature of Mr. Alfred Keyser, District Magistrate, Kolába, and says:—What have the Bombay and the Supreme Government to say to this notice of which we have given the substance? Of course, we do not wish people to give up drinking or to be made sober by the infraction of their personal liberty or individual rights. But if combination and intimidation are wrong when directed against intemperance, how do they become, as the Government of India laid down in their recent resolution on social reforms, the lawful privileges of caste when exercised for the purpose of checking the widow's emancipation from her enforced thraldom?

14. With reference to the notice of the Kolába Collector, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 14th December, says:—Whatever may be the reasons that may have induced the authorities to promulgate the notice, the people will consider it an uncalled-for interference on the part of Government with

the rules made by them for the benefit of their respective castes or communities, and as an indirect threat to compel them to do certain acts against their wishes. The temperance league is the result of despondence caused by the oppressive working of the ábkári laws, but it deserves to be hailed with joy, as it will gradually wean the people from the use of intoxicating drinks and free them from the various evils resulting from indulgence in the vice. It is considered highly meritorious to reclaim people from the vicious habit of drinking, and Government have often expressed their desire to the same effect, attributing the rigour of the ábkári laws to a desire to lessen the vice of intoxication and the evils following in its train. Government ought therefore to encourage temperance leagues, and it is astounding that they should take measures to check them. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (80) of the same date express similar sentiments.]

The anti-liquor league in Panvel and the attitude of the British officials.

15. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 12th December, refers to the case of the eight agriculturists in the Panvel Táluka of the Kolába District who were summarily tried by Mr. Drew on a charge of wrongful intimidation against intemperance and sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment, remarks that this is an instance which smacks more of the Mogul than of the British policy and which plainly indicates the manner in which Government officials throw discredit on the name of Government and estrange the hearts of the public, and suggests that Government should inquire into the whole matter and issue strict orders to their officials not to behave arbitrarily or unjustly towards the subject people and thereby tarnish the reputation of the British Government. [Writing upon the same subject the *Arunodayá* (16), in its issue of the 12th December, says that the accused were convicted and sentenced without their defence being heard, and expresses surprise at this state of things under a Christian Government.]

16. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (80), in its issue of the 18th December, disapproves of the action taken by the Kolába authorities as openly contradicting the professions of Government in favour of temperance, and says :—A well-known Bhátia merchant named Jádhavji has engaged the services of a European and a Native to encourage the people of the Konkan to remain staunch in their resolution not to use spirituous drinks. [The *Káside Mumbai* (107), in its issue of the 17th December, says that persons who try to dissuade people from drinking liquor ought rather to be thanked for their efforts in the cause of temperance than sentenced to imprisonment.]

Temperance movement at Bhiwndi in the Thána District.

17. In a short paragraph headed "The crusade made against spirituous liquors by the poor people of Bhiwndi," the *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issue of the 18th December, states :—On the 5th instant an open air meeting was held at Bhiwndi by the agriculturists, labourers, &c., of the place who numbered about 1,000. On this occasion it was resolved that if any of them drank spirituous liquors he should be excommunicated, that the person giving the necessary proof about a defaulter should be rewarded with a sum of Rs. 10, the defaulter being fined in the sum of Rs. 25, and that if he refused to pay the fine the caste should cease all communication with him. Information regarding the meeting having reached the Magistrate of the place, he repaired to the spot accompanied by the Chief Constable, but before their arrival the meeting had ended and the people had dispersed. Next day there was a public procession with tom-toms, in which a tall stick with a piece of board with the inscription "It is immoral to use spirituous drinks" was carried about. Several influential residents of Bhiwndi are trying to establish an association entitled "An association for prohibiting the use of spirituous drinks," with the object of preaching temperance to the villagers and distributing among them essays and verses inculcating abstinence from these drinks.

An alteration in the constitution of the Bombay Port Trust recommended.

18. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (80), in its issue of the 13th December, says :—The Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust are mere puppets, and the sole director is the chairman, who being a paid servant and the Government being the most important creditor of the department, it is no

wonder that he considers it his duty to advance the interests of Government, and the votes of the Trustees elected by the people are of no use in the face of his unappeable decisions. It will be advantageous, therefore, to alter the present constitution of the Port Trust on the model of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. A Port Commissioner should be appointed, and the chairman should be elected from among the Trustees. An invidious distinction is observed as regards work and remuneration between the European and Native subordinates of the department. The Europeans perform light work, receive large salaries and frequently get large additions to their pay; the Natives, on the other hand, are required to do heavy work, receive small pay and small additions are made to their salaries at long intervals. The chairman has frequently disallowed the recommendations for the promotion of Native subordinates made by the heads of the different branches of the department. He is invested with such excessive powers that the Trustees cannot make minute enquiries.

The grievances of the mill-labourers.

19. The *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 12th December, disapproves of the apathy of Government towards the miseries of the labourers working in spinning and weaving mills, and says that the proprietors and managers of mills treat the labourers very arbitrarily. The labourers are obliged to work in the mills from 11 to 12 hours a day, and if by reason of illness or ill-treatment by the managers of the mills they give up work they are not paid for the days that they may have worked unless a notice to that effect has been given by them a fortnight or a month previously. They are turned out by the managers of the mills at any time they like and without any previous notice. This conduct is very arbitrary and it is very desirable that Government should look into the matter and take proper steps for the relief of the poor labourers.

Suggestions to the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

20. In reviewing the report of the Director of Agriculture for 1885-86, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 12th December, denies the desirability of the utilization of the superior officers of the Survey Department after the survey operations are finished in the capacity of Assistants to the Director, and suggests that Mr. Ozanne should utilize the experience of the Indian agriculturists, and instead of making experiments on Government farms, should induce the farmers to make them by offering rewards to those who may make them successfully. The paper also suggests that the sympathies of Local Fund Boards should be enlisted in this matter, as their co-operation will be very valuable.

The nomination of Mr. Dinsháh Mánekji Petit to the shrievalty of Bombay for the coming year approved.

21. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 12th December, says:—No appointment to the shrievalty of Bombay could be so appropriate or so popular as that of our respected townsman, Mr. Dinsháh Mánekji Petit. We trust this is the precursor of some further marks of appreciation on the part of Government of a mercantile career, the success of which in every case has gone hand in hand with benevolent effort. [Several Gujaráti papers of this week express satisfaction at the appointment.]

Appointment of Mr. Hamilton as City Magistrate of Ahmedabad in succession to Mr. Fernandez recommended.

22. In a news-letter from Ahmedabad the *Gujarát Mitrá* (74), in its issue of the 12th December, recommends the appointment of Mr. Hamilton, now serving in Ahmednagar, to the post of City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, in place of Mr. Fernandez, who retires from service on pension from January next, and adds that his appointment will be much liked by the people of Ahmedabad, where he formerly acted as Magistrate to their satisfaction. [The *Nyáyadarshak* (112) and the *Hitechchhu* (75) of Ahmedabad make the same recommendation to Government in their respective issues of the 13th and the 16th December.]

A complaint against Mr. Aston, Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

23. The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (77), in its issue of the 15th December, complains of Mr. H. F. Aston, Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, coming into the court from his chambers at 2 or 3 P.M., and remarks that it is a matter for regret that Ahmedabad should have had no hard-working Judge since the death of Mr. Phillpotts.

24. The *Jagadádarsh* (35), in its issue of the 12th December, states that one Dhondu Chintáman Sáthe has brought a suit for damages in the District Judge's Court at Ahmednagar against Mr. Shambhuráo Bápat and Ráo Báhádur Lálshankar Umiáshankar, First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmednagar. The amount of damages claimed is Rs. 505, and the plaintiff's allegations are that defendant No. 1 having recently formed acquaintance with the plaintiff paid him frequent visits, and having thus had opportunities of conversing with the plaintiff's widowed daughter Párvati, aged 16 years, induced her to leave her father's house and took her away without his consent and without his knowledge or that of the other people in the plaintiff's house, on the 27th November, at an early hour before sunrise; that the defendant No. 1 was assisted in doing this by defendant No. 2, who afforded Párvati shelter in his house; that defendants Nos. 1 and 2 afterwards took Párvati to the house of the Reverend Mr. Modak without the consent or knowledge of the plaintiff and with the intention that the plaintiff should not know his daughter's whereabouts; that defendant No. 2, Ráo Báhádur Lálshankar, brought Mr. Hamilton, the City Magistrate, to the house of the Reverend Mr. Modak and made arrangements to prevent the plaintiff from bringing back his daughter to his own house or seeing her; that Ráo Báhádur Lálshankar sent Párvati at his own expense to the widow marriage committee at Bombay without the plaintiff's consent or knowledge; that defendants Nos. 1 and 2 having taken away the plaintiff's daughter for a bad purpose, the plaintiff has been deprived of her services in his household affairs and has thus been put to a loss, which in pecuniary damages amounts to Rs. 500; that defendant No. 2 intends to have Párvati married to defendant No. 1; that Párvati is an ignorant woman and being a minor cannot give her consent to the intended marriage; that Ráo Báhádur Lálshankar and Mr. Shambhuráo have by false statements induced Párvati to consent to her re-marriage; and that defendant No. 1 being a fickle-minded man, the plaintiff does not wish his daughter to be married to him. After making these allegations the plaintiff in his suit prays that he may be paid the damages he claims, and that an injunction may be issued, preventing defendant No. 1 from marrying Párvati and defendant No. 2 from rendering assistance in the re-marriage of Párvati with defendant No. 1 or any other man.

A civil suit for damages against Ráo Báhádur Lálshankar Umiáshankar, First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar.

25. The *Pandit* (144), in its issue of the 17th December, says:—The 20th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, arrived at Bombay by the steamer "Zambesi" on the 13th instant. While stationed at Quetta the regiment suffered severely from cholera and many sepoys died of pneumonia. The men appeared much reduced and in ill health and were scarcely able to stand when they came on shore. It is to be regretted that the whole regiment should have had to work in landing its baggage. The General commanding the Bombay Division should have sent a working party to render assistance to the regiment, but now-a-days Generals do not show much sympathy for their men. The sepoys of this regiment were much emaciated and some of them died on their way from Quetta to Karáchi, some on board the vessel, and some were dangerously ill when the regiment arrived here. It is to be hoped that Government will show some consideration to this regiment. The men will no doubt get furlough, but they should be exempted for the present from the musketry shooting practice and parade work. Including this regiment three regiments were twice sent on garrison work to Quetta, which should not have been done, when the 22nd Regiment has never been on field service from the time it was raised sixty-eight years ago. The latter regiment should be sent either on field service to Burmah or to do garrison work at Quetta, and be required to do such work as the other regiments of the line are made to do.

The emaciated appearance presented by the men of the 20th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, on their landing at Bombay.

26. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 12th December, approves of the intention of the Government of India to supply copies of the *Gazette of India* more freely to the Native press of the country, and suggests that the same course should be adopted by the Government of Bombay in the matter of the local *Government Gazette*.

Supply of the *Gazette of India* and the *Bombay Government Gazette* to the Native press.

27. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 11th December, says:—If it is disloyal to speak disparagingly of any official, high or low, such as a Viceroy or an Assistant Magistrate, what is it to speak sneeringly of the Queen's son? And this is precisely what that superlatively loyal paper, the *Civil and Military Gazette*, does. And this is the very paper that besought the Viceroy the other day either to prosecute or gag the Native press. In a carping paragraph full of inuendoes and insinuations it refers to the Duke of Connaught's appointment to the Bombay command. It makes a solitary attempt to wriggle out of the situation and succeeds in entangling itself more hopelessly. "Personally we believe the Duke would prefer the chance of active service, but the highest authority decrees that he shall rise to the first administrative post in the army without incurring the risks that generally precede promotion." Who is this "highest authority"? The Lahore paper is evidently chagrined that Sir Charles Arbuthnot should have had to make way for an officer much his junior. But the Subhedár-Major who has grown grey in the service has no right to complain, if a stripling be placed above him. What the beardless lieutenant is to the veteran sepoy, the son of England's Queen is certainly to any other officer. The Lahore paper is evidently in need of some restraint. Could not the Viceroy take it at its word and have it muzzled?

Suggestion to the Viceroy to muzzle the *Civil and Military Gazette*.

28. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 12th December, refers to the increase of crime and immorality in Poona and the inability of the local police in the discharge of their detective and protective duties, and says that Poona is fast approaching the state of London.

Immorality in Poona.

29. In noticing the report that the postal authorities have resolved to make a further concession to the public by lowering the cost of telegraphic money orders, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (80), in its issue of the 17th December, says:—The proposed rates have not been so much lowered as to induce the Natives to take advantage of the concession when it is made. The rates are still prohibitively high for even trade purposes. The concession is not likely to be availed of except by a few wealthy persons. In the interest of the public as well as the postal department the proposed scale needs to be subjected to a further reduction.

The rate of fees for telegraphic money orders need to be subjected to a considerable reduction.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

30. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (80), in its issue of the 13th December, observes:—The cultivators, merchants and owners of cotton gins and presses fraudulently mix short-stapled cotton with Umrávati, Bharuch, Hinganghát and other long staples, and the latter cotton is gaining a bad name in the European markets. Excessive avarice has blinded the Native dealers, and they are doing great injury to the trade by their fraudulent practices. If the Indian cotton gains a bad name it will be difficult to recover its reputation and the article will be unsalable in the European markets. It is desirable, therefore, that the Cotton Frauds Act should be revived in time for the due protection of this staple commodity of Indian commerce. A few dealers mix long-stapled cotton with short staples in Bombay and get the bales pressed at some of the cotton presses at Colába on Sundays, the proprietors of which abet the fraud for the sake of increased remuneration.

The revival of the Cotton Frauds Act recommended.

31. The *Chakravák* (89), in its issue of the 13th December, dwells on the poverty and indebtedness of the agriculturists in the Panch Maháls, and says that they are poorer than the ryots in Gujarát and other places. It remarks that the condition of the Bhils, who are generally addicted to drink, is very pitiful. The wealth of even the well-

The Agriculturists' Relief Act and the advisability of extending it to the Panch Maháls.

to-do Bhil consists solely of cattle with a bedstead and some earthen cooking-pots. If the Agriculturists' Relief Act be made applicable to the Panch Mahâls, the ryots will be freed from debts and their condition will improve.

Part III.—*Education.*

The evil effects of English education in India.

32. In a communicated article published by the *Kesari* (41) in its issue of the 14th December, the writer finds fault with the Educational Department, the University and the Government for encouraging English education among the natives of India and thereby causing a very large amount of the wealth of the country to be wasted. He says that at present there are neither direct nor indirect benefits derived from English education. By devoting himself to the English studies many a matriculated youth has spoiled his mental faculties, and being unsuccessful in obtaining a sufficient return for his mental exertions he becomes a disconsolate, discontented and envious man. The education which the Educational Department of Government has hitherto imparted to the youths of India has only served to turn away their minds from industrial pursuits and to lead them to one and the same path of life. They therefore come in the way of each other's advancement and injure their prospects by competition. The department has, by employing so many people unproductively, impoverished the country and discouraged the progress of technical education. English education is erroneously supposed by some to be destructive of caste distinctions. Really speaking this education is strengthening caste feelings, because the larger the number of unproductive people in a family or a country, and particularly under poor circumstances, the greater is the possibility of mutual contentions therein. If one is under the impression that the so-called liberal education will soon emancipate the country and secure political concessions to the people, he will surely be disappointed in his expectations. Because, if after the school or college course is finished a man is compelled by the circumstances of his household to seek service and to put up with insults from his superiors through fear of his being thrown out of employ and replaced by other competitors who are in search of service and are ready to accept even a smaller salary than himself, he cannot practically evince even one-hundredth part of the independence of which he makes so great an array in his conversation. A poor man cannot break the trammels of caste or custom. An education which necessarily teaches a man forbearance and dependence and which does not yield much pecuniary benefit cannot lead to much social improvement. It is a great mistake to suppose that an education which knows no enterprise except the mental, which fosters only a literary ambition and which requires the best portion of one's youth to be spent in cramming books, will ever advance the interests of a poor and dependent country. In fact, English education is injurious in its social, political, industrial and economical effects. This education is very costly and it has made us foolish and fond of poverty. When will the Educational Department see the bad effects of the education it imparts? When will the people give it up and appreciate technical education, which is productive of wealth and therefore likely to enrich the country?

The raising of the fees in the Deccan College, Poona, disapproved.

33. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 16th December, says:—Notwithstanding the strong testimony of Mr. Wordsworth against the enhancement of fees it is proposed now to raise the fees in the Deccan College from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80, or 33 per cent. at one bound. This is against the unanimous recommendation of the Education Commission formally and solemnly accepted by the Government of India and also by the Bombay Government!!! We wonder with what face, under such circumstances, the British Indian Government can require us to keep faith in the continuity or consistency of its policy, if it can, whenever it is pleased to do so, set aside its own solemn and deliberate promises. It is of course extremely necessary that every large division of this presidency should have its own Arts College, fully equipped and efficiently managed. But if Government cannot provide that owing to the want of funds, then in all good conscience it must defer the good work till it can do so without injury to any of the existing institutions.

34. A correspondent, writing from Bombay to the *Sind Times* (5) in its issue of the 15th December, complains of some of the selections of Professors for the Sind Arts College and says:—If the salary of the Persian Professor were raised to a more reasonable sum, the services of Mirza Kalich Beg could be obtained. The selection of the Persian Professor made by the College Committee appears to be quite inexplicable. The only recommendation possessed by the gentleman selected is that he is an incompetent school-master and an object of ridicule among the school-boys. The selection of the Professor of Mathematics is also unfortunate. Is it too late to expect that these selections will be reconsidered? Is it unreasonable to wish that the Sind College should make a fair start?

Complaint against the Professors of Mathematics and the Persian language selected for the Sind Arts College.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

35. In regard to the application from the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 700,000 for drainage and other works, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 13th December, observes:—The different works mentioned in the application are in hand and the amount applied for is apparently required for their further extension. The municipal revenues have been increasing for several years past, and there has been an addition to them this year also. It is surprising that from the large income of Rs. 4,500,000 for this year it was not found convenient to save the amount of the proposed loan; and if this could not be well done, certainly the further improvements could, without much inconvenience, be supplied in the course of a few years, within which period the necessary amount can be easily saved by observing proper economy in the current expenditure. It is to be hoped that before sanctioning the application Government will cause thorough enquiries to be made on the above-mentioned points.

The application from the municipality of Bombay for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 700,000 should not be sanctioned without making proper enquiries.

36. A correspondent, writing to the *Jáme Jamshed* (103) in its issue of the 18th December, says:—Government have decided to reduce by one-fourth the State grant to the different charitable medical dispensaries in the mofussil. In connection with the Medical Dispensary at Ankleshvar the municipality of that town has ordered that the services of the dispensary compounder should be dispensed with, and medicines of the value of Rs. 400 only should be annually supplied to the dispensary. The daily average attendance at this institution is 125, and it will be no easy work for the medical practitioner in charge of the dispensary to prescribe and dispense medicines to so many patients, and at the same time to do the writing work. The average price of the medicines to be distributed per day will be about Rs. 1-2-0 and each patient will receive medicine worth about 2 pies! This arrangement will drive away the patients to the hakims or native quacks. Government ought to request the municipality to be so liberal with the dispensary as to keep it in unimpaired efficiency and usefulness. The *Jáme* supports the prayer of the correspondent, and expresses a hope that the efficiency of the other charitable dispensaries will be duly protected from being impaired.

Lessening of the usefulness of the Charitable Medical Dispensary at Ankleshvar complained against.

Part V.—*Native States.*

37. The *Arunodayá* (16) and the *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in their respective issues of the 12th December, give a description of the ancestors of Bála Sáheb Amátya, the Chief of the feudatory State of Bávda, and their illustrious services under the Marátha rule, and say that Bála Sáheb is the only man who by his education, birth and conduct is suitable to be appointed the Regent of Kolhápur during the minority of the present Mahárája.

The Chief of Bávda and his qualifications for the Regency of Kolhápur.

38. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 13th December, says :— According to the present arrangements made by the Government for the administration of the Kolhápur State the Regency Council is to continue, the Diván acting as its President. Does this mean that the Government have not yet succeeded in securing some Chief who would be a fit successor to the late Chief of Kágal as Regent? We observe that the *Advocate of India* mentions the Chief of Bávda as one who possesses all the qualifications required for the place of Regent, and from all accounts we hear, he is an intelligent gentleman, knows English well, and besides comes from a family that has always enjoyed the favour of the Kolhápur Rájás on account of its services to the State. Surely when a competent person is near at hand we do not see why he should be ignored. If the Council is to continue, we think it is as well that some intelligent Chief should be appointed Regent and President. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (74) and the *Praja Hitapatrá* (114), in their respective issues of the 12th and the 15th December, recommend the appointment of a Native gentleman in place of Mr. Lee-Warner, suggest the name of the Chief of Bávda for the post of Regent, and add that his nomination will please the Native public.]

Mismanagement and oppression in the Jámnagar State and a request to the Bombay Government.

39. In a communicated article, the *Gujaráti* (99), in its issue of the 12th December, complains of oppression in the Jámnagar State and says that as the Jám is merely a puppet in the hands of dancing girls and personal attendants, the tyranny exercised by State officials, big and small, has become unbearable and ought to be speedily attended to. It observes that Mr. Maganlál, the Diván, has been unable to reform the State though he has been in his present post for the last five years. Plunder, affrays and murders frequently take place, but the people receive no redress. Jánbái and Karsan and Rághav *Khaváses* (personal attendants) have become masters of the State and act arbitrarily. The Hindus and Mahomedans in the villages of Khambhálya, Kárávad, Lálpar, Bhánwad, Paddhari, and other places subject to the Jám have formed themselves into two factions, the chief reasons of this state of things being the influence exercised by dancing girls and personal attendants, the ascendancy of Mahomedans and the mismanagement prevailing in the State. The Mahomedans fearlessly plunder villages and harass the people, but no attention is paid to the complaints made by the Hindus. Mr. Maganlál and Rághav *Khavás* recently visited Khambhálya and compelled the Hindus to withdraw the complaint made by them against the Mahomedans concerned in the late Moharram riot at that place. A few days ago some Mahomedan outlaws set fire to hay-stacks in the village of Gamárdi and molested the Hindu inhabitants thereof. Thaker Harji Nánji residing in Ráwal was severely assaulted with arms by the Mahomedans near Khambhálya, and though he stated in his deposition that he was beaten by the men belonging to the Jamádár of Khirsara, no attention was paid to it. He died of the wounds inflicted on him on the 20th October last. The village of Pánchdevdachattar was plundered and some persons were murdered. The shop of Thaker Megha Hemraj was also plundered in Siria. The Hindus have become much enraged on account of the hardships suffered by them. Their religious feelings have been hurt. It is reported from Khambhálya that the Mahomedans killed a cow and carried its skin, flesh, &c., past the Mahárája's temple and that on the 5th October last they killed a goat and deposited it in the Khimnáth Mahádev's Mandir in Khambhálya. Though the people have been complaining for a long time past of the prevalence of mismanagement, favouritism, bribery and assaults in the Jámnagar State, nothing has been done in the matter. The people do not hope for good from either the Jám or Mr. Maganlál, the Diván, for the former is a simpleton, while the latter is powerless. Though the Jám permitted the building of a wall around the Mahádev's temple in Khambhálya, the State officials in Khambhálya have disregarded his order. They respect the instructions of Rághav *Khavás*, who will not allow the erection of the wall in question. Now Rághav is a great favourite of Jánbái, who is very much in favour of her co-religionists, the Mahomedans. The people are very much afraid of these two persons. It is therefore to be hoped that the Bombay Government will speedily attend to the state of things in the Jámnagar State and take remedial measures.

A complaint against the acting Kárbhári of Gángad.

40. A correspondent, signing himself "An inhabitant of Gángad," writes to the *Hitechchhu* (75) of Ahmedabad in its issue of the 16th December, to say that Mr. Hiráchand Velji, who is at present acting as Kárbhári of Gángad in place of Mr. Maganlál, should not be allowed to continue in his post. He observes that according to a notification published in the *Káthiáwár Political Agency Gazette* and dated the 21st December 1882 a reward of Rs. 50 was offered for such information as would lead to the arrest of Hiráchand, who was then a *kárkun* in the revenue department of the Gondal State and who was charged under Secs. 167, 409, 418, 420, 468 and 211 of the Indian Penal Code. Though an advertisement was published by Hiráchand in a subsequent issue of the *Agency Gazette* that he had gone to Bombay for taking medical advice, it is not advisable to employ him on this responsible post as better men are available. The correspondent recommends the Thákor of Gángad, Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to remove Hiráchand from his present post, if he be the same man as the one mentioned in the above notification. The editor states in a note that he would be glad to publish any explanation that may be sent to him by the parties concerned.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd December 1886.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERAR, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH DECEMBER 1886.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 11th December, complains of the present constitution of the Judicial Department in Berár as being productive of much inconvenience and hardship to the public and recommends that the department should be thoroughly reorganised.

Necessity for reform in the Berár Judicial Department.

2. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 13th December, requests the attention of the Resident to the necessity of introducing into Berár the local self-government scheme as early as possible.

Local self-government in Berár.

3. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3) and the *Vaidarbh* (2), in their respective issues of the 13th and 11th December, say that the conditions under which students from Berár are admitted into the veterinary school at Bombay are not such as are calculated to induce many to join the school and that they should be made less hard and more tempting.

The veterinary school at Bombay and students from Berár.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd December 1886.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 25th December 1886.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Monthly... ...	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána...	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára...	Do.	375
*22	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	150
*23	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	160
*24	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
*27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*28	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
*32	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	285
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	130
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia...	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly... ...	265

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*49	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*63	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
*64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
65	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	240
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
67	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*68	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
75	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
76	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
77	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
79	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
80	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
81	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
82	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*83	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
84	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
85	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
86	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
87	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
88	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
89	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*90	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
91	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
92	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
93	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
94	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
95	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
96	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
97	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
98	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
99	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
100	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
101	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*102	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
103	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
104	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
105	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
106	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,628
107	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*108	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*109	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
110	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
111	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
*114	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200
115	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyá Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
122	„ Saurástrá Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*126	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Karáchi	Do.	100
*127	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
128	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
129	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
130	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrá	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
131	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*132	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
134	„ Vidya Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
136	The Chandrodayá	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*137	„ Havyak Subodhá...	Bombay	Do.	100
138	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
139	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	300
140	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
141	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*142	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
143	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Desirability of oppressive taxation for the good of the people of India.

1. Referring to the anti-liquor movement in the Thána and Kolába districts, the *Shubh Suchak* (64), in its issue of the 17th December, observes:—Nobody except Government will deny the fact that the Forest, Salt, and A'bkári Departments have involved the people of India in immense misery and opened their eyes to the real character of the Government. We think the Government has done us a favour by the rigorous enforcement of the Forest, Salt, and A'bkári Acts. The Government, being maddened by the greed of money, will never attend to the comforts of the people and in our opinion it should never do so. It is only of late that we have begun to understand that notwithstanding the professions of Government officials to the effect that the interests of Government are identical with those of the subject people, Government are always engaged in amassing money. We say that Government are acting rightly in oppressing their subjects by arbitrary taxation and unjust deeds, because the resolution of the people of the Konkan to abstain from liquor is due to the oppression of Government. Our poverty and the injustice that is done to us are at the root of our agitation for improvement in the constitution of the legislative councils and for encouragement to industrial institutions and technical education.

The advance of Russia in the direction of India and the necessity for the Government considering the interests of England and India to be identical.

2. The *Havyak Subodh* (137), in its issue of the 21st December, refers to the aggressive policy of Russia and says:—That such a country as Russia should in its ambition forget India is something extraordinary. Before any attempts are made by that power to take India, we are sure India will become a strong nation, a strong military power, and a strong bulwark to defend any hostile attack. But this will occur only when the British Government will co-operate with the Indian nation in the forming of its integral solidity. As remarked by Mr. Justice Scott at the meeting held in Bombay for raising a fund to the memory of the late Professor Fawcett, if India and England are one, ten Russias cannot conquer India. There is truth in the remark, and it rests with Government to make India and England one. But England's attempts have been more in the direction of thwarting than encouraging such a union, and we regret to say that the feeling of discontent among the educated and non-educated classes of this country is getting stronger and stronger every day. By doing what is right and just the British Government will be a gainer in all respects. When it appeared last year that danger was impending in the north-west frontiers of India, Government did feel their alien and difficult position, although there was a spontaneous offer from the Native States of military aid and from the Natives to be enrolled as volunteers. The Indian Government did then feel the lack of sympathy between themselves and their subjects. Union, harmony and sympathy between the rulers and the ruled will, however, extinguish all fright caused by the hostile attitude of other countries. Wisdom lies in administering the country in such a way as to make India and England one and in making the people feel that they are not a subject race but have equally good and just rights as Englishmen and that their cause is the same as that of Englishmen. But before this stage is reached, how many hot-headed and selfish statesmen will come in the way and destroy the peace of these two countries thrown together on the destiny of fate?

Suggestion for abolishing the salt-tax in India in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee.

3. The *Gujaráti* (99), in its issue of the 19th December, refers to the address to be prepared by the National Congress of India for presentation to the Queen-Empress in honour of the Jubilee year, and says that the oppressive salt-tax in India should be abolished in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee and the blessings of the poor earned thereby.

4. The *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issue of the 22nd December, says :—

The proper time for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee is from the 17th to the 21st June next.

It is to be regretted that the Viceroy, as reported by the *Englishman*, is in favour of the Queen's Jubilee being celebrated in Calcutta and throughout India in the cold season, the probable date being either the 9th or the 16th of February. Properly speaking there can be no occasion for the rejoicings before the completion of the 50th year of Her Imperial Majesty's reign, and Her Majesty has expressed more than once that she does not like that there should be any celebration before the proper time. It is said that the next rainy season, when the ceremony becomes due, is not a convenient time for the purpose, but the real reason appears to be that at that time the heads of Government and the chief officials will be absent at the hill sanitaria. They should either appear at the respective seats of their administration or celebrate the event at hill stations, allowing the people to express their joy in the best manner they can. The proper time for the Jubilee is the period intervening between the 24th May (the Queen's birthday) and the 20th July (the exact Jubilee day) and the celebration of this happy event should be announced from the 17th to the 21st June. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Viceroy will be pleased to alter his decision.

5. The same newspaper of the 25th December recommends the appointment of Sir William Wedderburn to the vacancy caused in the India Council by the retirement of Sir Frederick James Halliday, as Sir William has shown much sympathy for the Natives, and advises the National Congress of India to memorialize the Secretary of State for India to appoint an educated Native gentleman to the Council, as such an appointment will be very useful and highly popular throughout the whole of India.

Sir William Wedderburn recommended for a seat in the India Council.

6. The *Ahmedabad Times* (79), in its issue of the 21st December, refers to the departure of Sir M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras, to England and observes that he has not done a single act for the good of the people during his tenure of office, that he has on the contrary done things which have done them harm, that the people of Madras at one time intended to petition Parliament for his recall, and that he should be impeached before Parliament like Warren Hastings as his impeachment will teach a lesson to others.

Impeachment before Parliament of Sir M. E. Grant Duff, ex-Governor of Madras, recommended.

7. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 19th December, says :—It is satisfactory to find that the foreign policy of Lord Dufferin has met with as vigorous a condemnation from English statesmen like Mr. Bright as from the Native press. There is now little doubt that the war has produced a severe strain on our resources, while its utility is yet questionable. Even the defenders of Lord Dufferin's policy have admitted the evils of the war, though they do not yet believe that it was undertaken for commercial interests. We have already exposed the fallacy of the self-preservation theory and shall therefore, without going into the question again, conclude by observing in the words of Mr. Bright that as long "as the millions of India who are not consulted or cared for will have to bear the burden of these departures from morality and true statesmanship, it will bring calamity or perhaps ruin."

Condemnation of Lord Dufferin's foreign policy.

8. The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (44), in its issue of the 16th December, gives the following imaginary conversation between an Englishman and a Hindu :—

Lord Dufferin's tour and its object.

Hindu.—Well, Sir, what was the object of His Lordship's visit to this part of the country and what has he done for us ?

Englishman.—His Lordship has heard your complaints about the deplorable state into which you have fallen and has come here to improve it.

Hindu.—Was His Excellency's tour for our benefit, or was it undertaken out of some personal motive?

Englishman.—What personal motive could there be here?

Hindu.—Here it is. The Countess of Dufferin has been trying to open medical schools for women in her name, and who can say that this tour may not have been intended for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for that purpose?

Englishman.—Nonsense, don't let your mind be polluted by such a foolish idea. Lord Dufferin is one of our excellent Englishmen and it is your misfortune that you have not yet learnt to appreciate his good qualities.

Hindu.—As soon as His Lordship returned from Burmah we knew his wisdom, and we were dazzled in the effulgence of his enlightenment when his design in favour of the settlement of English people in Káshmere was brought to light. Are not such the motives of his travels?

Englishman.—We cannot admit the queer interpretations with which you sow the seed of hatred. His Lordship's object in travelling was no other than that of pleasing his subjects and finding out means for redressing their grievances.

Hindu.—We were assured of that by the regard which His Excellency showed to the address of the people of Ahmedabad.

Englishman.—Do you mean to say, then, that His Lordship's visit was intended to do you harm?

Hindu.—Instead of reasoning by settled arguments, tell me plainly, has His Lordship in commemoration of his visit restored any annexed jághir, abolished a certain tax, or done any other similar thing? Apart from any voluntary concession, has His Lordship ordered that the Deccan College should be allowed to continue in compliance with public opinion? No; on the contrary, the Viceroy, who is as it were our *mábáp* (parents), said that he heard of the institution only when he arrived at Poona. From all this you yourself can see whether he intended our welfare or otherwise.

Englishman.—What injury has His Lordship done to you in saying that you should maintain your colleges now that by your education you have become capable of doing so?

Hindu.—The wooden plantains, jackfruit, sugar-cane, &c., manufactured at Gokák look very like real things, but they are practically of no use. The same is the case with your administrative policy. It is quite mysterious. Men like this Governor-General are indeed very rare. Sir Richard Temple was said to be very deep, treacherous, and taking delight in the difficulties of others; but he sinks into insignificance before Lord Dufferin, who is of a different type altogether. Amongst us Duryodhana was credited with every fault, but look at Lord Dufferin from any point of view, and you will find him up to any thing.

A proposal to effect retrenchment in expenditure by curtailing the salaries of higher appointments.

9. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 20th December, says:—The *Times of India* of Tuesday last contains the following short but very interesting and instructive paragraph:—"The Natal Council has reduced the salary of Sir Arthur Havelock, the Governor, from £4,000 to £3,000 until Natal and Zululand are brought into one Government, and *also because of the necessity of retrenchment.*" Will the British Indian Government and the Finance Committee have the same moral courage to face the present fiscal situation boldly and apply the remedy that the Natal Council has very wisely applied with the full consent, we presume, of the Governor, Sir Arthur Havelock? If the Governor of Bombay

consents to, or rather voluntarily proposes, the reduction of his own salary in the same proportion to which Sir Arthur Havelock has, we presume, generously submitted, Lord Reay will be able to maintain the Deccan College intact and to subsidise adequately both the Ahmedabad and Sind Colleges. If similar reduction be effected in the salaries of all the higher appointments under the Government from the District Collector upwards, a large amount will be set free for the carrying out of any scheme of education, whether technical or otherwise, that Government may have in view. But such a proposal for reduction is sure to raise a storm of opposition. It is well-known that the proposal for curtailing the present permanent travelling allowances has evoked a kind of opposition which is hardly creditable to the persons concerned. We are told that an officer of high position has gone the absurd length of stating that if the proposal were carried out he would be greatly inconvenienced, especially because his recent marriage had greatly added to his expenses! We are firmly convinced that unless some radical scheme of economy is enforced Indian finance will never be placed on a sound and satisfactory footing, and the necessity for resorting to such contemptible and mean devices as the proposal to enhance the fee in the Deccan College by 33 per cent. will never be minimized.

Expression of satisfaction at the questions published by the Public Service Commission.

10. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 19th December, says :—The questions proposed by the Public Service Commission certainly appear more reassuring than the resolution which appointed the Commission, and show a real desire to find out and ascertain genuine public opinion regarding the Civil Service question. These questions seem to cover all the views that have been put forth from time to time upon each side and to suggest and point out the difficulties in the way of every one of those views.

The Public Service Commission and the necessity for its proceedings being carried on publicly.

11. The *Kesari* (41) of the 21st December learns from the *Pioneer* that the work of the Public Service Commission is done with closed doors, says that this mode of enquiry is much to be regretted, and that secrecy on a subject which has excited much diffidence in the public mind is calculated to produce discontent among the people, and recommends the public associations in this part of India to be prepared to reply to the questions of the Public Service Commission when it holds its sittings in this presidency, remembering that the evidence of the witnesses in the Panjáb and the North-Western Provinces is not likely to be beneficial to the natives of the Bombay Presidency.

Disapproval of the Government of India's insisting upon the Public Service Commission's hastening its report.

12. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 19th December, says :—It is beginning to be felt that the Government of India will make a mistake in insisting upon the Public Service Commission hurrying on its report. The report is no doubt to be submitted to the Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the administration of India, but we think it is open to the authorities here as in England to ask that Committee to defer its final deliberations. After so many years of inactivity a few months more will not signify much, whereas an enquiry like the one now being conducted, with the view of doing full justice to the claims of the Native community and of securing a reasonable degree of finality, may have its principal objects defeated by undue haste.

13. Writing on the same subject the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 20th December, says :—The Public Service Commission has begun its work in right earnest. It has issued a long list of questions on the various topics falling within the scope of its enquiry, and has invited persons desirous of giving evidence to intimate their names to the Secretary. The examination of witnesses commenced at Lahore on the 15th instant. The Commission will next proceed to Allahabad, and is expected to be in Bombay early in January. Considering that the correspondence of the Government of India with the Secretary of State which preceded the appointment of the Commission has not yet been published, and that even the interrogatories issued by the Commission itself have seen the

light only recently, it does seem rather too early for Bombay men to receive the Commission in January. We see from the *Tribune* that our countrymen in the Panjáb are making the same complaint. Having regard to the importance of the subject, it is to be hoped that no unnecessary haste will be allowed to mar the usefulness of the Commission. The acquisition of a greater share in the public service by our people is by far the most important subject affecting our welfare, and as Lord Dufferin observed at Poona, it has occupied the foremost place in our demands from Government. It is by dint of long and hard complaint that we have succeeded in getting the Commission, and we cannot expect another Commission on the same subject for the next twenty or even fifty years. Whatever decision the Commission may come to will be accepted as final for many years to come. It need scarcely be said then how highly important it is for the Commission to collect its evidence with great circumspection, and to allow public bodies and individual gentlemen proper facilities to put it in possession of all such materials as will help the Commission in arriving at the right decision. The Bombay Presidency Association has, we understand, requested the Commission to give to each province it may desire to visit at least six weeks' previous notice. The request is quite reasonable and we hope the Commission will grant it. The meeting of the National Congress at Calcutta at the end of the current month makes the visit of the Commission to Bombay early or even in the middle of January particularly inopportune, and it is desirable that our leading men should not be distracted between two rival engagements, each being of the utmost importance to the country's good. In any case our political leaders and associations must lose no time in preparing themselves for the Commission whenever it may come. This preparation must proceed obviously on the lines of the questions framed by the Commission.

The National Congress of India and suggestions to it on the subject of the questions drawn up by the Public Service Commission.

14. The *Kesari* (41), in its issue of the 21st December, expresses satisfaction at the progress which the National Congress of India is making in spite of the misgivings expressed by some people last year about the chances of communities of different creeds and castes forming a united body, and suggests that in order that the opinions of the various witnesses that will be examined before the Public Service Commission may be unanimous and influential, the National Congress held at Calcutta should appoint a committee consisting of representatives from the different presidencies to prepare answers to the questions of the Public Service Commission after taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of all the provinces and to circulate the answers for the opinion of the leading Native gentlemen and the Native press and to send copies of these replies to principal towns and cities in the country with a request that the witnesses before the Commission should express similar sentiments in their depositions. The paper thinks that such an arrangement on the part of the National Congress will bring about unanimity among the witnesses, and will disappoint the expectations of the Government that the witnesses will, in the majority of cases, depose in favour of the opinion of the State officers with a view to avoid all personal difficulties, and that the Government will thereby have an opportunity of silencing dissentient voices for a long time to come on the subject of the public service.

Suggestions to the National Congress held at Calcutta.

15. Speaking of the National Congress, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 19th December, says:—Calcutta will next week witness a remarkable spectacle. More than two hundred representatives from all parts of the country, of all castes and creeds, will assemble at the second meeting of the National Congress. The Congress should make it its first duty to impress upon the Government of India the absolute necessity for the "reform and expansion of the Supreme and Local Legislative Councils by the admission of a considerable proportion of elected members." And here it cannot do better than follow the advice of Professor Wordsworth, namely, that the Congress ought to "put forward a well-digested scheme of the mode of election and the constituencies which it proposes to create." An assertion of general truths and abstract reforms will not avail, if not accompanied with a systematic

and well-thought-out scheme to put those reforms into execution. We hope some of the more advanced and intelligent members of the Congress will lay before the meeting a draft scheme which may be there discussed and approved. Unless something like this is done it is fruitless to reiterate our cry for representative institutions. The second thing of importance, and which affects our interests most vitally, is that the Government should be requested to frame its budget earlier than at present, to publish it in the *Government Gazette* at least two months earlier, and to invite the opinions of the press thereon. It should then be discussed in the Supreme Legislative Council, where the representatives of the people will be able to place before Government their views on the subject. This reform is, we believe, of the greatest importance, and we do not think that the Government of Lord Dufferin will show a greater indication of its sincerity and conscientious desire to further our interests than by taking the people into its confidence on such matters as the budget. When this is done the right of the members to interpellate the executive in regard to all the branches of the administration will come in along with it. As regards the proposal of constituting a Court of Appeal against the Indian administration consisting of a few members of the House of Commons, we think a scheme must be laid before the Congress. The idea seems unworkable, and we fear it will for a long time to come remain uncared for. But we must be prepared with a definite plan to be placed before Government. The most important question raised by the events of the year will no doubt be the Public Service Commission. On this question the Congress has much to do. The Viceroy has warned us that the door of enquiry is opened and that it is for us to enter with our facts and figures. We therefore think that the Congress should devote its attention prominently to this subject. Nobody is more entitled to send to the Commission its views than this representative assembly, and we hope the meeting will be able to prepare answers to the several questions that have been put to public bodies and thinkers. Our Bengal friends are not disposed to look with favour on the appointment of the Commission as they ask for 'no favours,' but would 'stand on their rights.' The answers to the 184 questions should be so framed as to give the fullest weight and consideration to this feeling of our friends, for it is essentially correct; and the endeavours of the meeting should be directed towards suggesting to the Commission that the people of India would like to have the same privileges and rights as are accorded to their brother competitors in England. We do not think there will thus be any occasion for difference of opinion between the people of Bengal and of this and other presidencies. The question of the Burmese war, which as yet does not promise to have a speedy termination, may be again taken up (though the Government may not be influenced by the decision), as every day the responsibilities of the Government in Burma are increasing and necessitating a larger outlay of Indian revenues than was first deemed necessary and sufficient.

16. The *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issue of the 21st December, says:—

'The Mahomedan association of Calcutta censured for declining to take part in the National Congress.'

The resolution of the Mahomedan association of Calcutta declining to take part in the National Congress is most ill-advised. The association speaks of having confidence in the Government, but other Natives also have confidence. The members of the Congress are not to meet to dictate to Government to carry on the administration in a particular mode; they will congregate for the purpose of acquainting Government with the wants of the Natives which it is anxious to know. The association advises us to remain satisfied with the exposition of his administrative policy made by the Viceroy on two occasions of his visit to Bombay. But the Congress has nothing to do with these explanations, as it has to discuss questions, old as well as new, that have arisen since the Viceroy's arrival in this country and to put them before Government in the form of suggestions. The Mahomedan association seems to have allowed itself to be so much carried away by an ardent desire to get praise from certain officials or newspapers as not to have paid even the slightest attention to the list of subjects to be discussed by the Congress. Among the subjects prescribed for discussion are the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee with proper rejoicings and *éclat*, devising measures for the removal of the misunderstanding between the Hindus and the Mahomedans of certain

localities causing serious riots at times, the demand made by the European uncovenanted civilians who have retired on pensions to have their pensions paid in English coin, and several other equally important questions. Certainly the Mahomedan association cannot reasonably say that these matters do not concern their co-religionists. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (84) of the 23rd December expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

A suggestion to Lord Reay to visit the districts where anti-liquor leagues have been formed.

17. The same newspaper of the 22nd December considers Lord Reay's recent visit to Káthiáwár to have been very successful and likely to produce beneficial results, and recommends that His Excellency may be pleased to pay a visit to those parts of Kolába and other districts where the temperance movement has been started, with a view to personally ascertain the state of things there.

Lord Reay's visit to Káthiáwár and the speeches made by His Excellency.

18. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 19th December, says :—Next time that Lord Reay goes to Káthiáwár we must request him to give us breathing time. It is hard to follow him in a hurried itinerary. His Excellency scatters good sense so lavishly on such occasions that one is apt to go out of breath in the very contemplation of what he has said on a variety of subjects within a space of time too short to realise the value of the whole or to distinguish between business and pleasure. There is a peculiar charm about his public utterances. He puts so much of mind and so much more of heart into them, especially when he has to deal with important sections of the community on which depends the weal or woe of the masses. In his Káthiáwár speeches we find very little of idle platitude, except where personal compliment has been rendered necessary. In this respect, as in others, the princes and chiefs of the province seem to have instinctively made out the difference between Lord Reay and his immediate predecessors. The proceedings in honour of the present visit were marked throughout with sobriety and good taste, though they have by no means lost in that imposing character so inseparable from oriental displays.

Comments on Lord Reay's speech at the opening of the West Hospital at Rájkot.

19. Referring to Lord Reay's speech at the opening of the West Hospital, the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 19th December, observes :—This movement to do honour to a Political Agent refutes the assertion, according to His Excellency, that the relations between the Political Agents and the Darbárs are not very cordial, and that the Government are guided only by the representations of the former. As to the first, we must remind His Excellency that one swallow does not make summer. Colonel West was an exceptionally good officer and an ideal gentleman. Wherever he went, for instance, Pálanpur and Sávantvádi, he made himself a name by his just dealings with all parties and his gentle personal qualities. Nor is it easy to find everywhere a Political Agent so staid and impartial as Colonel Wodehouse. But comparisons are odious. It is enough for our purpose that His Excellency does not wish Political Agents to be "fussy" or to communicate to him more than is necessary for the business in hand. That means, we presume, that there *are* and have been such fussy and over-communicative, too clever by half, Political Agents. Let them bear it in mind that they are not to roughly over-ride the unhappy Darbárs by setting up their own codes of law and honour. Regarding the second point, too, we differ from His Excellency. Under the system which has been so long in vogue Government scarcely hear both sides before deciding a question in dispute between the Agency and the Darbár. Let us hope that so far there is to be a radical improvement. We want nothing more than that both parties should have a fair hearing. We rejoice at what His Excellency observed as to the necessity for employing Civilians in the Political Department, without meaning the slightest disrespect towards military Political officers as a class. [The *Mahrátta* (2) makes similar comments in its issue of the 19th December.]

20. In noticing the reply of Lord Reay to the address presented by the municipality of Surat, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 23rd December, observes:—The people of Surat gave a most loyal and brilliant welcome to His Excellency, but certain explanations given in the reply to the municipal address and the speech delivered by His Excellency at the presentation of prizes to the pupils of the Surat High School have given cause to the Suratis to be very much disappointed. For several years past Surat has been in urgent need of drinking-water and flood-works which are very costly, and the municipality has been unable to supply them without sufficient pecuniary help from Government, which has allotted only a trifling sum in connection with these works and wishes that the municipality should bear the rest of the outlay. In the address presented to His Excellency the municipality represented its urgent wants in the expectation of procuring appreciable help from the State, but Lord Reay's reply pleading the necessity for strict economy in State expenditure has caused it a sore disappointment. The reply given by His Excellency in connection with the proposal made by the sons of Shet Tápidás Varajdás to give Rs. 5,000 for a laboratory vividly illustrates the strong hold which the desire of economy has had on His Excellency's mind. His Lordship's utterances have shown that Government are anxious to keep themselves aloof from all works of public utility and this attitude of Government has disappointed not only the people of Surat, but the entire Native public. The people have all along believed that on the occasions of Viceregal and gubernatorial visits their wants would be supplied, but Lord Reay's explanation has disabused their minds, and is likely to damp their ardent desire to receive visits from the highest officials of the State.

The utterances of Lord Reay at Surat and the disappointment they have caused.

21. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106), in its issue of the 19th December, contains a report of the proceedings and speeches delivered at the annual dinner of the Elphinstonians held the previous evening at the Elphinstone High School, Bombay. It says that after the toasts of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress and His Excellency Lord Dufferin had been proposed respectively by the chairman, the Honourable Dádábhái Navroji, and Mr. Dhairyaván, a barrister, the latter dwelling in his speech on the interest evinced by the Viceroy in the cause of high education, Mr. Edalji Dorábji Taláti, Vice-Principal of the Elphinstone High School, gave the toast of His Excellency Lord Reay. Mr. Taláti eulogised the career of His Excellency, referred to the great interest His Lordship has taken in education in the Bombay Presidency, to the appointment of the A'bkári and Forest Commissions, to the extension of local self-government, to the popular appointments to the Bombay Legislative Council, and to His Lordship's desire to reward merit as shown in his offer of the shrievalty of Bombay to Mr. Malabári, and remarked that Bombay was proud to have His Lordship as its Governor. Mr. Taláti coupled the name of Lady Reay with the toast for the good she has done to the people since her arrival in the country and for her successful efforts in the cause of supplying female medical aid to the women of India, and remarked that after her departure from these shores her name would be remembered with love and gratefulness by the women of this presidency. He added that if the Government appointed Governors like Lord Reay, with consorts like Lady Reay, the bond of union between England and India would be strengthened more and more. The toasts of the revered memory of Mountstuart Elphinstone and of the Elphinstone Institution were then proposed by Messrs. Máneksháh Jehángirsháh Táleyárkhán and Jehángirsháh Eráchsháh Kohiyár respectively.

The Elphinstone Dinner in Bombay and praises of Lord and Lady Reay.

22. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (22), in its issue of the 22nd December, says:—It is now time for His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to attend to the grievances of the people. When His Royal Highness takes his seat in the council, the most important subject for him to consider is the condition of the Natives in the military service. They are very poorly paid

The Duke of Connaught and his usefulness in the Bombay executive council.

and are kept under a strict eye. In time of war they have to undergo many hardships and sometimes even to lose their lives from want of food, while all the honour and rewards are given to Europeans. We hope His Royal Highness will give his kind attention to this.

The anti-liquor league in the Kolába District and the attitude of the British officials.

23. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 19th December, says:—There is something so repugnant about the position taken up by some of the revenue officials against those who decline to drink liquor which they do not like or which they consider too dear for themselves or their neighbours, that we should have hardly believed the report but for prosecutions which have actually taken place. A number of men have been tried and sentenced on the charge of preventing a neighbour from patronizing the A'bkári Department. So that virtually the position, so far as the ignorant ryot can see it, is this—Government have a huge liquor-selling business which they wish to develop. They begin by making a monopoly of it, driving away smaller competitors in the British territory as also in the neighbouring Native States. Then they dictate their own terms as to quality, price, and so on; and when these do not suit their customers, who make a *bandobast* amongst themselves not to buy liquor on such terms even if they are to die for want of it, Government haul up the prime-movers as offenders against the peace and the health of their subjects and send them to jail as a warning to others. This is a primitive mode of doing business, before which even the Márwádi, with all his sharp practices, would have to bow his head. Be it known hereafter that for any subject of Her Majesty in Bombay to be loyal, he must drink the *sarkári* liquor at a particular shop and at a particular rate fixed by the *mábáp sarkár!* The Collector Báhádur, of course, repudiates such an idea. Has he not declared that people are at liberty to buy or not to buy liquor? But he is too shrewd not to see that the sending of a few important villagers to jail is sure to force the whole community to the conclusion that the buying of liquor is essential to loyalty and good conduct in rural life. Surely the Government of Bombay never meant to be open to such a suspicion. Taken anyhow, we think it is an extreme measure that the Kolába authorities have adopted. People have become so accustomed to poison themselves at these ábkári hells that there was little occasion to be frightened by a temporary resolution, no doubt under guidance, to withhold their custom. It is a mistake for men in authority to rush to provisions of the Penal Code every time they have a difference with those who have to look up to them for justice. We trust Lord Reay will attend to the complaint soon after his return to head-quarters from his tour. There is another aspect of the question which may be glanced at in this place with advantage. The leaders of this anti-liquor movement have been pounced upon as instigators; the officials justifying their action by saying that but for these men their neighbour would not have abstained from drink. Now ask these very officials how they would deal with conspirators who threatened a widow intending remarriage, or her intended husband, or a father who allowed his widowed daughter to keep the hair on her head. In this case the reply would be "We cannot take action." In one case there is money for the Government and promotion for the official; in the other, there is nothing but unpopularity. There is doubtless the sense in the latter case of having done right and having satisfied one's conscience. But moral considerations like these weigh much less than before with the "practical" administrators of the day. And there is a danger in this tendency which seems to us to be far greater than the danger foolishly apprehended by Government from political associations and the educated classes generally in this country.

24. The *Dnyánodayá* (8), in its issue of the 23rd December, says:—It is exceedingly mortifying to see that the officials in the Thána and Kolába districts are giving the impression that Government is opposed to the important temperance movement now taking place in the Konkan. The common people have received the impression that Government consider their combination as a sort of revolt which they would gladly put down if they could. The police pátils of the villages have received instructions to report immediately to head-quarters all gatherings of the people, as though there was treason in this movement.

25. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 20th December, says :—The recent ábkári prosecutions in Panvel confirm our fears about the attitude of the executive officers of the district towards the temperance movement which we expressed some time ago. As we feared, the notification issued by Mr. Alfred Keyser proclaiming full liberty to all the inhabitants of the district to drug themselves with drink as they pleased was a mere covert menace to all intending abstainers. The extremely strange attitude taken up by Mr. Keyser as a friend of the ábkári contractor against the people ought to give a warning to the Government how their professed intentions are likely to be subverted by the overzeal of their revenue officials. This attempt to force people by the terrors of the law to conform to the demands of the ábkári contractor is sure to recoil on the head of the Government. The prosecutions have, as far as we are informed, failed to have any effect on the steadiness of the resolve of the abstinence league. The motive for abstinence is not indeed moral or ethical, but is not the less strong, and we hope the movement will attain strength and permanence. The higher classes have a lesson to learn from the poor Kunbis and A'gris of Thána and Kolába. [Several Gujaráti papers of the week disapprove of the sentence of one week's rigorous imprisonment passed by Mr. Drew upon eight persons of the A'gri caste in Panvel for compelling certain persons to abstain from liquor and call the attention of the Bombay Government to the attitude of the district officials towards the anti-liquor movement. The *Rást Goftár* (117) of the 19th December adds that the Gáikwádi officials are also said to have notified that persons found to be instigating the ryots to abstain from the use of liquor and toddy will be severely punished and that the complaint against this action of the Gáikwádi officials is similar to that against the new ábkári terror in the Konkan.]

The Collector of Kolába and the anti-liquor league.

26. The *Kesari* (41), in its issue of the 21st December, considers the conduct of the Collector of Kolába with reference to the anti-liquor league of the people to be simply despotic and mercenary, and says that Lord Reay, who has already taken proper steps in one or two similar instances, should not connive at it.

Comments on the report of the Director of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency for 1885-86.

27. In reviewing the report of the Director of Agriculture for 1885-86, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 19th December, says :—It appears from the table given in paragraph 124 that a good deal of land, although available for cultivation, lies either fallow or unoccupied, and one is naturally inclined to enquire what the reason of such woeful disregard of the principal productive industry of the presidency may be. As we proceed with the perusal of the report we come to the statistical tables of agricultural stock and the mystery of many acres of land lying fallow and unoccupied is at once explained. Scarcity of fodder owing to deficient rainfall largely increased the mortality among cattle, which the Kunbi has not the means of remedying, and the natural result is that he either leaves fallow or throws up altogether a portion of his land. Scarcity of fodder on account of the very small number of grass reserves and *kurans* available has very seriously told upon the prospects of agriculture, and it is a matter for sorrowful reflection that the Government has not yet deemed it fit to seriously take up this matter. Mr. Ozanne has recently been trying experiments in ensilage, and, when completely successful, this method may partially meet the difficulty, but soils will, after all, depend on good seasons, which by the bye are not many. The old system of allowing *gáyrán* reserves for villages made it possible for Kunbis to move their cattle from the scarcity-affected parts to those that were free from draught and thus stem over temporary misfortunes, and it may well be suggested that the old system should be revived. If village cattle are protected from the effects of famine and scarcity, we have no doubt that the amount of fallow and unoccupied land will soon be reduced to a minimum. There is another very interesting table giving the percentage of food crops and non-food crops on gross area cropped. During the year 1885-86 the proportion of the area under food crops to that under non-food crops was 82 : 18. Food crops largely consist of cereals composing the food-grains of the population and the latter class of crops consists of cotton and

similar articles that are exported to foreign countries. Under food-crops wheat is gradually but most surely encroaching upon the other staples. If these figures are compared with those for the last few years, it will be evident that articles of export are most ruthlessly reducing the supply of food-grains. To the exporter of Indian raw products, and especially to the exporter of wheat, rice, and oil-seeds and other grains, this state of things may be very delightful. But to the student of Indian social economy the same state of things appears to be very serious. We have often shown that the growing export trade of this country, inasmuch as it indicates a growing annual drain on the country, is eating the vitals of the lowest strata of Indian society, and that every year the number of those who go to bed with only one meal is increasing. The figures from the report under review tell the same sad tale. Mr. Ozanne has unfortunately abstained from drawing his conclusions from the figures; otherwise he would have, in his convincing manner, added weight to the complaint the Native press has been making. Mr. Ozanne has watched with particular care and interest the life of the agricultural community of this presidency and has exposed the economic evils that community is suffering from, and it is our earnest prayer to him that in his next report he will endeavour to examine the bearing of the extension of particular crops on the domestic economy of the poor ryots.

Cattle disease in Ratnágiri.

28. The *Satyá Shodhak* (60), in its issue of the 19th December, says that cattle disease has been prevalent in Ratnágiri for a year and has destroyed thousands of head of cattle, and that the Government of Bombay has a good opportunity of giving effect to the recent resolution of the Government of India on cattle disease and remedies against it by appointing veterinary doctors in Ratnágiri and thereby saving thousands of cattle from premature death.

Contrast between the appointments made by the Bombay and the Bengal Governments to the shrievalties of their respective presidencies.

29. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 18th December, refers to the appointment of Mr. Dinsháh Mánekji Petit to the shrievalty of Bombay, contrasts the appointments made by the Bombay and the Bengal Governments to the shrievalties of their respective presidency towns, and observes that no Native has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta up to this time, and that the true secret of the unpopularity of the Bengal Government and of the hostile attitude of the Native community and of the Bengal press towards it is easily discernible on such occasions.

Appointment of Mr. Kharsedji Mánekji Kharsedji on the bench of the Bombay Small Cause Court approved.

30. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 19th December, says:—Though the claims of an able pleader like Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái should not be neglected, we are very glad to have Mr. Kharsedji Mánekji Kharsedji on the bench of the Presidency Small Cause Court. Lord Reay cannot be sufficiently thanked for thus keeping watch over mofussil interests. The neglect of these interests—out of sight out of mind—has been one of our standing grievances. The mofussil ought to be remembered both in the matter of official appointments and of civic or other distinctions. Government have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result of their experiment in this line. Mr. Hamilton made an excellent Magistrate at Bombay, earning the respect of even those who did not personally like some of his decisions. We hope he will not be overlooked next time there is a vacancy in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts. We badly want district experience here in the interests of the people.

Necessity for repealing the Contagious Diseases' Act in Bombay.

31. The *Havyak Subodh* (137), in its issue of the 21st December, says:—Is it not a matter for regret that the memorial praying for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases' Act, submitted to the Bombay Government by the Bishop of Bombay and others, should have been shabbily disposed of? The Act is a shame to legislation. Instead of doing the least good to public health it perverts the morals of men and women and destroys the natural rights of womanhood. The Act means that the Government protects

and encourages prostitution. The Act can do no good, because women alone are subjected to it, while the males who spread the disease escape scot-free. The Act tries to decrease the physical dangers of vice and thereby gives it a stimulus. It creates a class of women the most degraded of all. We are quite confident that the public health will be better insured against venereal diseases without this Act. The matter ought to be properly agitated by all philanthropic men and women, and the Government should be compelled to abolish it. Government have been extremely ill-advised in respect to this Act.

A suggestion to apply the Contagious Diseases' Act to all the táluka stations in the Sátára District.

32. The *A'ryaputrá* (17), in its issue of the 19th December, wishes that the Contagious Diseases' Act should be brought into force at all the táluka stations in the Sátára District, and expects that the enforcement of the Act will greatly diminish the number of prostitutes.

A proposal to increase the establishment of the Income-tax Collector, Bombay.

33. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (80), in its issue of the 21st December, considers the present establishment of the Income-tax Collector, Bombay, to be insufficient for the amount of work to be done and requests Government to add to it so that all arrears of work may be cleared.

Inconveniences experienced while embarking for or disembarking from the coasting steamers.

34. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 20th December, says :—A great rush takes place and much pressing and elbowing goes on among the passengers of coasting steamers while crossing the moveable wooden bridge to go on board the vessel or to disembark from it. Women and children suffer much from this rush, and there is a likelihood of serious accidents occurring at times. On board these vessels no order is preserved in assigning seats to the passengers, among whom much shoving and disorder prevails for some time. The owners of these vessels ought to take due steps to remove these complaints.

35. The *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 19th December, says :—The recent prosecutions of the captains of certain pilgrim ships cannot fail to have a deterrent effect upon these carriers, who seem to have no regard for their living freight. We wish some philanthropist would devote his attention to the overcrowding of the local ferry steamers in which men, women and children are often huddled up together like cattle. Not the least attention is ever paid to the comfort of the poor passengers. The strict rules framed by Government as to space and the number of passengers to be accommodated in these steamers are often evaded with impunity.

Notice given to the Collector of Sátára by a woman named Bhágu.

36. The *A'ryaputrá* (17), in its issue of the 19th December, publishes a notice given to the Collector of Sátára by a woman named Bhágu, wife of Govinda, inhabitant of Tásgaon, in which she complains that though the 2nd Class Magistrate of Tásgaon has finished an enquiry into the case of a robbery committed at her house about a year ago by the chief constable of Tásgaon and two other men, the things that were stolen away have not yet been restored to her, and gives the Collector to understand that if the complaint be not attended to within 15 days from the date of the receipt of the notice, she will have to represent her grievances to the proper superior authorities.

Complaint against the chief constable of Válva in Sátára.

37. In publishing a letter complaining of the arbitrary conduct of Mr. Chánd Khán, the chief constable of Válva in Sátára, and describing two instances in which the chief constable exceeded his power in the discharge of his duties by assaulting in one case a witness in a police enquiry for not deposing as the chief constable desired and by executing in another case a warrant against a respectable man at Islámpur at midnight by forcing open the doors of his house and ill-treating the members of his family, the *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 20th December, calls Mr. Chánd Khán a callous and shameless man and expresses its surprise that he should not have improved his conduct though it has been previously exposed and found fault with once or twice.

Part II.—*Education.*

38. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 20th December, says:—

Withdrawal of Government from the management of the Gujarát College.

The withdrawal of Government from the management of the Gujarát College simultaneously with the threatened withdrawal from the Deccan College fills us with alarm for the future of higher education in this presidency.

39. The *Gujaráti* (99), in its issue of the 19th December, complains of the omission of several learned gentlemen from the list of Fellows of the Bombay University, mentions the names of Mr. Mansukhlál Mugutlál Munshi, B.A., LL.B., a Solicitor of the local High Court, Ráo Báhádur Nandshankar Tuljáshankar, Assistant to the Joint-Administrator of Nándod, and Diván Báhádur Manibhái Jasbhái as persons in all respects worthy of the honour, and remarks that the mofussil ought to be given an equal share with Bombay in the selection of Fellows of the University. The paper adds that many deserving Pársi and Mahomedan inhabitants of Bombay, who have been omitted from the list of Fellows, ought to be included along with the above-named three gentlemen in the new list of Fellows to be shortly published.

Suggestion regarding the appointment of new Fellows of the Bombay University.

40. Writing about the expurgation from the *Navanita* or "the selections from classical Maráthi poets" in its latest edition of all religious allusions by the Bombay Educational Department, the *Suryodayá* (65), in its issue of the 20th December, remarks that every composition loses its beauty and vigour when the original text is tampered with by the substitution of new words in place of the original ones, that the Director of Public Instruction has evinced a kind of partiality towards English poets like Shakespeare and Byron since he has allowed their productions to be taught in Government schools without making any alterations therein while *Navanita* has been thoroughly revised and adapted to the notions of modern people by the exclusion therefrom of the so-called objectionable expressions, and that the Director of Public Instruction should not hereafter handle Maráthi works in this manner.

Comments on the revision of a school-book entitled the *Navanita*.

41. Referring to the small number of students passing the Matriculation Examination from Násik and the sorry figure they make at colleges, a correspondent, writing to the *Indu Prakásh* (10) in its issue of the 20th December, complains of inefficient instruction at Násik and points out the necessity for establishing a private school at that place as one of the means to remedy the existing state of things.

Inefficient instruction at present received by the boys at Násik.

42. The *A'ryaputrá* (17), in its issue of the 19th December, recommends that the teachers in the girls' school and boys' school No. 2 of Tásgaon in the Sátára District should be transferred as they have been for a long time at that place, and that trained Assistants should be employed in boys' school No. 1 in place of the present untrained ones.

Proposed transfer of schoolmasters in Tásgaon.

Part III.—*Railways.*

43. The *Shri Shiváji* (63), in its issue of the 17th December, thanks Mr. Khanderáo Vaidya, the Passenger Guide on the Poona station of the G. I. P. Railway, on behalf of all the pilgrims for the pains taken by him in attending to the wants of the passengers by the special train from Poona to Chinchvad on the occasion of the recent fair at Chinchvad, and recommends him to his superior authorities for promotion and advancement.

The Passenger Guide at Poona and the services done by him to railway passengers.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

House-connections with municipal drains in Bombay.

44. In an article headed "A fresh grievance of poor house-holders," the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106), in its issue of the 19th December, complains of the Bombay Municipality compelling owners of houses in Girgaon, Gámdevi, Gowália, Mázgaon, Mátarpákhádi and such other quarters which are on a higher level than the public roads to connect their estates with the new drains, as these house-connections with the drains will cost them a large amount of money owing to the distance of the houses from the public sewers, and observes that it would be an act of justice and mercy on the part of the municipality if it were to use carts for removing dirty water, &c., from those houses in the above-named quarters which are situated at a great distance from the drains in the same way as is done in Válkeshvar and similar other parts of the town. It adds that the municipality can well do so at a small increase in expenditure by slightly increasing the number of carts and thereby save the owners of secluded small houses in the above localities from spending very nearly half the amount of the total value of their property on these house-connections.

Part V.—*Native States.*

The speech of the Viceroy at Hyderabad and the state of the Native Princes in India.

45. Referring to the speech of the Viceroy at Hyderabad anent the immunity from external or internal attacks of the Native Princes of India and the consequent leisure they have for advancing the happiness of their subjects under the protection of the paramount British power, the *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 20th December, says that the Native Chiefs are like parrots in a cage or like women in a royal zenana, and that with all the comforts that they command they are unhappy for want of liberty. The present British officers, observes the paper, are doubtful whether the Native Princes possess even the rights of ordinary men, for an ordinary man is not obliged to prove judicially that he is the son of his father and he can without any difficulty become the owner of his house and property; but a Native Prince has no right to say that he is the son of his father unless the fact is admitted by Government. He cannot inherit the property of his father without the permission of Government; nay, he requires permission even to get himself married. He is independent, but he cannot see people without permission. He owns *krors* of rupees, but he has not the right to spend even a pice. He is an independent prince, but is a mere slave of the British Resident at his court. He behaves like a king in eating and drinking, but really he is no king; he is only like an ordinary man. He cannot, however, give his estate even to his son. He keeps an army at his own expense, but it is under the control of another; and there is a fear of its proving the cause of his own ruin. Such is the deplorable condition of our Native Princes. Who will say that the speech of the Viceroy, asks the paper, was not intended as a piece of mockery? Will the English consent to hand over the administration of our country to us and lead a happy life at home if we agree to give them a fixed subsidy in recognition of their superiority?

Unjust installation of Native Princes and the claims of the Chief of Bávda to the Regency of Kolhápur.

46. The *Mahárashtrá Mitrá* (44), in its issue of the 16th December, considers the manner in which Princes are now-a-days installed on *gádis* to be such as to create a feeling of uncertainty regarding the protection of one's rights, refers to the installation of the present Gáikwád in supersession of Sadáshiv Ráo and the investiture of the late A'ba Sáheb Kágalkar's son with the ensigns of royalty at Kolhápur to the exclusion of the nearest claimant, and observes that instead of repeating such acts of injustice Government should consider the claims of the Chief of Bávda to conduct the administration of Kolhápur and appoint him Regent in recognition of the eminent qualifications he possesses for holding the post.

47. The *Praja Mat* (115), in its issue of the 18th December, says:—We are informed by a Bhávnagar correspondent that there was great mismanagement in the export business of cotton goods in the last season. The Customs Commissioner is not well spoken of; he is looked upon as the veritable incarnation of Nádir Sháh, and, judging from the facts before us, there can be no doubt that the cotton cultivators suffered much from the high-handedness and general mismanagement of the Customs Commissioner. We warn the authorities concerned to be more reasonable and just during the next season.

Complaint against the arbitrary conduct of the Customs Commissioner, Bhávnagar.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29th December 1886.

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List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

The Honourable Mr. Scoble and the Indian jails.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 20th December, expresses delight at the report that the Honourable Mr. Scoble, the law member in the Supreme Legislative Council, intends to enquire into the state of the jails in India and consider how it can be improved, and says that the Indian jails are in bad condition and the Honourable Mr. Scoble will lay the public under great obligations by devoting his attention to the subject.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

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